DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 307 173 SO 019 634

TITLE In the Public Interest: Law, Government, and Media. Maryland Women's History Resource Packet--1986.
INSTITUTION Maryland State Commission for Women, Baltimore.; Maryland State Dept. of Education, Baltimore.
PUB DATE 86
NOTE 342p.; Some graphics may not reproduce well; some materials contain small/marginally legible print. For 1987 packet, see ED 303 385.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Guides (For Teachers) (052) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Historical Materials (060)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC14 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Biographies; Class Activities; *Curriculum Enrichment; Elementary Secondary Education; *Females; *Nontraditional Occupations; *Personal Narratives; Resource Units; Social Studies; United States History; Units of Study; Womens Studies
IDENTIFIERS *Maryland; National Womens History Week

ABSTRACT

Designed to be used for National Women's History Week (March 2-8), this 1986 Maryland women's history resource packet centers around Maryland women who have made significant volunteer and career contributions in the areas of government, law, and the public interest media. The packet begins with suggested student activity lists and activity sheets for elementary and secondary grade levels. The two major sections, "Women in Government, Politics, and Law" and "Women in Media" present information about: (1) Maryland women in government and politics; (2) women and the vote; (3) the role of women in government and politics; (4) women in law; (5) women in Maryland's media; and (6) women and broadcasting. Biographical sketches of famous women and personal reflections, written by women currently involved in government, politics, law, and the media, predominate in these sections, and student activities are also provided. Additional materials contain: (1) information about Maryland's Women's Hall of Fame; (2) a resource directory of print and non-print resources, organizations, historic sites, and other resources in Maryland for Women's History Week; and (3) a speaker's list. (DJC)

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ED307173

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY

RESOURCE PACKET — 1986

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Developed by
THE MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

THE MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

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MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

MARCH 2-8,1986

SPONSORED BY THE MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR WOMEN AND THE MARYLAND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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Personal Reflections

Contemporary Maryland Women

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Sincere appreciation is extended to the following individuals and organizations who contributed their support, ideas, efforts, and energy to this project.

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IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

MARYLAND WOMENS HISTORY WEEK

MARCH 2-8,1986

LAW GOVERNMENT and MEDIA

Art By: Frank McIntyre
Centennial High School

IN MEMORIAM

Earle Bollin
1952 - 1985

The enthusiam, dedication, energy, and efforts of Earle Bollin, Secretary in the Office of Equal Opportunity, Maryland State Department of Education, helped to make this Women's History resource project a reality. In recognition of his personal warmth and professional contributions "IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST", this packet is dedicated in his memory.

The world is an incredible unfilled
tapestry, and only each of us can
fill that space that is uniquely ours.

Leo Buscaglia

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

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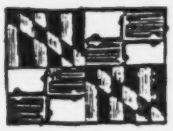

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MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

MARCH 2-8,1986

FOREWORD

The U.S. Congress has declared March 2-8, 1986, to be National Women's History Week and the Governor of Maryland also proclaimed the same dates as Maryland's Women's History Week.

The purpose of Women's History Week is to begin to correct the omission of women's contributions to American history and to create an awareness of the important roles women have played in every sphere of our nation's life and history. Women's History Week is a time to highlight the contributions of ALL women to our society, throughout ALL periods of history, in ALL walks of life. These contributions should, however, be recognized every day, and not just during a designated week set aside to commemorate particlar women and particular events.

While this resource packet has been produced to help schools and organizations commemorate Women's History Week, it is intended to be used throughout the year to infuse women's history into all areas of school curricula and all facets of community life.

WHY STUDY WOMEN'S HISTORY?

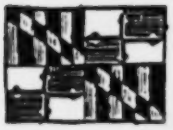
SALLY FORTH GREG HOWARD
WHAT ARE YOU READING, HILARY?
WE'RE STUDYING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN SCHOOL. I'M READING THE CHAPTER ABOUT THE FOUNDING MOTHERS.
REALLY? I NEVER STUDIED THE FOUNDING MOTHERS IN SCHOOL.
COMPARE HISTORY TO ARITHMETIC, DAD. HOW WOULD YOU FEEL IF THEY HAD TAUGHT YOU TO ADD BUT NOT TO SUBTRACT?
I'D FEEL THEY LEFT OUT HALF OF IT.
BINGO.

The study of women's history offers teachers an opportunity to begin exploring with their students the too often ignored multi-cultural stories of women's contributions to U.S. society. An expanded view of history, one which lauds our women heroes as well as our men, provides female students the opportunities to find themselves in the continuum of history. It encourages them to envision what they might become by learning of what other women have been. Simultaneously, male students gain an appreciation for the real lives and work of women, past and present.

While women have long constituted over 50% of America's population, the standard social studies texts fail to reflect this situation. These texts continue to view women from an incomplete perspective, as passive non-participants in the nation's events.

SOURCE: Women As Builders of Communities, National Women's History Project, 1984

PACKET OBJECTIVES



The general objectives of this packet are:

- TO PROVIDE INFORMATION about and FOSTER APPRECIATION of the often unrecognized past and present roles of women, particularly of Maryland women in government, law, and public interest media.
- TO ENCOURAGE additional research about the challenges and struggles of women historically and in modern times as they strive to gain full rights and political influence as citizens.
- TO EXPLORE the portrayal of women in the media.
- TO PRESENT ROLE MODELS for females and males interested in broadening experiences and pursuing interests in government, politics, law, and the media.

RESOURCE PACKET FORMAT

I. This packet is divided into four sections of instructional materials, a RESOURCE DIRECTORY (print, non-print, and organizational resources) and a SPEAKERS LIST (blue pages).

II. The instructional materials are organized as follows:

GENERAL ACTIVITIES SECTION

- Student and teacher activities (K-12) relevant to all packet topics.
- Suggestions for using special features in this packet.

SPECIFIC TOPIC SECTIONS

Women in Government and Law--Women in the Media--Women's Hall of Fame.

Within each specific topic section are the following labeled components:

- BACKGROUND - content information and fact sheets for teachers, to be shared with students

- STUDENT ACTIVITIES - self-contained exercises for primary through secondary level students (see pages with flower in upper right hand corner)
- PROFILES - biographical information and reprints from newspapers and publications about specific women.
- PERSONAL REFLECTIONS - questionnaire responses (on yellow pages) from women in Maryland regarding their involvement in government, law, and the media. (NOTE: Because of printing deadlines and space restrictions, it was not possible to reprint all questionnaires distributed and received. An attempt was made to include responses from women representing a variety of interests and geographic areas. Any underrepresentation or omissions of particular areas were not intended).

PACKET USAGE

It is recommended that these materials be used throughout the year, but especially during the week of March 2-8. Teachers may also want to supplement and complement this packet with materials from past Women's History Week resource packets, and with materials specific to your local area. Individual sections may be distributed to specific content area teachers. The Speakers List (blue pages) should also be made available to all teachers. This list includes names of persons available to speak on women in government, law, and the media.

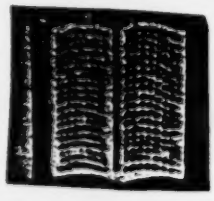
Other materials available for use are Maryland Instructional Television's 1982 award winning television program, "Women in the Active Voice," and MITV's program for 1983, "Women in the Active Voice: The Changing Mosaic." These programs, including interviews with selected Maryland women, are available from the Maryland State Department of Education or from your school district's media services department.

Reproducible activities and ideas for additional student activities are provided throughout the packet. It is hoped that activities will be selected, modified, expanded, and augmented according to the needs and interests of the students in your individual school and community settings. They may also be adapted for different grade levels. It is recommended and urged that students create their own materials to add to the packet. A Student Input Form in the General Activities Section of the packet gives suggestions for the types of activities that might be developed. These include poetry, art work, essays, puzzles, and interviews. Some student contributions are included within this packet. Student contributions are welcome for inclusion in next year's resource packet.

A Record of Activities Form is provided on page 38 for schools and organizations to return, so that their Women's History Week Activities may be shared with other schools and organizations.

PACKET AVAILABILITY

Officially commemorated since 1981, Maryland Women's History Week in the past five years has focused on Notable Maryland Women; Women Who Helped Build Our Nation; Maryland Women of Diverse Cultures; Choices, Changes, and Challenges (Changing Roles of Women, Women and Work, Women's Issues; and Maryland Women in the Arts . Copies of resource packets for each year were sent to every public school and library in Maryland, and should be on file for your use. The coordinating sponsors of the statewide celebration are the Maryland Commission For Women and the Maryland State Department of Education. Inquiries about this packet should be made to the Office of Equal Opportunity, Maryland State Department of Education, 200 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201 (301-659-2230).



IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

OVERVIEW

The theme of Maryland Women's History Week, 1986, is IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST: MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW, AND THE MEDIA. This resource packet explores the past and present contributions of some of the women in Maryland who have enriched our lives and who continue to shape our society.

Women have influenced Law, the political process, and governmental programs and policies in varied ways throughout our nation's and Maryland's history. In the matriarchal society of Native American tribes such as the Piscataways, women were the primary decision-makers 12,000 years ago in our state. The struggle to win women's rights to vote and participate fully in self government began in Maryland's earliest days as a colony, when Margaret Brent asserted rights to vote before the General Assembly in ~~1948~~ 1648. Throughout the centuries of Maryland's history women have often been denied the empower of elected or appointed positions or even basic voting rights, but have had a major impact through advocacy, lobbying on specific issues, volunteer work in political and civic organizations, and leadership in reform movements.

Maryland women have also been instrumental historically as reporters and interpreters of the political events of the times. From individuals such as Mary Katherine Goddard, a colonial printer who published vital information about the formation of the United States Government in the 18th century Maryland Journal, to contemporary journalists and those involved in electronic media, women in Maryland have helped provide us with a "window on our world."

In recent decades, Maryland women have made major strides in increasing their numbers in elected and appointed offices, in becoming policy makers at all levels of government, and in representation in the print and electronic media. In addition, women give countless hours of their time and talents as volunteer activists to influence legislation and public policies and to promote a more effective government, responsive to citizen's needs. However, there are still many barriers to overcome and challenges to face as women of all ages, nationalities, races, religions, regions, and economic backgrounds continue to amke valuable but often unrecognized contributions IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST. This packet will explore some of the issues, events, and personalities of Maryland Women in Government, Law and the Media.

COMMEMORATION

While the 1986 Maryland Women's History Week Packet focuses specifically on the roles of women in public life, the personal richness and diversity of women's lives should not be overlooked. The following poem by LaShawn Spence, a senior at Walbrook High School in Baltimore, reflects one view of this diversity.

MY NAME IS WOMAN

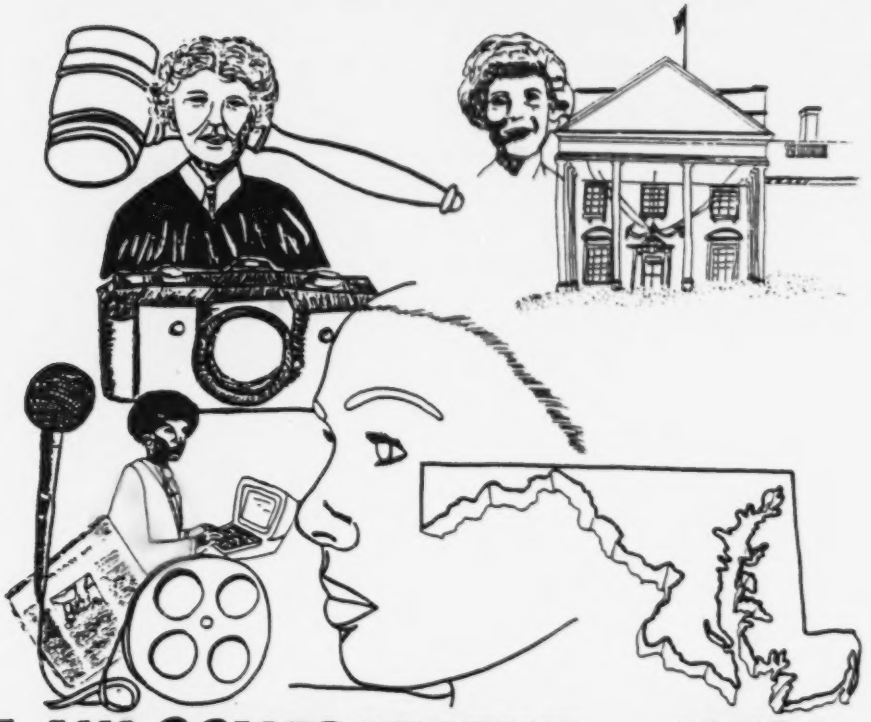
BY

LaShawn Spence

My name is woman. I am the definition of versatility.
Distinction feeds my soul. My tears create showers of
a magic potion and its ingredients you can't find on
the shelves of any A & P Supermarket.
My blood is a flower entitled Rose,
and my skin is soft, hard, yellow, black, white, red,
and Beautiful. My hair is sometimes straight, or then
again, it may be kinky.
My person is strong, meek, hard, humble, frightened, and bold.
I am new, I am old.
I live in projects, on the street with my bags, in condos,
mansions, row houses, and apartments with balconies, but,
whatever I house, I make it a home.
I stand in the middle of New York's Harbor, and I hold a
Torch. I live in the gutter and love a needle.
I sit behind a desk and smile at degrees.
I am History, I am the Past and the Future, and I complete the
Present. By some I am worshipped, and by others, I am enslaved.
I am not a God, a child or a man.
I am the other human species--the forgotten and unjustified.
Not one of me is ever the same.
I go by the name: Woman.

This packet is in commemoration of all who go by the name "WOMAN", and particularly of those Maryland women who have made volunteer and career contributions "in the public interest".

MARYLAND
WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK



LAW GOVERNMENT AND MEDIA

• GENERAL ACTIVITIES •

Art by Tara Baker
Centennial High School

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

The following pages contain:

- Listings of ideas for activities related to Maryland women involved "in the public interest" through government, politics, law, and the media.
- Student activity pages that can be used in any area of women in history (Additional student activity pages related to more specific content areas are found throughout the packet).
- A sample questionnaire to use in interviewing contemporary women in government, law, and the media.
- A "Student Input Form" requesting student contributions for future Maryland Women's History Packets.
- An Evaluation and Record of Activities Form to provide feedback regarding women's history activities.

A NOTE TO FUTURE WRITERS OF WOMEN'S HISTORY

Diane Frese
Maryland State Archives

Women's history often concerns famous women, or those women who have become well known because we have learned enough to write about them. But, if you are tired of continually reading about the same personalities, you can change that. You can ask new questions about our history. In researching these questions you will discover what has not yet been written. You can become an historian, a discoverer and sharer of new truths.

Now we know much about famous women but little about what influenced their lives. Let us ask new questions.

If we consider women in government and law, we cannot just look at personalities. To understand them, we must examine the context of their lives, the particular time and place in which they lived. Many women who entered government or the field of law began their public careers in politics. And their political activities influenced their thought, shaped the nature of their concerns.

Yet, what do we know of the history of women in the political process? Very little. In Maryland history, for example, we really do not know how women got the right to vote. We assume that suffragettes spoke loud enough and demonstrated long enough to convince legislators of the justness of their cause. But they did not. Maryland did not ratify the Constitutional amendment to enable women to vote. We have this right only because other states did ratify. (A number of these states, particularly in the West, had permitted women's suffrage long before the change in the federal Constitution.)

If we follow the matter of voting rights further, we find another false assumption that we frequently make. We assume that suffragettes sprang up out of nowhere, that women did not express political concerns prior to the arrival of Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Yet, in Maryland, as in other states, women spoke out and acted upon the public issues of the day in the 18th as well as the 19th century. To "find" this history, we must often turn to the histories of groups and associations, rather than to the lives of the famous.

In the 1700s, Maryland women within religious groups considered public matters. Quaker women were among the few who spoke out about the rights of native American Indians. Methodist women early opposed slavery. In the 1800s, Maryland women made important contributions in calling attention to the plight of the poor. When Dorothea Dix visited Maryland, she testified before the General Assembly on the shameful treatment of the insane. Many of the laws to end child labor, to provide workmen's compensation, to end political corruption, were vital issues for women. It is out of this tradition of political expression outside the "regular" political process that the suffragettes emerge.

How can you ask new questions about women's history? How can you especially ask them about women's history in government and law, which by definition means their political history? You can begin by asking how things came to be, by what process we achieved a particular result, rather than who the "stars", the famous were. You can begin by reading histories about groups or associations to which women belonged. In Maryland, these might include histories of The Society of Friends, the Methodists, the abolitionists, the temperance movement. You can also begin by reading other kinds of history and asking yourself why women are not mentioned. If you look critically at all you read, you will find new questions not only about women's history but all history. And, after your labors in public libraries and archives, I hope that you will begin to write the new history that you discover.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

The following activities could be adapted to various grade levels and used during the school year to explore roles and contributions of women in Maryland.

1. Interview local women involved in government, law, and the media.
   - Compile the interviews in a booklet, make a class newspaper, or post them as a bulletin board or showcase display.
   - Share the information by having a "spotlight on. . ." radio or television broadcast.
   - Exchange information you collect or products you make with a class in another school or school district.
   - Develop a tape library of oral interviews of women in the community backgrounds to the class to be interviewed throughout the year. Donate the collection to the school's media center.
2. Research and write an article for the school newspaper on women who make a difference in your community.
3. Identify barriers faced by women, and particularly minority women, in government, law, and the media. Discuss the changes in opportunities for women and identify areas in which you feel changes still need to be made.
4. Call local historical societies to find more information about women's roles in the history of your city or county. (In the Baltimore area, use the Enoch Pratt Library's Maryland Room and the Maryland Historical Society.)
5. Collect newspapers and magazine articles about Maryland women in the news.
6. Read and discuss articles about women from MARYLAND magazine (See Resource List in this packet.)
7. Prepare a mural or collage or poster entitled "Women of Maryland - A Multicultural Mosaic." Write a song or poem with this theme.
8. Design a crossword puzzle using information about Maryland women.
9. Start an individual or class collection of "Women's words" - favorite quotes, songs, lyrics.
10. Make a showcase or bulletin board display depicting contributions of women. Use pictures or student-made sculptures, posters, etc.
11. Organize a reception at school for local women to explore volunteer or career contributions to the community or state.
12. View films, filmstrips, and videotapes on women's roles and contributions. Create your own audio-visual resources.
13. Organize a media center display focusing on women.
14. Survey textbooks for inclusion of women. Write to publishers whose books do not appropriately portray women's roles in society.
15. Make bookcovers or bookmarks with a women's history theme.
16. Visit one of the Maryland historic sites noted in the Resource Guide of this packet.
17. Add ideas of your own.

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

(Ideas to use with PERSONAL REFLECTION and PROFILE pages)

Using information about the Maryland women profiled or interviewed in the packet, or about other Maryland women you have researched, complete some of the following activities.

Role Playing: Write a conversation between two of the women who lived in a different time,--for instance Margaret Brent and Anna Carroll.

. Draw a cartoon using two of the women and show what they are saying to each other.

Career Education: If you wanted to have a career similar to one of the women profiled or interviewed, what steps would you take to prepare for it?

Make a collage that relates to one or more notable Maryland women.

Which of the women profiled in the packet would you most want to be like when you grow up? Why?

Look up a speech made by one of the women or read something that she wrote. What do you think it means? Is it meaningful to you today?

Read about three of the women. What do they have in common? How are they different?

Pretend that you are seventy years old and have been active in government, law, or the media. Write a biography of your accomplishments during your life.

Name a woman who is not in the Maryland Hall of Fame that you believe should be there. Defend your nomination.

Create a poster (or have a poster competition) about the life of one woman or the lives of several of the women that you have just learned about.

Write and present a skit about a day or an event in the life of one of the women.

Choose one of the books from the bibliography in this packet, read it, and write a book report or give a report on the book to the class.

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT AND LAW
PRIMARY LEVEL ACTIVITIES

NOTE TO TEACHERS: Many of the activities in this packet listed as "Elementary" can be adapted for use in the primary grades. Below are other ideas to use with young children in the area of women in government and law.

VOTING RIGHTS

1. Discuss the concept of voting as a right for all citizens. Ask students to discuss why both girls and boys have the right to vote. Present information from the BACKGROUND sections on women's suffrage.
2. Ask students to make a banner or poster asking for the right to vote (as if they were suffragists).
3. Compose a class "mock" letter to President Woodrow Wilson, asking for support for the right to vote (passage of the 19th Amendment).

WOMEN IN ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICE

1. Invite a local woman elected or appointed official (or one of her staff members) to class to discuss her responsibilities and to describe what she does to help people in the community and the state.
2. Make a bulletin board with pictures of women from Maryland (and other states) in elected office. Discuss the accomplishments of these women. Use PROFILES and PERSONAL REFLECTIONS in this packet for information.
3. Make bar graphs showing the number of women in office, as compared to men.
4. Have students make paper bag puppets or clay sculptures representing notable women in government and politics.
5. Create a Women's Hall of Fame Day for other classes with students each portraying a particular woman in government and politics. The students could each present a few facts using a first person format (Example: I am Verda Welcome, I was the first black woman to serve in the Maryland General Assembly").

POLITICAL PROCESS

1. Have someone from the League of Women Voters talk about how people campaign for office. Hold a student election in the classroom following a campaign where candidates talk about what they would do to improve the the classroom and the school.
2. Set up a model voting booth in the classroom, so that students can see how voting machines work (call your local Board of Election Supervisors for assistance).
3. Ask women in the community who have worked in political campaigns to share their experiences with the class.

WOMEN IN LAW AND THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

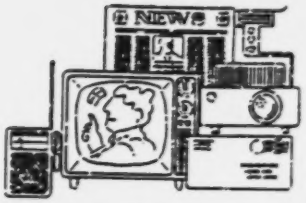
1. Discuss the meaning of the word "law" and point out laws that have been passed to eliminate unfair treatment because of gender (Title IX, Maryland ERA, etc.) Ask students to identify times when they have felt they were treated unfairly because they were a girl or a boy.
2. Invite a female judge, attorney or law enforcement officer to class to talk about what they do and how they trained for their career.
3. Conduct a class on "How An Idea Becomes A Law." Have the steps noted on cut-out footprints posted on the floor around the room. Let students "walk through the process."

GENERAL IDEAS--Women in Government and Law

1. Read appropriate stories and poems from trade books and basal readers.
2. Collect relevant newspaper and magazine articles.
3. Add your own ideas.

A MEDIA FOCUS

WOMEN'S HISTORY ACTIVITIES



1. Create your own headlines about an event in the life of a woman whose PROFILE or PERSONAL REFLECTION appear in this packet. Write a story of one or two paragraphs to accompany your headline.

2. Write a newspaper editorial about an issue presented in this packet (woman's suffrage, barriers to women in news broadcasting, etc.)

3. Interview a woman in your community who is involved in government, law, or the media. Write a feature story about "A typical day in the life of...."

4. Write a script for a TV or radio news broadcast about a past, present, or future notable event for women in government or politics. (Examples: Ratification of the 19th Amendment; election of the first woman president of the U.S.)

5. Attend a local conference or meeting sponsored by an organization such as the Women's Political Caucus. Write a news article or a script for a news report about the event or take pictures of the event and create a photo journalist's collage depicting what happened.

6. Design a media campaign for a female candidate for mayor, governor, or president.

7. Design a media campaign urging women to vote in national elections after winning the right to vote in 1920.

8. Develop a title and format for a local or national magazine that would focus on women's issues.

9. Create and videotape a mock news broadcast in which all events described would relate to women in government and politics.

10. Prepare a videotaped interview with local women in government and politics.

11. Conduct a "Meet the Press" interview with a local woman in government. Videotape the program in which students serve as the moderator and panel of interviewers.

12. With a student portraying a historical woman in politics (such as Margaret Brent) hold a mock press conference to announce important events of the times.

ADD IDEAS OF YOUR OWN

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary Secondary

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

MARYLAND

Women's History Week

MARCH

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST: WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW, AND THE MEDIA

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday

14

TO DO:

1. Plan activities for each weekday of Maryland Women's History Week, celebrating women in government, law, and the media.
2. In each daily block, write the major theme or activity for each day. (Ideas: women in elected office, women in journalism, women law enforcement officers, etc.)
3. Under each block list specific ideas for that day.

20

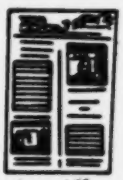
NEWSPAPER COVERAGE: WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary

TO DO:

1. Design, write, and publish a special edition of your school newspaper for Women's History Week. Include photographs or drawings if possible.
2. In the space provided below, list topics for articles you might write for your newspaper in each category noted. (Example: FEATURE INTERVIEW-- 1. Interview with a woman delegate to the Maryland General Assembly; 2. Interview with a local woman attorney.)

SCHOOL NEWSPAPER



FRONT PAGE STORY _____

_____

FEATURE INTERVIEW(S) _____

_____

EDITORIAL _____

_____

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR _____

_____

SPORTS _____

_____

THE ARTS AND ENTERTAINMENT _____

_____

PUZZLES OR GAMES _____

_____

OTHER ARTICLES _____

_____

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the excerpts below from a Maryland school newspaper. How did Westside Intermediate School celebrate Women's History Week?
2. Discuss with your class how you can commemorate Women's History Week. Plan and present some type of program for your class or school. Publicize your program in the school paper.

Women's Week

WESTSIDE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL
Hebron, Maryland

NATIONAL WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

Westside Intermediate School observed National Women's History Week through activities in the classroom, on public television and daily speakers who talked of the role of women in the media, military service, professions and government. Also, black women and their contributions and women in the Progressive Era were discussed.

The purpose of our program of activities was to create an awareness of the important roles women have played and still play in every sphere of our nation's history. We hoped to correct the omission of women's contributions to American history and at the same time create an awareness of career opportunities in all fields.

Mrs. Sami Poore, Media Assistant, and Mr. James Donohoe, fifth grade social education teacher, arranged for many of the speakers to participate.

I would like to express my personal appreciation to each of the speakers for taking time from their busy schedules to participate in our program.

Ronald G. Ayers,
Principal

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Pictured above with Kathi Bohn is 5th grade student Melissa Messick and 6th grade teacher James Donohoe.

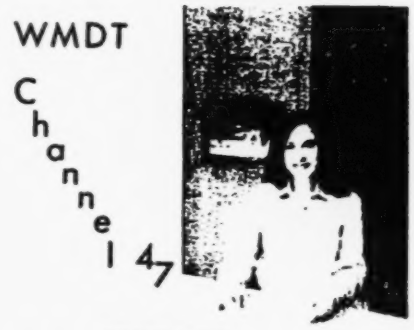
MS. KATHI BOHN

Kathi Bohn from WBOC TV was our first speaker in conjunction with Women in History Week, March 7-13. She visited our school to give us an insight on Women in the Media and to tell us what she does and how she got her job. She told us about the women pioneers of TV reporting and how the industry has changed over the past 20 years.

Ms. Bohn talked about the particulars of her job and relations with the staff at WBOC. She said there are some physical limitations but they are being overcome because of modern technology.

She said she enjoys where she is working because of the varied assignments and willing people of the Eastern Shore, but would eventually like to work in a larger market like Washington, D. C. Ms. Bohn emphasized the need to do the best you can at whatever it might be: school, job, or friendships.

Sherri Boyer, grade 8



KELLEY ROUSE

Kelly Rouse came to visit the 5th and 6th grade of our school on March 10th. She talked about women in the media.

Ms. Rouse works for WMDT, Channel 47. She has worked there for a little over a year. She works six days a week, nine to ten hours daily. She is at WMDT at 6:30 a.m. each morning.

She works on collecting stories for the news and believes that at a smaller station you have more opportunity in different areas. Ms. Rouse says women are now operating cameras, reporters, anchorpersons and mechanics. She says public relations got her interested in a career on the news and she enjoys her job and looks forward to the exciting news shows.

Dea Whayland, grade 8

* * * * * * *

TO DO:

1. Each day during Women's History Week, place the name and/or picture of a different Maryland woman in a frame like the one below. Write a caption below the picture telling something about that woman. (Example: Verda Welcome--first black woman in the Maryland General Assembly)

2. Create a Woman of the Day corner on a bulletin. Use a calendar or reference material to find the birthdays of notable American women. Feature each woman on her birthday.

WOMAN OF THE **day**

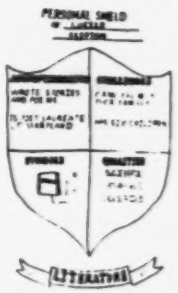
STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Secondary

PERSONAL SHIELDS

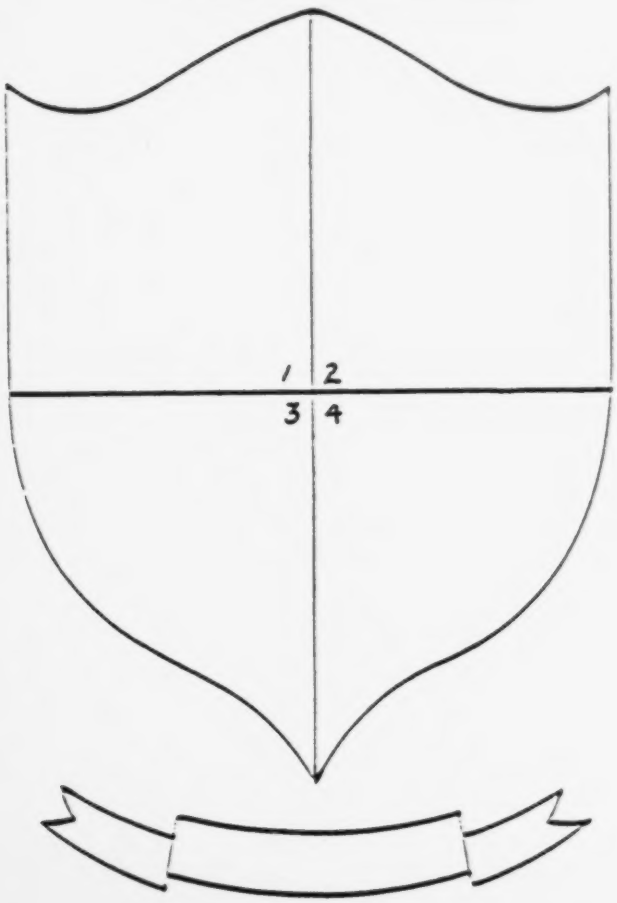
TO DO:

1. Select a Maryland woman you have learned about.
   A. Draw something in Section 1 to represent one of her accomplishments or experiences.
   B. Draw something in Section 2 showing a challenge she had to face or an obstacle she had to overcome.
   C. Draw a symbol in Section 3 to represent her.
   D. Write 3 words in Section 4 to describe her qualities or personality.
2. Design a shield for yourself using the same categories.

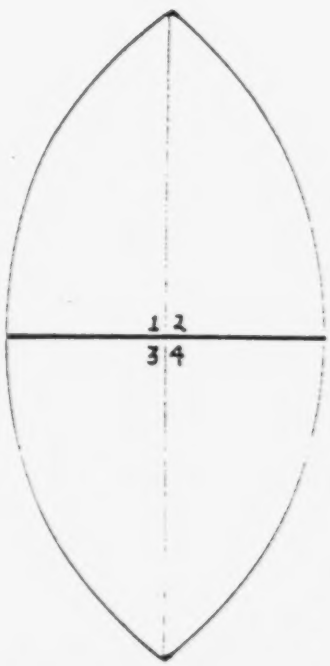
SAMPLE



PERSONAL SHIELD
OF _____



MY PERSONAL SHIELD



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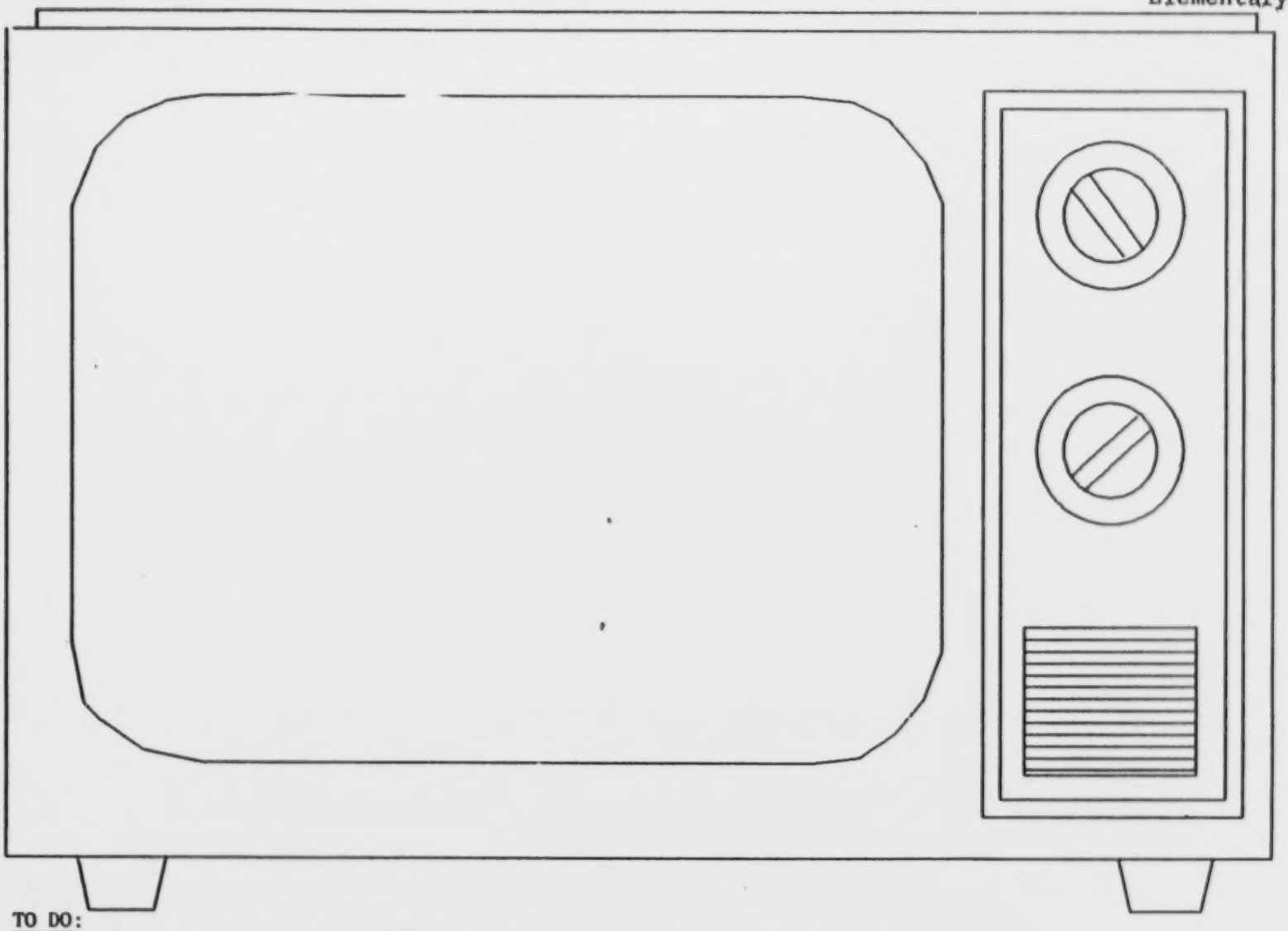


TO DO:

1. Create an idea for a television program about a notable Maryland woman.
2. Place the title and description of that program on the TV screen pictured above. (Example: The Life and Times of Margaret Brent...A dramatic series portraying the struggles of a courageous 17th Century Maryland woman who sought the right to vote.)
3. [redacted]are your idea with your class. If you wish, exp[redacted]your idea and write a script for a show about th[redacted]

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Secondary

WEBBING

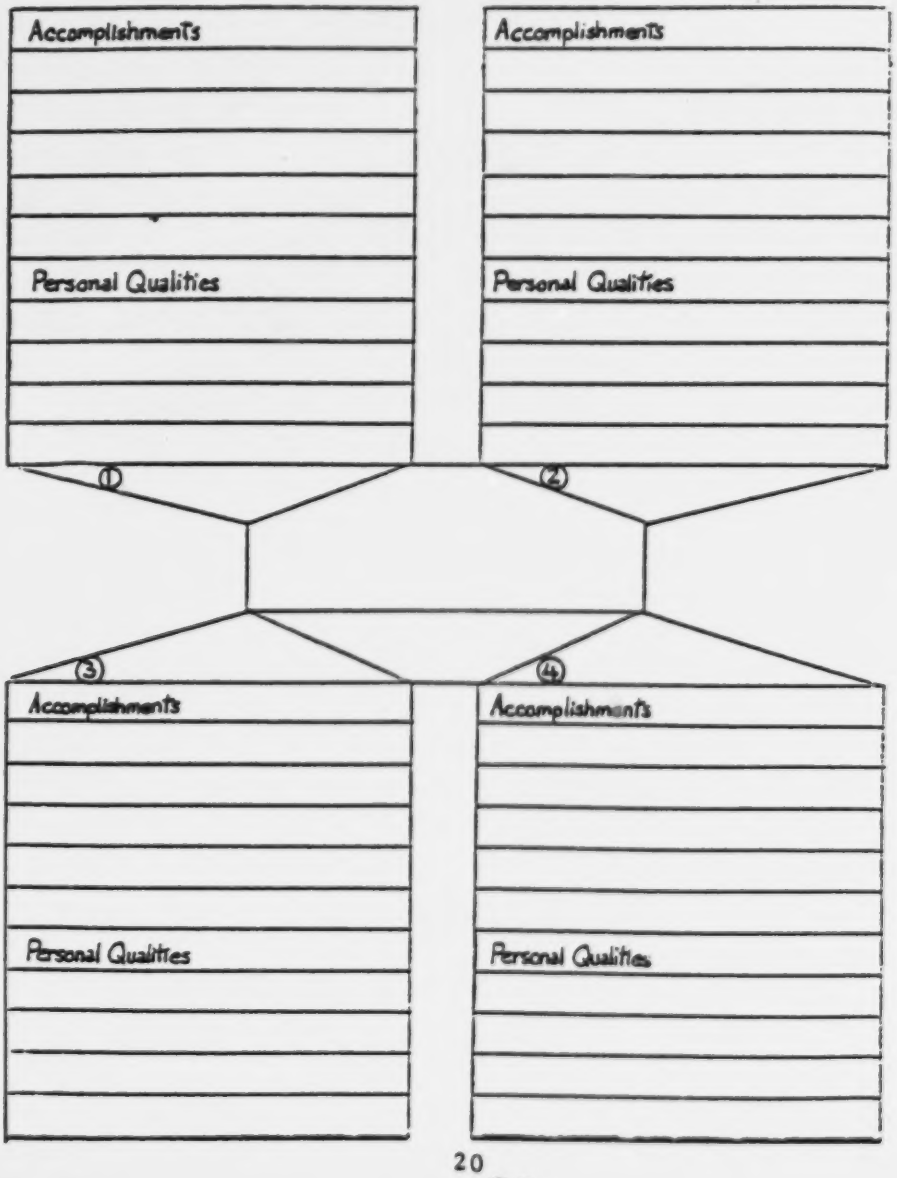
TO DO:

1. Select four Maryland women you have learned about.

2. Write their names in the numbered spaces provided.

3. In each section, write at least three words or phrases to describe each woman's accomplishments and/or personal qualities.

4. Note the similarities and differences among the women. Circle any words or phrases that show what the women have in common.



TO DO:

IT'S IN THE CARDS

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary

1. Cut out small pictures of notable Maryland women.
2. Mount the pictures on cardboard to make a set or playing cards.
3. Write something about each woman on the back of the card. (See samples below)
4. Make up and play a card game using your cards.

supersisters®

BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

Birthday: July 20, 1936
Birthplace: Baltimore, Maryland
Home: Baltimore, Maryland

Barbara A. Mikulski is a member of the United States House of Representatives. She was elected in 1976 to represent her Baltimore, Maryland congressional district, and was reelected. Congresswoman Mikulski was the first woman to serve on the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. She is known as a champion of working class Americans, women, and the elderly.

Barbara Mikulski is the author of numerous magazine and newspaper articles, and has been a guest speaker at universities and colleges. She also serves on the Executive Committee of the National Leadership Conference of Polish Americans.

supersisters®

GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

Birthday: March 2, 1918
Birthplace: New York, New York
Home: Laurel, Maryland

Congresswoman Gladys Noon Spellman was elected to the United States House of Representatives four times, in 1974, 1976, 1978, and 1980. In Congress she served on committees such as Civil Service, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Representative Spellman led efforts to open up congressional meetings to the public and to make changes in the seniority system.

Gladys Noon Spellman suffered a heart attack in 1980 and has been hospitalized since that time.

SOURCE: Supersisters Cards, New York, 1979

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Primary

TO DO: Draw a picture about a Maryland woman you have learned about. Write a sentence telling something about her.

GOOD NEWS

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Middle

Jumble Puzzle

TO DO:

Choose from the list below to identify the Maryland woman who is described in each statement. Use the boxed (☐) letters to figure out the area of achievement in which these women are found.

Maryland Women: Anna Carroll, Anne Perkins, Gladys Spellman, Jeanette Wolman, Rita Davidson, Lorraine Sheehan, Margaret Brent, Verda Welcome, Barbara Mikulski

AREA OF ACHIEVEMENT

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

1. The former Congresswoman from Prince George's County ☐_____ _____
2. The present Secretary of State of Maryland _☐_____ _____
3. The first Black woman in the Maryland General Assembly ☐____ _____
4. The president of the Woman's Caucus of the Maryland General Assembly ___☐ _____
5. The Congresswoman who introduced the first Women's History Week Resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives __☐____ _____
6. An advisor to President Lincoln _☐__ _____
7. The first woman lawyer and suffragist in the U.S. ☐_____ __☐__
8. The first woman judge on the Maryland Court of Appeals ____ _____☐
9. The first chair of the Maryland Commission For Women _____☐__ _____

ANSWERS: Area of Achievement--GOVERNMENT; 1--Gladys Spellman; 2--Lorraine Sheehan, 3--Verda Welcome; 4--Anne Perkins; 5--Barbara Mikulski; 6--Anna Carroll; 7--Margaret Brent; 8--Rita Davidson; 9--Jeanette Wolman

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

IDENTIFICATION MATCHING

Can you match the name of these notable Maryland women in government and law with their achievements?

1. _____ ANNA ELLA CARROLL
2. _____ BERTHA SHEPPARD ADKINS
3. _____ VERDA WELCOME
4. _____ RITA CHARMATZ DAVIDSON
5. _____ JEANETTE ROSNER WOLMAN
6. _____ MARGARET BRENT
7. _____ BARBARA MIKULSKI
8. _____ MARY RISTEAU
9. _____ MARY KATHERINE GODDARD
10. _____ DINAH NUTHEAD

A. Colonial landowner, lawyer and business woman; first American woman to ask for right to vote in state legislature; served as "acting governor."

B. Printer, publisher and postmistress who printed first copy of the Declaration of Independence to include the names of the signers.

C. Anti-slavery activist and military strategist for President Abraham Lincoln.

D. Educator and pioneer legislator; first female member of Maryland House of Delegates, State Senate, and State Board of Education.

E. Congresswoman who introduced the resolution in Congress initiating National Women's History Week.

F. First woman printer licensed by the colonial U.S. Government.

G. Civil rights activist and first black woman in the Maryland legislature.

H. First woman judge to serve on the Maryland Court of Appeals.

I. The first woman to hold the position of Under Secretary in any department of the Federal Government.

J. Founder of the Maryland Women's Bar Association, the first woman admitted to the Baltimore Bar, and first Chair of the Maryland Commission on the Status of Women.

ANSWERS:
1--C; 2--I; 3--G; 4--H; 5--J; 6--A; 7--E; 8--D; 9--B; 10--F

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Upper Elementary/Secondary Level

BIOGRAPHY ACTIVITY FORM

Name _____

Name of Book _____

Author _____ Pages _____

Publisher _____ Date of Publication _____

DIRECTIONS: Read a biography of a notable Maryland woman and answer the following groups of questions as directed. Give supporting details from the book.

GROUP A - Answer all questions

1. Where and when was this woman born?
2. What are some important facts about the woman's family and early life?
3. In what field of work was this person involved?
4. What are this person's most important contributions?

GROUP B - Choose any 3 questions below

1. What impressed you most about this person as you read the book?
2. If you could meet this person, what questions might you ask?
3. What did you like or dislike about this person? Why?
4. What problems did this person have to overcome? Did anyone help this person? If you had this same problem, would you have handled it in the same way?
5. What characteristics do you think describe this person? (some could be: loyal, thrifty, considerate, courageous, kind, ambitious, strong, weak, adventurous, generous, selfish, etc.) Give information from the book to support your ideas.
6. If you could have been with this person at one time during her life, when would that time have been? Why?

GROUP C - Choose at least one activity below

1. Explain how this person's characteristics contributed to her success of lack of success.
2. Write a script that a tour guide might say while leading a tour through the town and/or house where this person lived during childhood.
3. Write an interview with this person and include information about her life, (the time when she lived, the places, family life, and contributions).
4. Write about the kinds of hardships this person went through in childhood and adulthood.
5. Write how certain problems this person faced would or would not be a problem if that person lived today.
6. Write a play that shows how this person contributed to the life at the time she lived.
7. Write a poem about this person or a description of her life, or lyrics for a song about her. (Illustrate this if you wish.)

Adapted from materials developed by
Montomery County, Maryland, Public Schools
Luna Coleman, Reading Specialist

Sample

QUESTIONNAIRE

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW, AND RELATED MEDIA

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ PHONE _____

CAREER/OCCUPATION _____
(Or your involvement in government, law, or the media)
Use additional paper if necessary.

I. Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards
Briefly describe your involvement in government, law, or the media. What kinds of jobs do you do in your chosen area? What aspects of your career do you find most rewarding, challenging, and/or difficult?

II. Interest and Choice
How did you become interested in your field? Who or what influenced your involvement in this area? Did you (or do you now) experience barriers or special opportunities in your field because you are a woman?

III. Preparation
How did you prepare for your career or involvement in government, law, or media? What kind of training was needed? What advice would you give to others--particularly women--planning to enter your field?

IV. Future
From your perspective, what are some issues facing women in your field and in the future? If you could accomplish anything you wanted to in your field, what would that be?

V. Additional Comments
Add anything that you would like to say that was not included in the questionnaire.

STUDENT INPUT FORM

WANTED: Student Contributions (K-12) related to Maryland Women's History

WHAT: Materials about women in Maryland - past and present

- o Original poems, puzzle activities, songs, cartoons, sketches (pencil or pen and ink)
- o Interviews with women in government, politics, law, and the media (students, mothers, sisters, cousins, aunts) relating their experiences in adapting to a new lifestyle
- o Essays about women in Maryland's history
- o Articles about women who have worked to bring about better conditions and positive changes in society, including such areas as education, health, and women's rights. (These are for reprinting in the 1987 Women's History Resorce Packet--"FOR THE GOOD OF HUMANKIND: WOMEN AND SOCIAL REFORM")

WHEN:

- o By April 15, 1986

HOW: Send materials to Linda Shevitz, Maryland State Department of Education, 200 W. Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201, Phone: (301) 659-2239.

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY

RECORD OF ACTIVITIES

Maryland Women's History Week
March 2-8, 1986

Please complete the form below by describing the activities and/or materials which your school, school system, or organization developed for the 1986 Women's History Week. These will be compiled and shared with other schools and organizations for 1987. Please attach copies of materials used, flyers or outlines of events, newsclippings, art work or photographs, etc. Use additional sheets if necessary.

Activities

Evaluation

Which part(s) of this Resource Packet were most helpful? What other things would you like included in the packet?

Any suggestions for Women's History Week, 1987?

Name _____

Address _____

School or Organization _____

Grade(s) _____.

Please Return To:
Linda Shevitz
MSDE
200 West Baltimore St.
Baltimore, Md. 21201

Please return by April 1, 1986

Maryland Women's History Week

Women In

GOVERNMENT AND LAW

Art by Lisa Gardner
Centennial High School

QUOTABLES

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

We have declared in favor of a government of the people, by the people, for the people -- the WHOLE people. Why not begin the experiment.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton
1872 (Speaking on behalf of women's suffrage)

I believe we will have better government when men and women discuss public issues together and make their decisions on the basis of their differing areas of concern for the welfare of their families and their world--too often the great decisions are originated and given form in bodies made up wholly of men, or so completely dominated by them that whatever of special value women have to offer is shunted aside without expression...

Eleanor Roosevelt, 1952

By choosing an American woman to run for our nation's second highest office, you send a powerful signal to all Americans. There are no doors we cannot unlock. We will place no limits on achievement.

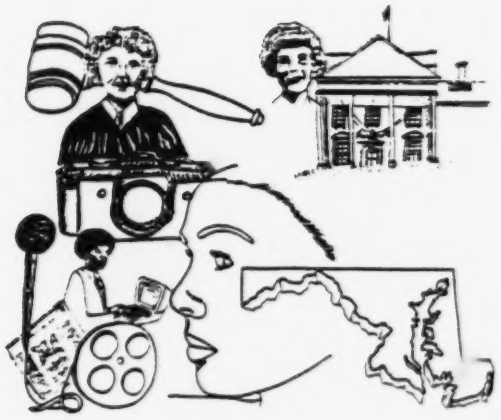
Geraldine Ferraro, 1984

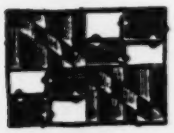
All opportunities to rise and achieve (in government) carry with them the risk of failure...but we as women must dare to be bold and dare to continue to make a difference, and we will succeed...

Ida Ruben
Maryland State Legislator, 1985

Women of all colors and background and cultures...are bound together in the struggle for economic freedom and political empowerment.

Hilda Pemberton, Councilwoman
Prince George's County Council, 1985





A HISTORY OF WOMEN IN MARYLAND POLITICS

Marianne Alexander, Goucher College

The story of Maryland women in politics begins in 1648 with Margaret Brent, a prominent landowner and leading citizen of St. Mary's City. She became the first woman in America to ask for the vote when she asked for a voice in the Assembly, Maryland's first legislature. Unlike the suffragettes who more than 200 years later asked for the right to vote for all women, Margaret Brent requested the vote only for herself. Indeed, she believed that she was entitled to two votes: one as a landowner and another as the attorney for Governor Leonard Calvert, a responsibility she assumed at his death.

The assembly refused her request because she was a woman. However, when Margaret Brent paid the soldiers hired to protect the young Maryland colony from its enemies in Virginia, she earned praise from the assembly. Writing in her defense to Lord Baltimore who was angry with her for selling his cattle to pay the soldiers, the assembly reported that "it was better for the colony's safety at that time (to be) in her hands then in any mans else in the whole Province..."

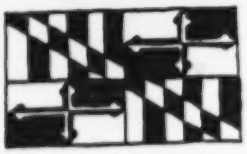
More than a century later another Maryland woman, Mary Katherine Goddard published the Maryland Journal, Baltimore's major newspaper during the revolutionary era. When an angry mob demanded to know the author of one controversial article she had printed, she refused to identify the source thus defending the right of a free press for Marylanders. From her press came the first copy of the Declaration of Independence with the names of the signers. She served as Baltimore's postmistress from 1775-1789. Despite a petition by more than two hundred outstanding Baltimore businessmen asking that she remain as postmistress, the Postmaster General removed her because she would be required to travel, an activity he believed was too demanding for a woman.

During the Civil War President Lincoln turned to Anna Ella Carroll of Maryland for political help. She wrote a series of pamphlets that helped persuade Marylanders that they should remain loyal to the Union. She also acted as a political advisor to Maryland's Governor Hicks and a military advisor to President Lincoln. At Lincoln's request she visited the Union army in the west and proposed a plan that led to important victories for the Union army under General Grant.

Several decades after the Civil War, Maryland women met together in groups to discuss ways to improve safety in the streets, the cleanliness of milk and water, poor wages and working conditions for women and children. Many concluded that women needed the right to vote, so that they could directly influence government action on these issues. Elizabeth King Ellicott, Emma Funck and Edith Hooker led suffrage organizations whose main purpose was to gain the right to vote for Maryland women. Their hard work over a period of many years finally resulted in the nineteenth amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

The first woman to run successfully for membership in the Maryland General Assembly was Mary Risteau, a school teacher and farmer from Harford county. Elected in 1922 she became an effective legislator, sponsoring a bill ending sex discrimination in the appointment and promotion of teachers. She also served as chairman of the Agriculture Committee. In 1934 she became the first woman elected to the Senate. She was appointed a member of the State Board of Education and the first State Commissioner of Loans, becoming the first woman in Maryland to head a state department.

(Continued on next page)



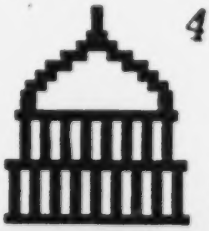
Other women followed in Mary Risteau's footsteps. The most prominent was Lavinia Engle who became a legislator in 1930. She is credited with the success of a compulsory unemployment insurance bill which passed despite heavy opposition by industry. In 1933 she became the first woman member of the Montgomery County Commission, then the governing body of that county. President Roosevelt appointed her to the Social Security Board in 1936 and she later became chief of field organization for the Social Security Administration.

Since Lavinia Engle's day, the number of women lawmakers has grown steadily with the most dramatic increases in the '70's. Today 37 women are members of the Maryland General Assembly (19% of the membership). Represented in both houses with 3 in the Senate and 34 in the House of Delegates, the women legislators work together in a Caucus to study and support proposed legislation that is particularly important to women. Some have been appointed to leadership positions in the legislature. For example, Delegate Helen Koss chairs a major committee and Delegate Nancy Kopp chairs an important budget subcommittee.

Political leadership by Maryland women has extended beyond the legislative halls. Today three women hold cabinet posts and Maryland's Secretary of State is female. A few women are also being made judges. The most significant of these appointments was the naming of Rita Davidson to the Maryland Court of Special Appeals in 1972 and her elevation two years later to the Maryland Court of Appeals. She was the first woman appointed as judge to either of these courts. Serving on the state's highest court until her death in 1985, Judge Davidson established a reputation as an outstanding jurist as well as an advocate for the rights of the consumer, minorities, women and individuals accused of committing a crime. She also became the first woman appointed to a major cabinet post after Maryland government was reorganized in the late 60's.

Maryland women are represented on many city and county councils around the state where they participate in the enactment of local laws. A few Maryland towns have women mayors. But the most impressive political achievement by Maryland women is the current percentage of representation in Congress. Four of the eight Maryland members of the U.S. House of Representatives are female: Helen Bentley, Beverly Byron, Marjorie Holt and Barbara Mikulski.

The progress of Maryland women in politics - from Margaret Brent to fifty percent - appears to be dramatic when looking at Maryland's Congressional representation. However, Maryland women have a long way to go in achieving representation that reflects their percentage (53%) of the population. At most levels of office-holding women are still very underrepresented. Statewide elections in 1986 will provide many opportunities for women to increase their representation in the legislature, county councils and top statewide offices such as governor and attorney general. In 1986 women candidates, like Margaret Brent of more than 300 years ago, will be asking for a greater role in Maryland's political affairs.



MARYLAND WOMEN IN POLITICS

While women have made major political strides in Maryland in recent years there has still been an underrepresentation of women in key governmental positions.

There has never been a woman in Maryland serving as

Governor
Lieutenant Governor
Attorney General
President of the Senate
Speaker of the House of Delegates
Mayor of Baltimore

. Only two women have served as Secretary of State

Patricia Holtz 1982
Lorraine Sheehan 1983

. Only one woman has served as a judge on the Court of Appeals

Rita Davidson 1979--1984

. Only two women have served as judges on the Court of Special Appeals

Rita Davidson 1972--1979
Rosalyn Bell 1983--

. No women have served as a U.S. Senator from Maryland

. Only six women have served as Delegates to the U.S. House of Representatives from Maryland

Katherine Byron (1941--filled her husband's vacancy when he died)
Marjorie Holt (1973--)
Gladys Noon Spellman (1975--81)
Barbara Mikulski (1977--)
Beverly Byron (1978--)
Helen Delich Bentley (1985--)

FACTS AND FIGURES

MARYLAND WOMEN ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

1985

. Maryland General Assembly

	Senate	House
Total Seats	47	141
Democratic Women	3	29
Republican Women	0	4
Other Women	0	0
Total Women	3	33

Number of 1984 Women Candidates: 57
Number of Women Elected: 36
% Women State Legislators: 19.1%

. Maryland Secretary of State--Lorraine Sheehan

. Cabinet Positions

Department of Human Resources--Ruth Massinga
Department of State Planning--Constance Lieder
Department of Health & Mental Hygiene--Adele Wilzak

. Statewide Agency
Office on Aging--Rosalie Abram

. Number of mayors of Maryland cities with populations over 30,000

1--Viola Housepian, Rockville

. Women chairs of county councils-- . Anne Arundel--Virginia Clagett
Kent--Mary Roe Walkup

. Number of Maryland women in U.S. House of Representatives (9 th Congress)

4--Helen Bentley, Beverly Byron, Marjorie Holt, Barbara Mikulski

(Women are 50% of Maryland's delegation to the U.S. House of Representatives)

. Former Congresswomen from Maryland:

Katherine Edgar Byron--77th Congress
Gladys Noon Spellman--94th-96th Congress

MARYLAND WOMEN IN ELECTIVE OFFICE

NOTEWORTHY

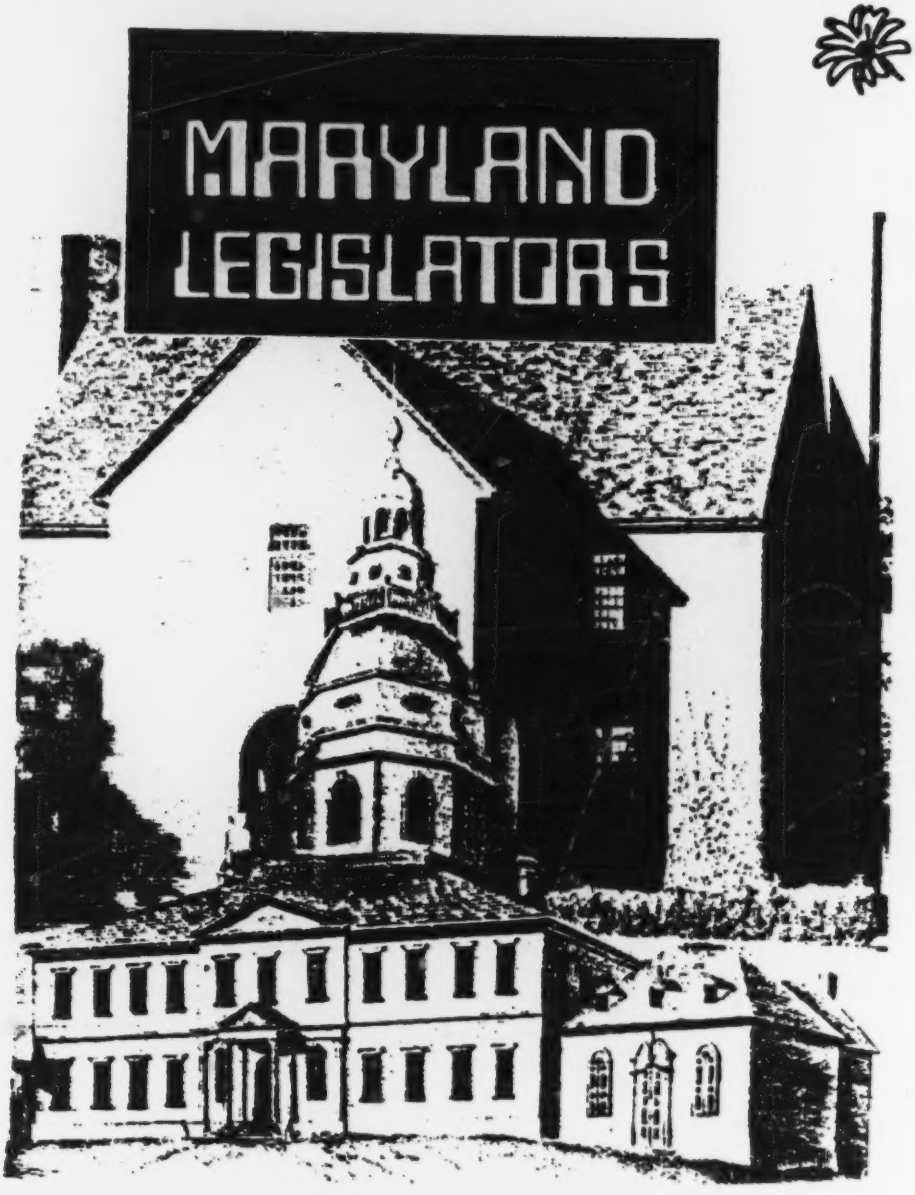
. Maryland presently has more women in the U.S. Congress (4) than any other state

. Maryland ranks 4th among all states in the total number of women in Congress

. Maryland ranks 11th among all states in the percentage of women in the State Legislature (19.2%; the national average is 14%; New Hampshire leads with 33%)

. Maryland ranks 8th among all states in the percentage of women committee chairs in the legislature (18.8%)

. Maryland ranks 5th among all states in the percentage of women on county governing boards (19.8%; Alaska leads with 36.5%; the national average is 8%)



TO DO:

1. Using the Directory of Women Maryland Legislators (on the next page) locate the names of any women who represent the District where you live. Find out if there have been women legislators in the past who represented your district.

2. Write a letter to your woman legislator voicing an opinion about an issue of interest to you. If you have no woman legislator in your district, write a letter to a woman legislator in a district close to where you live.

Directory of WOMEN MARYLAND LEGISLATORS

Women Members of the Senate

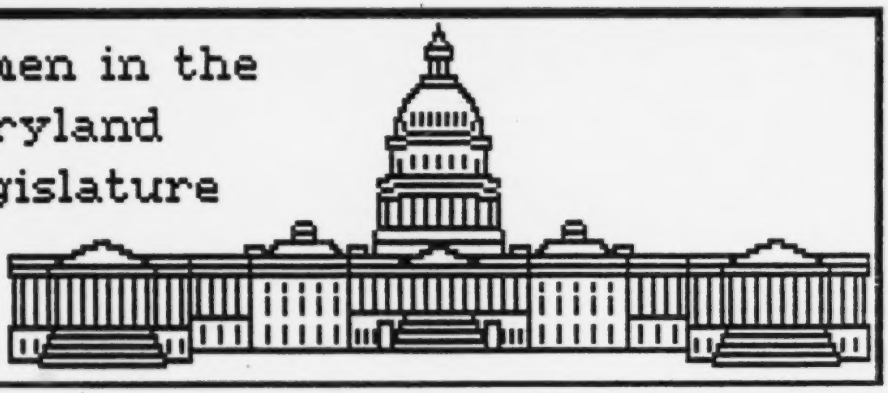
District 18	Margaret C. Schweinhaut (D) 3601 Saul Road Kensington, MD 20795
District 34	Catherine I. Riley (D) 20 Office Street Bel Air, MD 21014
District 42	Barbara A. Hoffman (D) 6609 Reisterstown Road Baltimore, MD 21225

MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY
90 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-6200

Women Members of the House

District 9	Martha S. Klima (R) Lowe House Office Building Annapolis, MD 21401
District 10	Ellen R. Sauerbrey (R) 4122 Sweet Air Road Baldwin, MD 21013
District 11	Paula Colodny Hollinger (D) 3708 Lanamer Road Randallstown, MD 21133
District 12	Nancy L. Murphy (D) 4 Poolside Court Westerlee, MD 21228
District 13 (A)	Virginia M. Thomas (D) 6153 Forty Winks Way Columbia, MD 21045
District 13 (B)	Susan R. Buswell (D) 6053 Old Lawyers Hill Road Elkridge, MD 21227
District 15	Judith Coggeshall Toth (D) 7626 Westlake Terrace Bethesda, MD 20817
District 16	Marilyn Goldwater (D) 224 Lowe House Office Building Annapolis, MD 21401
	Nancy K. Kopp (D) 6301 Dahlonega Road Bethesda, MD 20816
	Constance A. Morella (R) 6501 Millwood Road Bethesda, MD 20817
District 17	Mary Boergers (D) 4417 Puller Drive Kensington, MD 20895
	Jennie M. Forehand (D) 712 Smallwood Road Rockville, MD 20850
District 18	Helen L. Koss (D) 3416 Highview Court Silver Spring, MD 20902
	Patricia R. Sher (D) 1916 Rookwood Road Silver Spring, MD 20910
District 19	Idamae T. Garrot (D) 13115 Estelle Road Wheaton, MD 20906
	Lucille Maurer (D) 1023 Forest Glen Road Silver Spring, MD 20901
District 20	Sheila Ellis Hixson (D) 1008 Broadmore Circle Silver Spring, MD 20904
	Diane Kirchenbauer (D) 10414 Lorain Avenue Silver Spring, MD 20901
	Ida G. Ruben (D) 11 Schindler Court Silver Spring, MD 20903
District 21	Pauline H. Menes (D) 3517 Marlborough Way College Park, MD 20740
District 23	Joan Pitkin (D) 12005 Long Ridge Lane Bowie, MD 20715
District 25	Jerry E. Perry (D) 205 Lowe House Office Building Annapolis, MD 21401
District 26	Christine M. Jones (D) 207 Lowe House Office Building Annapolis, MD 21401
	Marian L. Patterson (D) 5801 Walnut Street Temple Hills, MD 21748
District 33	Elizabeth S. Smith (R) 3438 Merrimac Road Harbor Hills Davidsonville, MD 21035
District 34	Barbara Osborn Kreamer (D) 100 Custis Street Aberdeen, MD 21001
	Eileen M. Rehrmann (D) 103 North Main Street Bel Air, MD 21014
District 35 (B)	Ethel A. Murray (D) 553 Jackson Hall School Road Elkton, MD 21921
District 39	Ruth N. Kirk (D) 320 North Carey Street Baltimore, MD 21223
District 40	Mary B. Adams (D) 2414 West Lafayette Avenue Baltimore, MD 21216
District 41	Margaret H. Murphy (D) 4204 Ethland Avenue Baltimore, MD 21207
District 44	Anne Scarlett Perkins (D) 5110 Greenway Baltimore, MD 21218
District 45	Hattie N. Harrison (D) 2503 East Preston Street

Women in the Maryland Legislature



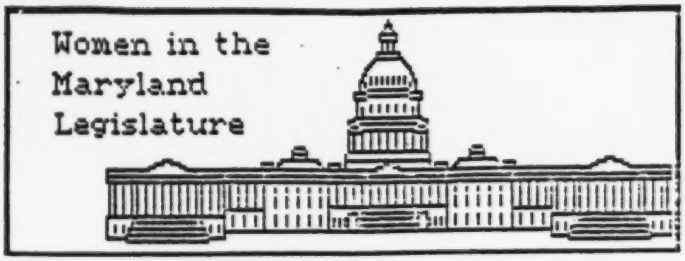
Do You Know Your Maryland Legislators? Find the Names Below.

HERE ARE THE HIDDEN WORDS:
SCHWEINHAUT
HOFFMAN
TOTH
MORELLA
GARROT
HIXSON
JONES
MURRAY
ADAMS
HARRISON
RILEY
KLIMA
GOLDWATER
FOREHAND
MAAURER
MENES
SMITH
KIRK
KOSS

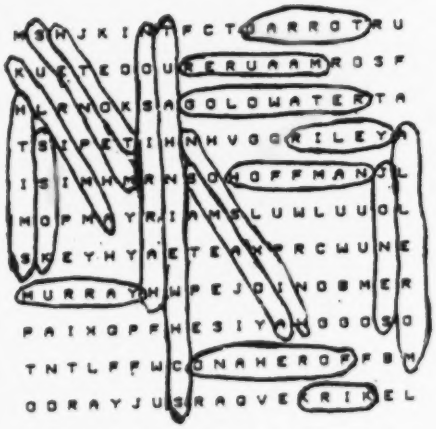
M S H J K I N T F C T G A R R O T R U
K U E T E D O U R E R U A A M R D S F
H L R N O K S A G O L D W A T E R T A
T S I P E T I H N H V G Q R I L E Y A
I S I M H M R N S O H O F F M A N J L
M O P M A Y R I A M S L U W L U U O L
S K E Y H Y A E T E A X P R C W U N E
M U R R A Y H W P E J O I N O B M E R
P A I X Q P F H E S I Y A H G G O S O
T N T L F F W C O N A H E R O F F B M
O O R A Y J U S R A Q V E K R I K E L

Puzzle by Scott Anthony, Geoff Collins, Peter Irasquin, David Brewer -- Bradley Hills Elementary School

(ANSWERS on back)



ANSWERS



TO DO: Using the names of women profiled in this packet, develop your own "Maryland Women in History" word find.

GETTING STARTED IN POLITICS

Becoming an active participant in the political process can be both challenging and rewarding. The following are some tips from Pauline Menes, member of the Maryland House of Delegates, on "Getting Started in Politics."

TO DO:

1. Read the list of suggestions.
2. Interview someone who has worked in a political campaign.
3. Become involved in a model campaign in your classroom, an actual school-wide election, or a local election.
4. Choose whether your involvement will be as a candidate or as a campaign worker.

Getting Started in Politics

It is hard to imagine how anyone who wants a good time and a chance to meet and make good friends would not realize the best way to do this is to "get started in politics and here is how you do it:

1. Choose a person who is currently in office or who has declared for office at city, county, or state level of government, who you admire. This must be done after you have some substantial information on his or her political point of view, and style of working which appeals to you.

2. Write to that candidate, telling her/or him why you support her, and offer help in the campaign for election. Give some specific talents or experience you have that the candidate might use, or just say how many hours per week you are available to help.

If a campaign office is already open, you could just go in, ask for the campaign manager and do the above in person. Be aware that candidates are often their own campaign managers, and headquarters are often in their homes-in this case a call or a letter in advance is essential to your getting an opportunity to participate with them and their campaign supporters. This process may have to be repeated a few times before you will be ready to launch your own political career.

In working for others, you are:
1: Meeting people who work for candidates.
2: Hearing how positions taken by the candidate are used in an election campaign.
3: Learning the tools of a campaign. How it is organized and run.
4: Understanding the financial demands of running for office.
5: Participating in fund raising, and thereby, knowing what is successful, how much can be raised, and who in your community support candidates by buying tickets to fund raisers.
6: Demonstrating your committment to people and ideas, your energy and hard work to accomplish a goal, your leadership qualities and ability to work with other volunteers and staff.

When the time comes for you to run for office--a question often asked of a candidate--"What have you done up to today, to show me why I should support you for this office," you will have a lot to say in reply. The good candidates you helped will now help you by your association with their campaigns. Someone who also supported good ol' Mary for Commissioner will now support you for Central Committee since she shares your political thinking and shares your support for other candidates.

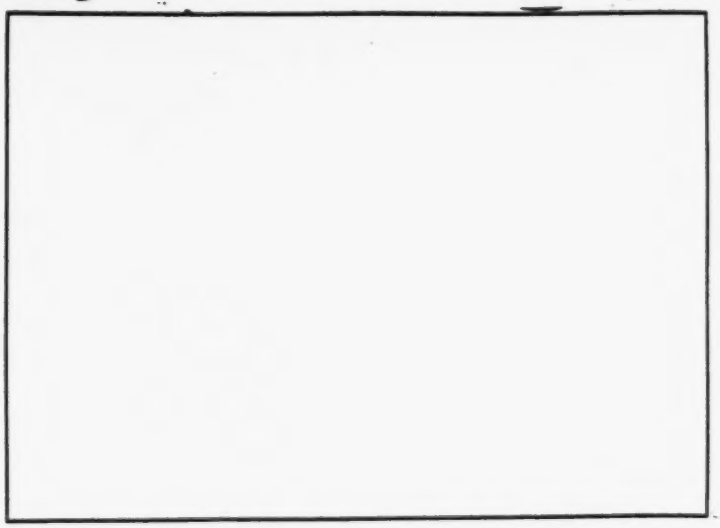
Getting started in politics is easy, and it is so much fun to boot!

TO DO:

1. Imagine that you are reporting on a story with the headline below in the year 1990.
2. Draw a "photograph" to illustrate the story in the boxed space.
3. Write your story in the space below the box. Include facts and quotes from some of the women elected.

The Daily Paper

Women Gain Seats in Maryland General Assembly



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ASSEMBLY'85 THE MONTGOMERY JOURNAL TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1985

Women's Caucus

Members 'feel like the invisible man'

By MYRIAM MARQUEZ
ANNAPOLIS

The 36 women lawmakers in the General Assembly hold the respect of their male colleagues, but still consider themselves the "Invisible Men," their leaders say.

Del. Anne Perkins and Sen. Barbara Hoffman (both D-Baltimore city) sometimes feel they are invisible to their colleagues and the media when it comes to getting credit for pushing through legislation, they said.

"Sometimes we feel like the invisible man, or should I say woman," said Hoffman.

"We joke about it," said Perkins, "but we're serious about getting results, and we do."

"I think the women here work a hell of a lot more then their male colleagues," said Del. Helen Koss (D-Silver Spring), chairman of the House Constitutional and Administrative Law Committe. "We're influential, but we're not necessarily grandstanding like some of the men."

Perkins said the caucus has changed its strategy this year and will focus on issues affecting women, rather than working on specific pieces of legislation.

A majority of the caucus supports children's aid programs, ending insurance pricing based on gender and allowing poor women to seek state-funded abortions.

"Finally, we're beginning to see some success with withholding wages from a parent who neglects to pay child support," Perkins said.

A state Senate panel last week unanimously approved legislation that would require businesses to automatically deduct child-support payments from an employee's paycheck when advised by the state.

Although a similar proposal failed last year, the legislation is expected to pass during this session because millions of dollars in federal funds are at stake. National law now hinges federal welfare assistance on a state's enforcement efforts to track down parents who are delinquent in paying child support.

"Everybody's united behind this one effort," Perkins said.

The caucus met with Gov. Harry Hughes in November to discuss other programs that would increase state support for day-care facilities, foster-care programs, battered spouses and the homeless.

In his budget proposal for next year, Hughes recommended increasing the number of children eligible for state-supported day care by 500, and increased welfare grants by about 5 percent, but the caucus said the increases are not enough.

Perkins said the increases do not allow for new programs for child abuse and battered spouses or for rape crises centers that are needed in Western Maryland the Eastern Shore.

Del. Hattie Harrison (D-Baltimore city) said the increase would not put a dent on the need in Baltimore, where about 60 percent of the population receives federal and-or state aid. She said a family of three now receiving $313 a month from state welfare would only get $16 more under Hughes' proposal.

That's just not enough, not when everything else is costing more," she said.

While the women are united in backing some programs to aid the needy, they remain somewhat divided on proposals to change insurance rates and lift abortion restrictions.

"If I can be convinced that in every instance gender is an irrelevancy in pricing insurance, then I may support it," said Hoffman, adding "I just don't know that much about it yet."

On the abortion issue, which has remained an explosively emotional one in the State House, eight of the 36 women lawmakers oppose using state Medicaid funds for poor women who wish to have abortions.

As he has done in the past, Hughes included language to relax the abortion standard in his budget proposal for next year.

Sen. Margaret Schweinhaut (D-Kensington), an anti-abortion advocate, said, "I don't think as a nation or as a state we should have a public policy that does away with human life. I'm also against capital punishment so I'm consistent with that."

United Press International

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the article above.
2. Why do the women delegates sometimes feel that they are "invisible."
3. What issues were the major focus of the 1985 Women's Caucus?

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

Women Legislators of Maryland
The General Assembly

The caucus of Women Legislators of the Maryland General Assembly has targeted the following areas as some of its priorities for legislation in the 1986 session.

Dependent Care

Teen Pregnancy and Parenting

Personel Policies

Comparable Worth

Child Support

Child and Spouse Abuse

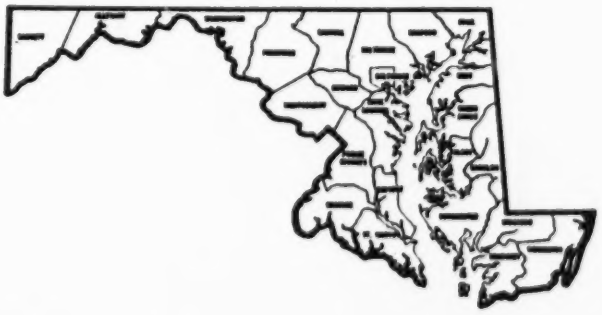
Insurance

Housing

TO DO:

1. Select and find out more about one of the 1986 legislative priorities of the Women Legislators of the Maryland General Assembly.

2. Follow a piece of legislation on the issue from the beginning to the end of the General Assembly session.



STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Middle

WOMEN MAYORS IN MARYLAND

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Does your town or city have a woman mayor or head of government? Has your city ever had women officials?

2. Use the list below to find names of women heads of towns and cities in Maryland. Which towns are near yours?

3. Why have there been fewer women than men as mayors?

WOMEN EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF INCORPORATED CITIES AND TOWNS IN MARYLAND

County	City or Town
Montgomery	Barnesville--Elizabeth Tolbert
Dorchester	Brookview--Doris Collins
Montgomery	Chevy Chase--Judith DeLuca
Queen Anne's	Church Hill--Janet Rochester
Prince George's	Cottage City--Bertha M. Stewart
Caroline	Denton--Janet K. Hutson
Prince George's	Eagle Harbor--Mary E. Coleman
Prince George's	Edmonston--Paulette G. Horan
Montgomery	Garrett Park--Laura C. Pratt
Carroll	Hampstead--Julia W. Gouge
Caroline	Marydel--Doris V. Hays
Prince George's	Upper Marlboro--Helen M. Wilson
Montgomery	Washington Grove--Barbara S. Hawk

TO DO:

Conduct and videotape an interview with a woman elected official similar to the interview described in this article.

Kids Grill Barnes For School Videotape Project

By Barbara Vobejda
Special to The Washington Post

The news conference, scheduled between a spelling test and recess, could have been called "Meet the Press"—the elementary press—or "Face the First Grade."

The reporters, trying hard to contain their embarrassed giggles, were more nervous than the guest.

"My hands were sweating and so were my feet, because I've never been on tape before," said fourth grader Eunice Kang.

Eunice was one of 14 pupils who subjected their representative in Congress, Democrat Michael Barnes, to a series of questions last week when he visited William Tyler Page Elementary School in Silver Spring.

The news conference in the school library was part of a video project that is being produced and directed by pupils. Pupils from each grade asked the questions and pupils from the fifth and sixth grades operated the video equipment. The conference and a separate, pupil-produced studio interview with Barnes will be aired at the school this week.

The reporters were just getting warmed up when the youngest member of the Page press corps fired this question: "Hello there. I'm Heather Yacouby. First grade. One day would you like to be president?"

Colette Duncan, the literary arts specialist who teaches a video course and organized the Barnes visit, said the project gave the pupils a chance to put their video skills to work and to learn something about government.

"I think children know very little about politics," she said. "A lot of them didn't even know they had a congressman named Michael Barnes.

SOURCE: Washington Post
March 8, 1984

Sexism subtle in politics

By Gail A. Campbell

Baltimore county state's attorney Sandra A. O'Connor said being a woman has never been an issue since she's been in office.

The only time she ever really noticed sexism at all was during her campaign in 1974.

She had been going door-to-door shaking hands and then decided she wanted to go to a dinner given by the Baltimore County Bar Association.

"But they wouldn't let me in to pass out my literature and shake hands because they didn't allow women in then," she said.

Howard county Sheriff Virginia Donnelly said she notices it when she's not being taken as seriously as a man would be.

"I feel bumped around quite often. I can never get a straight answer to a question. Whenever I want to make any changes, I must always put everything in writing. I know men don't have to do that. All they have to do is ask," Ms. Donnelly said.

Sheriff Donnelly said the public's perception of her is sometimes not much better.

"I had to visit the hospital for a meeting recently and four people there lit up when they heard I was the sheriff. One woman said to me, 'You're the sheriff? Do they let women be the sheriff?'" Ms. Donnelly said.

Luckily, the women politicians say, there are no more scenes like the one in the House of Delegates in 1972, when Delegate Pauline Menes, of Prince George county, took the House floor and criticized legislative leaders for the lack of women in leadership roles.

The response came when Speaker of the House Thomas Hunter Lowe gave her a translucent fur-covered toilet seat and appointed her head of the ladies' rest room committee.

Now, says Delegate Ida G. Ruben, a Democrat who heads the Montgomery county delegation, the sexism is more subtle.

"I think the only time we feel any in Annapolis is when we have to push an unpopular women's issue bill like getting all-male clubs to admit women. Men don't like to be put on the spot like that," Ida Ruben said.

Many of the women interviewed in suburban or state politics said they did not think sexism was their worst hurdle.

For some, it was not as bad as facing a divorce rate higher than their male colleagues', fund-raising difficulties, or being stereotyped as a "women's issues" candidate not well versed in a broad array of government concerns.

Two of the women, Howard County Council Chairwoman M. Elizabeth Bobo and Harford county's only councilwoman, Barbara Albern Rinecher, say they rarely notice sexism at all.

But even today, with more working women, the two are exceptions among their peers because they hold full-time jobs as well as public office

WOMEN
IN SUBURBAN POLITICS

Women finding subtle sexism in local politics

WOMEN, from B1

just like their male colleagues. Ms. Bobo is an attorney; Mrs. Rinecher, a registered nurse. The majority of the women politicians interviewed, however, either never had or gave up full-time jobs to concentrate full-time on their political careers.

That kind of determination in a woman frightens some male politicians, and may cause them to feel threatened by a woman who devotes all her time to it said Howard County Councilman C. Vernon Gray, a Morgan State University political science professor.

"To some extent, men might be intimidated by a woman who is very serious about her politics. Not that men aren't serious too, they just don't expect women to be as serious or devote more time to it than they do," he said.

He said despite women's strides away from a past political involvement that included only "addressing envelopes and passing paper clips," they still do not quite have the total acceptance of their male colleagues.

"I still think there's residual sexism around. Sometimes male politicians might try to patronize the women by talking about soft or social issues, then talk about matters of hard finance among themselves," Dr. Gray said.

Which is exactly the problem Anne Arundel County Council Vice Chairwoman Virginia Claggett runs into from time to time.

"You might want to talk with men on several different issues, but they lose interest very quickly and just want to go to lunch. They take you seriously only up to a point," Mrs. Claggett said.

Even Baltimore county's only councilwoman, Barbara F. Rechter, said she has sometimes felt like outsider.

"With all the baggage we bring along, family concerns, money concerns, and walking into situations where we are not always welcome, some men not used to working with women are threatened," she said.

"Especially, if their home is a traditional one, with someone at home to make their life easier," Mrs. Rechter added.

Harford County Councilman J. Robert Hooper, a conservative Democrat who admits he doesn't like women who push the equal rights amendment and "try to change things," said he thinks women holding county offices have to prove themselves before they can earn their male colleagues' respect.

For a long time, he said the county was a rural dish with conservative residents who "thought ladies should stay in the house."

"Now, with the county getting more urbanized, the ladies are coming aboard. I have no problem with ladies doing anything they can do well. If they know what they're talking about, fine," Mr. Hooper said.

Carole B. Baker, an Anne Arundel county councilwoman, said she thinks local women politicians have an advantage over those in higher office because the issues in suburban politics are so androgynous, and less subject to viewing along sexual lines.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the article on sexism in local politics.
2. Identify and list the types of sexism mentioned in the article.
3. What might be done to eliminate sexism in politics?

SOURCE: Baltimore Sun, April 9, 1984

TO DO:

1. Work with other local organizations to plan a one day conference on "Women Reaching For Political Power."

2. Using the Maryland Women Political Caucus Convention program as a sample, identify people to serve as keynote speakers and workshop leaders.

3. Invite students from local high schools and colleges to participate.

MARYLAND WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS
STATE CONVENTION
September 29, 1985

Program

11:00 A.M.	Registration, coffee Meet Maryland's Elected Officials
12:00 P.M.	Opening remarks: Claire Bigelow, Convention Chair Anna Karavangelos, MWPC Chair Welcome: **Governor Harry Hughes** Dep. Secretary of State Rose Cobb
12:15 P.M.	**WOMEN REACHING FOR POLITICAL POWER** "Woman as lawmaker: she does make a difference" **Delegate Ida Ruben** intro.: **Speaker Benjamin Cardin** "Moving forward: women of the rainbow" **Hilda Pemberton**, Vice Chair, P.G. County Council intro.: Delegate Al Wynn
1:30 P.M.	Luncheon **WOMEN MOVING AHEAD** Greetings: **Anne Arundel County Councilwoman Maureen Lamb** **Rep. Helen Bentley** intro. **Sen. Charles McC. Mathias** **Rep. Barbara Mikulski** intro. Dep. Attorney General Eleanor Carey
3:15 P.M.	**WORKSHOPS – STRATEGIES FOR '86** I. *If not you, who? First steps in organizing a campaign.* Del. Anne Perkins; Del. Constance Morella; Del. Mary Boergers; Councilwoman Ruth Keeton (Howard Co.); Del. Ruth Kirk; Del. Christine Jones, Moderator; Del. Pauline Menes, Recorder II. *Women Gaining Influence* Del. Hattie Harrison; Councilwoman Jo Ann Bell (P.G. Co.); Del. Eileen Rehrman; Del. Joan Pitkin; Del. Jennie Forehand; MWPC Vice Chair Kelly Pelz, Moderator; Del. Lucille Maurer, Recorder III. *Building Bridges: Prince George's Response to Racial Barriers* Sue Ward, Dir., P.G. Co. Dept. of Aging; Jackie Brown, Instructor, Bowie State; Barbara Miller, Exec. Dir., P.G. Co. Commission for Women, Moderator; Jill Greenberg, Recorder IV. *Sisterhood: A Challenge to Live It* Del. Barbara Kreamer; Dixie Miller, Md. Commission for Women; Annette Funn (BPW); Dolly Packard (NOW); Mary Jo Strauss (AAUW); Shirly Wilcher (National Political Congress of Black Women); Dorothy Bailey, National Council of Negro Women, Moderator; Odessa Shannon, Recorder
4:45 P.M.	Workshop reports
5:00 P.M.	SUMMING UP AND MOVING FORWARD **Secretary of State Lorraine Sheehan** intro.: Attorney General Stephen Sachs
5:15 P.M.	PREVIEW ELECTION '86: Anna Karavangelos

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Upper Elementary/Secondary

NOTABLE MARYLAND WOMEN

Read the student essays on the following pages about three women activists in Maryland history and complete some of the following activities.

I. To Discuss:

1. What types of political positions do women hold today as compared to those of earlier centuries in Maryland?
2. In what ways are Margaret Brent, Anna Carroll, and Barbara Mikulski alike? How are they different?
3. Why do you think women have not generally held high positions of power in the U.S. government?
4. Do you think a women could or should be Governor of Maryland or President of the United States? Why or why not?
5. If you were Governor of Maryland today, what changes would you make in our state? If a woman were Governor, what changes do you think she would make?

II. To Do:

1. Design a memorial of some type for Margaret Brent or Anna Carroll (or another women historical figure). Draw, describe, or build a model of the memorial.
2. Make a chart showing the women in Maryland today who hold political office.
3. Identify a woman in your community who is active in politics or who works for civil rights. Write or tape record an editorial message telling the accomplishments of that woman.
4. Compare the life of a Maryland historical figure with a contemporary woman who is involved in the same area.

   Examples:

Historical	Contemporary
Clara Barton	A Woman in Medicine
Harriet Tubman	A Woman involved in working for equal rights for Blacks

5. Hold a panel discussion with students portraying the roles of Margaret Brent, Anna Carroll, and Barbara Mikulski.
6. Prepare a report on the life of a Maryland woman activist, past or present.

SOURCE: 1984 Maryland Women's History Week Packet

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STUDENT ESSAY
Elementary

A NOTABLE MARYLAND WOMAN

Anna Ella Carroll
Unofficial Member of Lincoln's Cabinet

(An Essay by Jennifer Keen, Grade 4, Broadneck Elementary)

Anna Ella Carroll was a very powerful woman known to be a thinker, a doer, and a fighter. She could be compared to a woman of today.

Anna was born August 29, 1815 at Kingstown Hall plantation in Somerset County. She was the first born of Thomas King Carroll who was the the Governor of Maryland. Education was very important in the family. She studied Shakespeare, law, geography and government.

In Anna's house there were one hundred and fifty slaves that helped the family. Anna was very much against slavery. She felt it would divide the country. Later when Mr. Lincoln became president, she freed her slaves and gave them some land.

Anna was excellent in writing letters and influencing people. She became the first American public relations expert. She wrote and handed out fifty thousand copies of a pamphlet to oppose the confederate government. The pamphlets Anna wrote helped Governor Hicks keep Maryland in the Union.

Her Uncle, General Winfield Scott, taught her about war plans. She was introduced to President Lincoln. He asked her opinion on war plans. But the generals didn't know they were getting opinions from a women. In that time woman were supposed to stay home, cook, and take care of the children.

By the end of the war, Anna Carroll was known to be an "unofficial member of Lincoln's cabinet". There is a famous painting called "The Proclamation Emancipation" by Francis B. Carpenter. The painting shows President Lincoln signing the document that freed the slaves. In the painting, Lincoln is seated with his cabinet. Also in the picture is a vacant chair that was supposed to be for Anna Ella Carroll. President Lincoln was impressed with Anna's writings against slavery and had used her to advise him on military matters. She should have been in the painting. The congress prepared a bill to pay Anna the same amount as a major general in the U.S. army. Her supporter, President Lincoln, was assassinated. The bill was never passed and many of Anna's valuable writings disappeared!

Anna Ella Carroll was never given the full credit she should have. In her later years she became ill and died in 1893 or 1894 in Washington, D.C. She was laid to rest in the old Trinity graveyard with her family.

ANNA ELLA CARROLL
OF KINGSTON HALL, IN SOMERSET COUNTY, HELPED FOIL A PLOT TO CAPTURE WASHINGTON BY CONFEDERATE FORCES AND PLANNED NOT ONLY THE TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND VALLEY CAMPAIGNS OF 1861 WHICH TURNED THE WAR IN THE WEST IN THE UNION'S FAVOR, BUT ALSO A SUCCESSFUL DRIVE AGAINST VICKSBURG IN 1863.

SOURCE: 1984 Maryland Women's History Week Packet

STUDENT ESSAY
Elementary

WORKERS FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

(Excerpts from an essay by
Karen Lavy, Grade 6, Germantown Elementary)

There are many women, such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who worked for woman's rights, but the first woman to fight for them in Maryland was Margaret Brent. Margaret never knew that she was two centuries ahead of her time. While working for women's rights, Margaret was adding a colorful piece to the mosaic of Maryland women.

In 1638, Margaret left England to go to Maryland. On November 22, 1638, she docked in St. Mary's, Maryland. Margaret was the first woman to own an estate. She was granted seventy acres of land in St. Mary's County which she named "Sisters Freehold". Later, Margaret received one thousand more acres of land because of her family's connections.

In 1648, Margaret Brent tried to get two votes in the Maryland Assembly, but the Assembly refused to give them to her because she was a woman.

Margaret Brent was an attorney. As an attorney she was executor of Governor Leonard Calvert's will and the attorney for his estate.

Margaret had the responsibility of paying troops who were being imported from Virginia. She was given credit with keeping them in line until the government could help. In order to pay debts, Margaret had to sell some of the land and cattle that she had inherited from Leonard Calvert. Lord Baltimore complained bitterly, but the Assembly defended her.

In Westmoreland, Virginia, Margaret owned seven hundred acres of land which she called "Peace." In 1650, Margaret moved to Virginia to live on her land. She died in Virginia in 1671.

Margaret Brent is known as the first American woman lawyer and first American woman suffragist. She was the first feminist, also. Although Margaret Brent is not widely known, she unlocked the door for women's rights in Maryland.

In today's world, there are women who are working to improve conditions for all women. Like Margaret Brent, Barbara A. Mikulski is placing her piece in the mosaic of Maryland women by fighting for women's rights.

Barbara A. Mikulski was born to Polish parents on July 20, 1936. Her parents owned a grocery store in Baltimore. She started her career by doing social work and teaching in college. Barbara gained political knowledge as an organizer of a neighborhood group that improved southwest Baltimore. In 1971, Barbara was elected to the Baltimore City Council. In 1976, she was elected to the United States Congress.

In Congress, Ms. Mikulski has supported legislation to help women, working Americans and the elderly. She introduced National Women's History Week to Congress. The day it passed Barbara said, "American's woman's vast and proud history is a valuable treasure waiting to be shared." This is certainly a true statement when we consider the lives of Maryland women such as Margaret Brent.

Together Margaret Brent and Barbara A. Mikulski have created exciting pieces for the mosaic of Maryland women by working for women's rights.

1648

MARGARET BRENT
WAS AMERICA'S FIRST WOMAN LAWYER, FIRST WOMAN LANDOWNER, FIRST WOMAN TAXPAYER, AND FIRST WOMAN SUFFRAGIST.
IN 1648 SHE APPEARED BEFORE THE MARYLAND ASSEMBLY AND DEMANDED THE RIGHT TO VOTE. SHE WAS REFUSED.

BARBARA A. MIKULSKI
(1936-)

60

A group call[illegible] "Friends of Margaret Brent" was begun in St [illegible]ry's County, where Margaret Brent lived to develop projects to honor this notable Maryland woman. (See PROFILES section for information about Margaret Brent)

FRIENDS OF MARGARET BRENT

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

(left to right, front row) Dottie Barclift, Arthur"Buck" Briscoe, Lois Field-Chairman; (left to right 2nd row) Karen Brobst, Pat White, and Elinor Cofer.

The Friends of Margaret Brent project evolved from an idea of Arthur "Buck" Briscoe's to honor Margaret Brent with a permanent memorial by the 350th Anniversary of the founding of Maryland thereby initiating a movement to have her achieve national recognition as America's first woman to seek the right to vote.

In January 1981, the persons pictured above formed the coalition Friends of Margaret Brent to accomplish this task. As a result of their efforts, and with the financial help of more than a thousand women and men in Maryland, a commemorative garden, with gazebo housing a bronze basrelief depicting Margaret Brent requesting the right to vote before the 1648 Maryland Assembly, and tablets recording this historical deed are a part of the 350th Anniversary celebrations and available for the public to enjoy for years to come.

TO DO:

1. Identify a notable historical or contemporary Maryland woman from your community.

2. Form a "Friends of _____ (Name of woman you selected) " Committee.

3. Develop one tribute to honor that woman. (Examples: a plaque, a tree planted in her honor, a room or building named for her, etc.)

50

TO DO:

1. Read the poems below by students about Maryland women in government and law.
2. Write your own Name Poems about notable Maryland women who have made contributions in government, politics, and law. Use information from this packet or other sources.

POEMS FOR MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK
Middle River Junior High School
Baltimore County

VIOLET H. WHYTE

W oman police officer
H ave to pursue a job with masterful skill
Y oung and old like her protection in Baltimore
T errific Black officer
E lected to be an officer

By David Johnson
Grade 7

VERDA WELCOME

W oman
E lected
L isted in Who's Who of American women
C ommunity relations
O fficer
M ember of Maryland Lesislature
E ducator

By Tonjia Johnson
Grade 7

WOMEN IN THE STATE LEGISLATURE

Questionnaire responses from several women currently serving in the Maryland General Assembly are reprinted in this packet.

Delegates

Christine Jones
Pauline Menes
Patricia R. Sher
Judith Toth

Senators

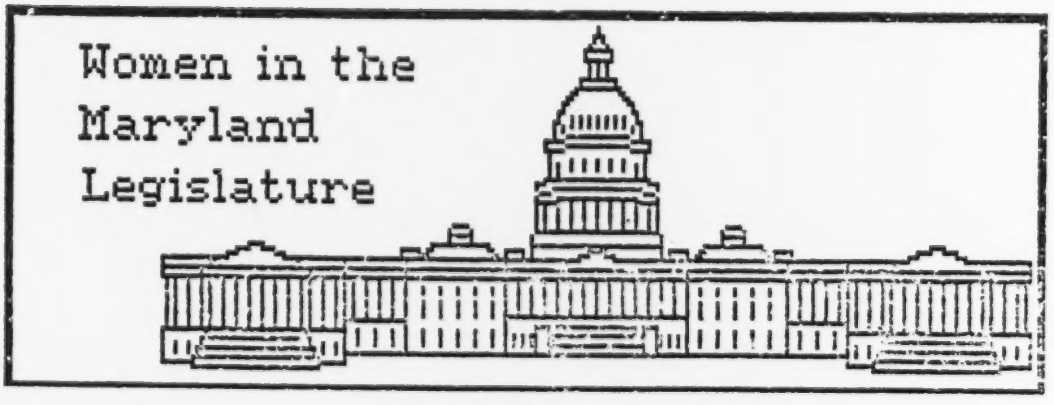
Barbara Hoffman
Catherine I. Riley
Margaret C. Schweinhaut

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the PERSONAL REFLECTIONS of the women listed above.
2. Summarize and compare their responses to the following items.

   What do they find most rewarding about being a legislator?
   What do they find most challenging?
   What barriers or challenges have they faced as women in politics?
   What do they see as issues facing women in the future?

3. In what ways are their responses similar? different?
4. Find out what your Delegate or Senator (male or female) thinks about the questions above.



Spotlight

JUDGE APPOINTED

Kathleen O'Ferrall Friedman, of Baltimore City, was recently appointed to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City by Governor Harry Hughes. She received her B.A. degree from the College of Notre Dame of Maryland, the LL.B. degree from the University of Maryland School of Law, and the M.S.W. degree from the University of Pennsylvania School of Social Work. Prior to her appointment to the Circuit Court, Judge Friedman was engaged in the private practice of law.

Judge Friedman is known as a strong advocate for women's rights, especially in the area of domestic relations. Included among her numerous professional and community activities are the following: served as chairwoman of the Governor's Commission to Study Implementation of the Equal Rights Amendment; founding member, past president and member, Board of Directors, Women's Law Center; founding member and legal counsel, House of Ruth -Baltimore; founding member, Baltimore Task Force on Battered Women; member, Commission on Domestic Relations Laws; and member, Child Support Enforcement Advisory Council. In addition, she is the author of numerous law-related articles and publications.

★ ★

APPOINTMENTS TO STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS

Following are some recent appointment by Governor Harry Hughes:

- **Virginia Hall** to the State Real Estate Commission, representing Central Maryland. Ms. Hall is the first woman realtor to be appointed to the Real Estate Commission.
- **Priscilla Hilliard, Ph.D.**, Upper Marlboro-Prince George's County, to the State Board of Education.
- **Barbara M. Steckel**, Silver Spring-Montgomery County, to the State Ethics Commission.
- **Mildred Lund Tyssowski**, Baltimore City, to the Board of Review, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.
- **Temmerman Tepel Daugherty**, Esq., Lexington Park- St. Mary's County, to the Board of Directors, Maryland Legal Services Corporation, representing the Maryland State Bar, Court of Appeals.

TO DO:

1. Identify women in your community who have recently made accomplishments in government, politics, law or the media.
2. Design a bulletin board or write an article spotlighting their achievements.

SOURCE: Maryland Commission For Women Newsletter Spring, 1985

TO DO:

1. Find out what boards, commissions, etc., in your community have vacancies.

2. Work with other organizations to locate qualified women and encourage them to seek appointments.

Women in public office

Getting her appointed

Tired of seeing qualified women overlooked at appointments time? A well-organized and energetic appointments project, concentrating either on the judiciary or state and local boards and commissions, can improve the situation dramatically.

Even if your candidates aren't all chosen, an appointments campaign can bring positive results—a boost in your caucus' visibility, greater name recognition for the candidates, or commitments for the future. And with each effort, successful or not, the pressure for more women's appointments will grow. Below are some tips on running a project.

• Do research. You will need to have a firm grasp of the appointments process in your state or locality, as well as thorough information on existing appointive offices, names of current appointees, dates of tenure, job descriptions, requisite experience, and pay or expenses.

In many states, much of the information you'll need can be found in a directory or calendar of appointments, available through the Secretary of State, the governor or mayor's office. If no such directory exists, you have three alternatives: 1) persuade a public agency to do one, 2) lobby for legislation requiring the appropriate governmental unit to maintain a directory, or 3) do it yourself.

Also learn about the "behind the scenes" politics of appointments. Who decides and how is that person influenced? When are vacancies likely to arise? Are any new judgeships likely to be created by the legislature?

• Prepare a fact sheet. When you have finished researching, print a fact sheet on the number of women appointees, at all levels and in the courts, in your state or local area. Distribute it to members of the press, the appointing authorities, and other women's groups.

• Conduct a workshop. Workshops are an excellent way to create interest and educate women in your community about the types of appointive positions available. A well-publicized workshop will also attract qualified women who might be potential candidates themselves.

In planning the workshop, be sure to involve all of the important ethnic and political groups in the area. Bipartisan support is essential. Even in areas where one party dominates, a number of appointive posts are usually reserved for the other party.

If your project is aimed primarily at judicial appointments, try to get a local women's bar association to cosponsor the workshop with you. Also invite people who play a role in the judicial selection process, such as the governor's appointments manager, local bar association officials, the U.S. senators' administrative assistants, Democratic or Republican central committee members, and screening panelists.

• Develop a resume file. Because you will have to move quickly when a vacancy arises, it is essential to maintain a file of qualified and interested women from as many different fields as possible. Again, local women's bar associations can be extremely valuable in helping you identify qualified women for judicial appointments.

• Mount a campaign. When a vacancy does arise, identify a suitable candidate and bring her name and resume to the attention of the appointing authority. Seek endorsements from people who might be influential in the decision. If appropriate, promote your candidate through the media via news releases and letters to the editor.

• Pressure electoral candidates. During election season, question gubernatorial and mayoral contenders on their plans for appointing women. Press them on how many women they intend to appoint and to what levels. If the answers are positive, be sure to publicize them widely to prevent the candidate from going back on his/her word once in office.

• Meet with elected officials. Talk with your governor, U.S. Senators, or mayor about the need for women judges and board and commission members in your state. Inform him/her of your caucus' efforts to increase the number of women appointees and provide a list of qualified women.

• Lobby for positions on screening panels. If the governor or mayor has a screening panel to recommend candidates, ask to have Caucus members included.

In some areas, screening panels are selected in part by the local bar association. Negotiate with the bar to see that at least one of its seats goes to a woman attorney.

• Hold a reception. While working to get new women appointed, caucuses should honor and help those already holding office. An imaginative and well-executed reception will attract publicity and build spirit as it pays tribute to current women appointees.

SOURCE: Women's Political Times March/April 1983

THE BALLOT—AND BEYOND

INTRODUCTION

In the year 1648, Margaret Brent went before the Maryland General Assembly asking for the right to vote and was denied. Securing this right for all women in America would not become a reality until 1920.

Suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt, speaking in 1920 of the struggles of the suffrage movement stated:

> "To get that word, 'male,' out of the Constitution, cost the women of this country 52 years of pauseless campaign; 56 state referendum campaigns; 480 legislative campaigns; 277 state party convention campaigns, 30 national party convention campaigns to get suffrage planks in the party platforms; 19 campaigns with 19 successive Congresses to get the federal amendment submitted, and the final ratification campaign....
>
> "Millions of dollars were raised, mostly in small sums, and spent with economic care. Hundreds of women gave the accumulated possibilities of a lifetime, thousands gave years of their lives, hundreds of thousands gave constant interest and such aid as they could. It was a continuous and seemingly endless chain of activity. Young suffragists who helped forge the last links of that chain were not born when it began. Old suffragists who helped forge the first links were dead when it ended."
>
> "It took George Washington six years to rectify men's grievances by war. But it took seventy-two years to establish women's rights by law. Women's suffrage is a long story of hard work and heartache crowned by victory."

VOTING RIGHTS

Some American women had voted as early as 1790. Primarily due to the liberality of the Quakers, women voted in New Jersey from 1790 to 1807. But when the woman's vote became the deciding factor in an election, controversy raged and the vote was taken away.

In the territory of Wyoming, women were legally empowered to vote and this status was retained when the territory entered the Union as "the Equality State" in 1889. Back East, in those days, less liberal attitudes prevailed. In 1872, in New York, a group of women went to the polls uninvited. For this, their leader, Susan B. Anthony, was arrested, tried, and fined. Three other western states passed suffrage laws before 1900--Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. No other states followed their lead until 1910. By 1917, women in sixteen

Women in frontier territories like Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah had won the vote in the 1800s, but it was 1920 before the Suffrage Amendment was passed.

states had won some form of voting rights. Maryland was not among these states.

The American woman's right to cast her ballot was not easily won. Women's organized campaign for voting rights lasted a lifetime--from 1848, when the first Women's Rights Convention was held in Seneca Falls, to 1920, when the women's suffrage amendment was signed into law. Many original leaders of the suffrage movement such as Susan B. Anthony, did not live to see their dream of voting rights for women fulfilled.

(Continued on Next Page)

JAILED FOR THE VOTE

More than 500 members of the Woman's Party, the most militant wing of the suffrage movement, were arrested between 1917 and 1919 for demonstrating in Washington, D.C. For such offenses as "obstructing traffic" and "blocking sidewalks," nearly 170 women were sentenced to as much as seven months in jail, where some were kept incommunicado and subjected to physical and psychological abuse. No charges were ever brought against the mobs who attacked the demonstrating suffragists.

A few of those imprisoned in the cause of women's suffrage were:

Lucy Burns: "I was handcuffed all night and manacled to the bars part of the time for asking the others how they were...."

Mary Nolan: the oldest picket, seventy-three years old when she was imprisoned

Alice Paul; the leader of the Woman's party, sentenced to six months in a Washington jail for "obstructing traffic," who went on a hunger strike.

BLACK WOMEN AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

The contribution of black women to the suffrage campaign has been overlooked in many history books. In her book, When and Where I Enter, The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America, Paula Giddings comments that black women, even more than white women, needed the vote to acquire the advantages and protection of their rights. She adds that in the years after World War I the most encompassing issue for black women was the suffrage campaign, as it represented both a feminist and racial demand for equality.

Some white suffragists wanted voting rights with education and literacy requirements which would have denied these rights to many black and other minority women of the day. Some were vocal in advocating voting rights for white women only. Black activists such as Frances Harper, who lived in Maryland for several years, Ida Wells Barnett, and Mary McLeod Bethune fought for enfranchisement of all women. Abolitionists Frederick Douglass and W.E.B. Dubois were also active in the suffrage movement.

By 1900 a Black suffrage club was formed in Maryland, as well as in many other states. Harriet Tubman, Frances Harper, and Mary Church Terell addressed suffrage meetings in the state.

While many recognized the need for cooperation between the races in working for the common goal of suffrage, it became apparent that as long as racism existed, conflicts would arise between black and white women about strategies to achieve this goal.

MARYLAND AND SUFFRAGE

Maryland women participated actively in the suffragist movement, and the leaders in the movement included Jeanette Wolman, Etta Maddox and Emilie Doetsch (See PERSONAL REFLECTIONS for more information). These women organized and marched and protested, with Jeanette Wolman's first action occurring at age 12 when she rode horseback in a suffrage parade. Etta Maddox and Emilie Doetsch were active in the Maryland Suffrage Association founded in 1894. In 1906, shortly before her death, Susan B. Anthony, age 86, attended a women's voting rights convention in Baltimore and urged the citizens of Maryland, "The fight must not cease. You must see it does not stop."

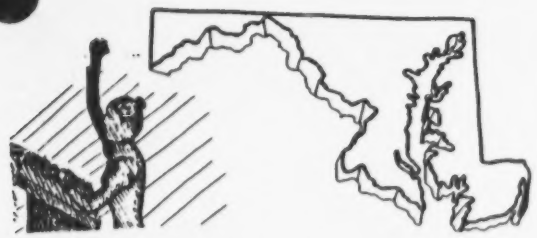
The Maryland Legislators refused to introduce any suffrage measure and in 1907, when the Legislature appointed a special committee to revise the election laws, the Committee refused to strike the word "male" from the revised law or replace the word "male" with "citizen" which would have recognized women as voters. In 1908, Etta Maddox began to attend every session of the General Assembly in the interests of women's suffrage, and in 1910, she drafted the first bill to give women the right to vote ever presented in the Maryland legislature.

In 1912 all the state suffrage associations joined in asking the General Assembly to pass an amendment to the State Constitution providing full woman suffrage. Again speakers appeared before the committees. Again the votes were not there. In 1916 a state constitutional amendment for full suffrage was introduced for the last time, and it failed to get passed.

Etta Maddox concluded:

"We who believe that women are entitled to the right of suffrage and who are trying to convince the members of the Legislature that they ought to give it to us are in Annapolis on serious business. We are serious and earnest women, working for a cause we believe to be right and just. We do not like being made objects of ridicule. Many men do not agree with us and we find no fault with them for that, if their objection to woman suffrage is based on thought and honest consideration of the subject. But we do object to any legislator refusing to consider the subject, which is being seriously considered by most of the civilized nations of the world."

(Continued)



THE BALLOT AND BEYOND
(Continued)

In 1910, 1912, and 1916, bills for women's suffrage were introduced in the Maryland General Assembly and were defeated. An exception to the denial of voting rights to women was in the incorporated town of Still Pond in Kent County. In 1908 women in this town, who had been assured the right to vote under the incorporation law, voted for town commissioners. Of the 14 women eligible to vote, three cast their ballots, becoming the first women in Maryland to exercise suffrage rights. Maryland legislators never ratified the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, but the amendment became U.S. law and 300,000 Maryland women voted for the first time in the presidential election of 1920. In 1922, Maryland passed bills establishing women's eligibility for elective and appointive office and jury duty.

When the Maryland General Assembly refused to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment, the Baltimore Sun applauded the action - "Let Maryland remain true to herself...to the knightly creed which recognized in true women the real inspirers of every good work and word." (Baltimore Sun, Jan. 11, 1920)

It was not until enough other states had ratified the Nineteenth Amendment that Maryland women secured full voting rights.

BEYOND THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT

In 1920, the U.S. became the 22nd nation in which women could vote when the "Anthony Amendment" to the Constitution ("The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any state on account of sex...") was ratified by two thirds of all states.

Maryland women such as Emilie Doetsch saw the suffrage amendment as a milestone, but not a final victory for women in their struggles for equal rights.

An example cited was that after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, women still could not serve on juries in 38 states or run for political office in 25 states. Also minority women still had to overcome the barriers of racism. Emilie urged that all women exercise their newly won voting rights and expand their political influence.

In the fall of 1920, millions of women registered to vote in their first nationwide election. Suffragist Carrie Chapman Catt declared, "Women have suffered an agony of soul...that you and your daughters might inherit political freedom. That vote has been costly. Prize it!"

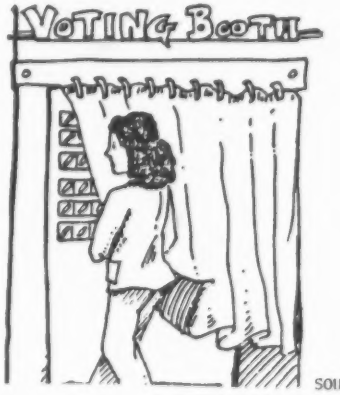
THE VOTE AND MODERN POLITICS

In 1920, the vast majority of the 26 million women potential voters had no experience at all in politics. To educate them for an active role as citizens, the League of Women Voters was formed. Over the years, the League lobbied for women's issues and worked to educate all voters.

In 1920, many people thought women's votes on issues would be different from men's. More women than men opposed child labor and favored a minimum wage, better working conditions, and family health care. But in the main, women voted much the same way men did.

It was not until the elections of 1980 and 1982 that a "gender gap" in voting was perceived. More women than men favored candidates who supported equal rights, social justice, peace, and preservation of the environment. Often these women voters provided the margin of victory for more progressive candidates.

Politicians today recognize the power of women voters to make a difference. As women voters themselves have seen and exercised this power, they have come of age as a political force. As a 1982 election slogan put it, "It's a Man's World--Unless Women Vote."



SOURCES: TABS, Vol. V, No. 4, New York, 1983; She's Nobody's Baby, Ms. Foundation, 1984; Your Maryland, Vera Rollo, Maryland Historical Press, 1976, The Story of the Nineteenth Amendment, Conrad Stein, New York, 1982; Women's Suffrage in Children's Books, Council on Interracial Books for Children; Notable Maryland Women, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Maryland, 1977; When and Where I Enter, Paula Giddings, William Morrow & Co., N.Y., 1984.

THE BALLOT AND BEYOND

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Why do you think only men were allowed to vote in the United States until the 20th century? Why did it take so many years for women to win the right to vote?

2. Read the list below of reasons given in the past as to why women shouldn't be allowed to vote. Then read a suffragist's reply to the list. Discuss your reactions to both items.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE

In a 1917 pamphlet issued by the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, *Alice Stone Blackwell*[1] answered frequently heard objections to woman suffrage. Among the reasons people were opposed to votes for women:

- Women are represented already by their husbands, fathers, and brothers.
- If laws are unjust, they can be corrected by women's indirect influence.
- It would double the ignorant vote.
- It would double the foreign vote.
- To the vote of every criminal man, you would add the vote of a criminal woman.
- The bad women would outvote the good ones.
- A municipality is a great business corporation. Men, by nature of their occupations, know more about business than women, and hence are better fitted to run a city or state.
- The growth of civilization is marked by an increasing specialization and division of labor. Woman suffrage would therefore be a step backward.
- Women would cease to be respected.
- Women would lose their influence.
- Women are already overburdened. A woman would not have time to perform her political duties without neglecting higher duties.
- It will lead to family quarrels and increase divorce.
- It will destroy chivalry.
- Women are too emotional and sentimental to be trusted
- It would only double the vote without changing the result.
- We have too many voters already.
- It will turn women into men.

A suffragist's reply to the argument that "Men represent women at the polls, so women don't need to vote."

IT is a common notion that men represent women at the polls.

DID you ever know a man who asked his wife how she wanted him to vote?

IF a man votes as his wife wishes him to do, he doesn't represent himself.

OR, if a man votes to please himself, he doesn't represent his wife.

THE predicament of a man who attempts to represent a family consisting of a wife, mother and daughters who hold different opinions, is conclusive that it cannot be done.

IF there are men, the idea of a family vote isn't applied. They vote for themselves.

CAN you see any sense in the argument that men represent women at the polls? Of course not; there isn't any sense to see.

VOTE FOR THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN 1915.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE PARTY

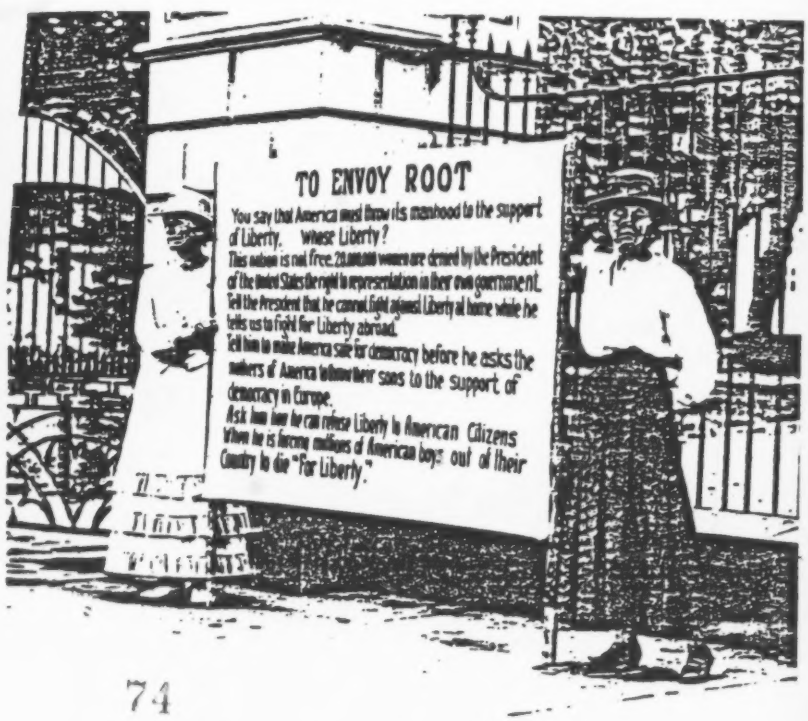
SOURCE: Womanlist, Marjorie Weiser & Jean Arbeiter, 1981

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read and discuss what the cartoons and pictures below tell you about the struggle for women's voting rights and attitudes toward this struggle.
2. Find other illustrations about the suffrage movement in the United States. Use libraries and local historical societies.
3. Interview people who lived during the passage of the 19th Amendment. What do they remember about that event?

DID YOU KNOW TODAY'S THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE DATE WOMEN WON THE RIGHT TO VOTE?
WE DIDN'T ALWAYS HAVE IT?
IT SAYS HERE THAT WOMEN GOT THE VOTE ON AUGUST 26, 1920, WHEN THE NINETEENTH AMENDMENT WAS RATIFIED.
1920? WAIT A MINUTE... WASN'T THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SIGNED BACK IN 1776?
YES.
ALL THAT STUFF ABOUT DEMOCRACY... THE LAND OF THE FREE... LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS... THAT WAS JUST FOR MEN?
LET'S SEE HOW, 1920 MINUS 1776... GOOD GRIEF, THAT'S 144 YEARS!
THIS SAYS THEY PUSHED HARD FOR THE AMENDMENT FROM 1850 TO 1920 WHEN IT FINALLY PASSED.
ONLY 70 YEARS? SILLY ME... AND HERE I THOUGHT THE POLITICAL PROCESS MOVED SLOWLY.

SALLY FORTH, by Greg Howard, 8/26/85
Reprinted by Permission


TO ENVOY ROOT
You say that America must throw its manhood to the support of Liberty. Whose Liberty?
This nation is not free. 20,000,000 women are denied by the President of the United States the right to representation in their own government.
Tell the President that he cannot fight abroad Liberty at home while he tells us to fight for Liberty abroad.
Tell him to make America safe for democracy before he asks the mothers of America to throw their sons to the support of democracy in Europe.
Ask him how he can relieve Liberty to American Citizens when he is forcing mothers of American boys out of their Country to die "For Liberty."

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"This heresy of women's rights [will] lead women to become unsexed and turn gentle mothers into Amazonian brawlers"
—sexologist William Walling, 1904

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Secondary

The Woman's Suffrage Movement

Lucretia Mott

Lucy Stone

Susan B. Anthony

Elizabeth Cady Stanton

Carrie Chapman Calt

Angelina Grimke

Sarah Grimke

Above are pictures of several women who were leaders in the United States' woman's suffrage movement to win the right to vote.

TO DO AND DISCUSS

1. What values and beliefs do you think might have been common to these women? Do you think you would have been active in the suffrage movement (Note: Both men and women were active)?
2. Read more about one of the women pictured. Prepare a report or create a skit, poem, song, or poster about that woman.

TO DO:

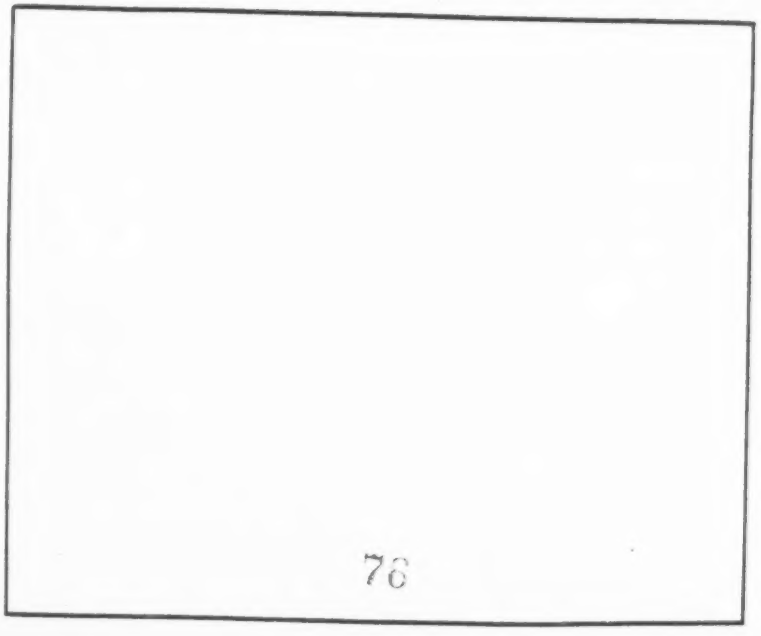
1. Read the BACKGROUND information in the packet on "The Ballot and Beyond: Women's Suffrage."
2. Write a newspaper article about the 1920 ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment when women in the United States won the right to vote.

25¢ DAILY

Vol. 1 No. 1

EXTRA! EXTRA!

Women Win Voting Rights



STUDENT ACTIVITY

Elementary/Secondary

BE A SUFFRAGIST

TO DO:

1. Read the poems below reflecting the feelings of suffragists in 1917 and 1918.
2. Imagine that you are a suffragist parading in front of the White House demanding women's right to vote:
   a. Write a poem or paragraph describing your experiences.
   b. Write a speech you might give about women's right to vote.

The Women's Party

The radical suffragist group, the Women's Party, was headed by Alice Paul. Her strategy focused on the White House, where a continuous vigil was kept by women dressed in white, purple and gold, the colors of the movement. These poems show the spirit and determination of these women.

On the Picket Line

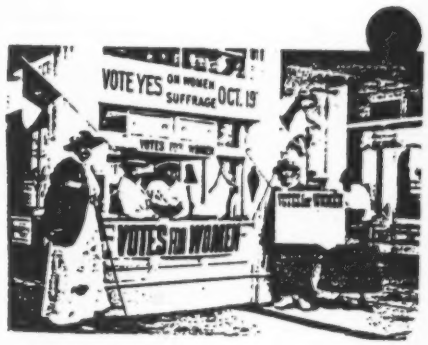
The avenue is misty gray,
And here beside the guarded gate
We hold our golden blowing flags
and wait.

The people pass in friendly wise;
They smile their greetings where we stand
And turn aside to recognize
The just demand.

Often the gates are swung aside;
The man whose power could free us now
Looks from his car to read out plea -
And bow.

Sometimes the little children laugh;
The careless folk toss careless words,
And scoff and turn away, and yet
The people pass the whole long day
Those golden flags against the gray
And can't forget.*

*Beulah Amidon, The Suffragist, March 3, 1917.



Alice Paul

I watched a river of women,
Rippling purple, white, and golden,
Stream toward the National Capitol.

Along its border,
Like a purple flower floating,
Moved a young woman, wor[illegible]raithlike,
With eyes alight, keenly observing the marchers.
Out there on the curb, she looked so little, so lonely;
Few appeared even to see her;
No one saluted her.

Yet commander was she of the column, its leader;
She was the spring whence arose that irresistible river of women
Streaming steadily towards the National Capitol.*

*Katherine Rolston Fisher, The Suffragist, January 19, 1918.

Center for Sex Equity in Schools, University of Michigan, 1980.

One of the basic rights American citizens are guaranteed is the right to petition elected officials for changes in laws or practices.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Imagine that you are a suffragist living in the past who is working to win the right for women to vote.

2. Write a message on the petition below urging members of Congress to work for the passage of a constitutional Amendment (the 19th amendment) assuring women's right to vote.

Citizen's Petition
To The United States Congress

Whereas, I believe that

I Therefore strongly urge you to work for

Signed:_____

Name:_____

Address:_____

_____

Date:_____

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The Woman's Suffrage Movement in Children's Books

Traditional history texts often present a minimal shallow view of the woman's suffrage movement. The following are excerpts from an article, "The Woman's Suffrage Movement in Children's Books" (Donna Barkman and Susan G. Griffith, Bulletin, Council on Interracial Books for Children, Volume 13, Number 1.)

The 100-year struggle for women's suffrage is generally perceived as a series of isolated events unrelated to the social, economic and political temper of the times and ending when women were generously "given the vote." The very phrase "given the vote" typifies male-dominated society's practice of belittling and denying women's accomplishments. It also belies the far-reaching and difficult issues faced by suffragists and their countless hours, days, years of work. As suffrage leader Carrie Chapman Catt noted, the struggle included:

> 52 years of pauseless campaign. . . . During that time [women] were forced to conduct 56 campaigns of referenda to male voters; 480 campaigns to get Legislatures to submit suffrage amendments to voters; 47 campaigns to get State constitutional conventions to write woman suffrage into state constitutions; 277 campaigns to get State party conventions to include woman suffrage planks; 30 campaigns to get presidential party conventions to adopt woman suffrage planks in party platforms, and 19 campaigns with 19 successive Congresses.

Catt's statement, impressive as it is, is only a partial record. The innumerable conversations, door-to-door petition drives, rallies and militant actions carried on by countless known and unknown women formed the basis of a movement which crossed currents with other major forces of the times. The struggle for the abolition of slavery, large-scale industrialization, the organization of labor unions and the immigration of great numbers of people, many unskilled and illiterate in their own languages as well as in English—all of these influenced and were influenced by the struggle for women's suffrage. The issues raised by the interplay of these forces are all rooted in economic disparity and the denial of rights to large groups of people —conditions which exist today.

Suffrage Not Whole Story

The woman's suffrage movement was a long, sometimes exciting, sometimes confusing, fight for civil rights. It was by no means a "perfect" fight: Black women and mill workers were generally excluded, there were many political divisions within the movement, and the strategists probably erred in narrowing the struggle to voting rights only, since women's "ability" to vote resulted in few real changes. Suffrage wasn't then and isn't now the whole of the equal rights quest, and shouldn't be mistaken for it. It can, if thoughtfully presented, lead young people to an understanding of wider issues and to the many social, political and economic issues with which it intersects.

in Children's Books

The issues related to woman's suffrage—and its place in a period of rapid societal change—make it especially important for study by young people. Because of the total absence or merely token inclusion of women's concerns in history texts, educators need to seek alternative sources of information.

While the materials for children are spotty (biographies cover only the 19th century women, abandoning to fiction descriptions of the atrocities of the 20th century jailings), there are enough resources to provide a base. Those working with children will need to assess these materials for accuracy and attitude: they will need to adapt materials produced for one age level to use with another: they

Background Reading: A Selected Bibliography on The Woman's Suffrage Movement

Du Bois, Ellen. *Feminism and Suffrage* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press. 1978).

Du Bois, Ellen, editor. *Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony: Correspondence, Writing, Speeches* with a Foreword by Gerda Lerner (New York: Schocken Books, 1982).

Davis, Angela. *Women, Race & Class* (New York: Random House, 1982).

Scott, Anne F. and Andrew M., *Half the People: The Fight for Woman's Suffrage* (Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott, 1975).

Women and the Vote

Historical Perspective

The 1920 women's suffrage amendment consolidated women's right to vote.

Although it wasn't until 1920 that the 19th amendment guaranteed all women the right to vote, many states had passed their own suffrage laws over 80 years earlier.

- Between 1838 and 1910, 25 states passed laws allowing women to vote on school issues. By 1920, 30 states (almost all from the West and Midwest) guaranteed women full suffrage.
- In 1869 Wyoming became the first territory to give women the right to vote; it refused to join the Union in 1890 unless the women of Wyoming could retain their voting rights.
- In 1920 the federal suffrage amendment was ratified after decades of struggle; Susan B. Anthony, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Lucretia Mott led the fight for the women's vote.

Women's votes have influenced elections since the early 1900's.

- In 1915, women in Illinois gave the reform candidate for mayor in Chicago almost as large a plurality as men gave his opponent, the machine candidate.
- In 1918, Massachusetts suffragists successfully mobilized a nonpartisan coalition to defeat the anti-suffragist Senate candidate John Weeks.
- In 1915, 500 women volunteers in Columbus, Ohio registered 21,000 new voters in 11 key wards. Their candidate beat the mayor, who had held the office for 16 years, by a 19,000 vote margin.

Since 1964 women have cast more ballots than men, and since 1980 they have been voting at the same rate as men.

Presidential Election	Men		Women	
	Number	%	Number	%
1980	43.8 million	59.1	49.3 million	59.4
1976	41.7 million	59.6	45.6 million	58.8
1972	40.9 million	64.1	44.9 million	62.0
1968	38.0 million	69.8	41.0 million	66.0
1964	37.4 million	71.9	42.3 million	67.0

Census Bureau

NYT/CBS News Polls – 1982 Exit Polls

Women and Politics: The Visible Majority, Sandra Baxter and Marjorie Lansing, University of Michigan, 1983.

Since 1973, the number of women in public office has tripled.

More women are running for public office today than ever before. Changing public attitudes have resulted in greater acceptance of female candidates and increased financial and party support for their campaigns.

- Since 1789 there have been 10,9[illegible] membe[illegible] lected to Congress; 109 (less than 1%) of them have been women. In 1983 women held 22 seats in the House of Representatives (5% of total), and 2 seats in the Senate (2% of total).
- The number of women in state legislatures has more than doubled in the past decade, from 425 (5.6% of total) in [illegible]73 to 989 (13.2% of total) in 1983.
- Thirty-one women in 1983 held top statewide offices (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer) compared to 16 in 1973.
- In cities with populations over 30,000, there was a six-fold increase in the number of women mayors in the past decade, from 12 in 1973 to 76 in 1983.

New female voting groups have emerged in the past 20 years.

Black women and women from the South are increasing their voting rates much faster than other groups; in 1980, 20% more Southern women voted than in 1952, while in other regions there was a slight decline.

Since 1980 the voting rate of white women has caught up with that of white men, while black and Hispanic women's voting rates have surpassed that of their male counterparts.

Percentage Voting in Presidential Elections by Sex, Race

	1964	Gap	1968	Gap	1980	Gap
White						
Men	73.4	5.2	71.2	4.0	60.9	0.0
Women	68.2		67.2		60.9	
Black						
Men	59.1	1.1	58.2	1.1	47.5	5.3
Women	58.0		57.1		52.8	
Hispanic						
Men	no data		no data		29.2	1.2
Women	no data		no data		30.4	

"Factsheet on Women: Women's Political Progress," American Council on Life Insurance, 1983.

The American Woman, W. Chafe, 1972, p. 26.

Public Opinion, American Enterprise Institute, April/May 1982, pp. 21-35

SOURCE: Women and Work Winter, 1984

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Middle/Secondary

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Do women's votes make a difference in elections? Read the articles below and discuss your opinion.
2. What does the phrase mean, "It's a man's world, unless women vote!"
3. Do you think you would vote for a candidate just because they were a man or a woman? Why or why not?

THE POWER OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE

WORKING WOMAN
April 1983

Can women swing elections? That's what everyone wanted to know in 1982, and it seems to have been true—at least in some races.

BY RUTH MANDEL

Last year was the year everyone raved about the women's vote. True, the Equal Rights Amendment failed to pass by its June 30th deadline. Nonetheless, in the ERA struggle and for the upcoming election campaigns, many women's groups had organized politically, and some had assumed astronomical war chests of funds for candidates. What's more, 1982 was the year of what the media dubbed the "gender gap," a difference in voting behavior and political attitudes between men and women that pollsters had been tracking for several years (see "Power: How Women Vote," Working Woman, September 1982). The gap had emerged at consistently significant levels in exit polls and public-opinion data since 1980. Would it turn up in 1982 and influence the outcome of the midterm national elections? Or would it disappear by November 2?

Candidates and parties, perhaps fueled by widespread media coverage of women's political voting power, were taking no chances. Campaign across the country cast spotlights on their female supporters and workers, arranged meetings and phone appropriation with women's groups, directed media advertising toward female audiences and contacted women through targeted mailings. In the New York gubernatorial race, for example, Democratic candidate Mario Cuomo addressed issues of concern to women, in a strong position paper that he sent to women leaders and presented at a breakfast attended by several hundred women. In the US Senate race in New Jersey, Democrat Frank Lautenberg's campaign distributed a brochure entitled "For Working Women and Their Families." In addition to outlining his positions on women's rights, reproductive freedom, day care and economic rights, it highlighted his endorsement by New Jersey's National Organization for Women and quoted well-known local elected women who supported his candidacy.

At the national level, Republican and Democratic partisans also went in search of women's support.

Women Turn Vows Into Votes

By Jan Prince

November 2, 1982 may well be remembered as the day American women proved their vote the mighty weapon they've been told it could be.

Some would say the impetus for the political awakening of women can be layed squarely on the shoulders of the defeated Equal Rights Amendment. Angry over the defeat of their 10-year quest for constitutional equality, women voters vowed to and did "remember in November." Still others say that it was a backlash against conservative Republicans and their economic programs.

In Maryland, where women grabbed up six more seats in the General Assembly, the victorious candidates sing the praises of the women who they say put them in office.

"There's no doubt the woman's vote made the difference," says Lisa Jabion, chairwoman of Baltimore NOW's (National Organization of Women) election impact committee. "Women were so energize[d] the ERA fight that they were ab[le] use those skills and fly. NOW's [na]tional policy galvanized local chapters across the country. We worked straight through since June 30 (the day ERA was defeated) using phone trees, contacts and networks that had been in place for 10 years."

SOURCE: Network, November, 1982

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. What are the steps necessary to register to vote? Find out about voter registration campaigns in your community.
2. What is meant by the phrase, "It's a man's world unless women vote?"
3. Does one vote make a difference? Find out from the article instances where one vote has clearly made a difference.

BACKGROUND
STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

Women and the Vote

Voting Power

Personal troubles...Public issues

Women often see their home and work problems as separate from the world of politics and public policy. However, their personal problems are sometimes very strongly linked to public issues. Many working women have difficult lives because of low pay, inadequate child care, little access to education and job training, and lack of respect on the job. These are all public issues and must be addressed as such. When working women see the link between their personal lives and public policy, at least two things happen. First, they feel less discouraged because they realize they are not alone but are in the same situation as millions of other women. Secondly, this sense of group belonging is often a powerful catalyst for change. With their new insights and sense of group identity, women can work for change not only personally, but in their community and at a national level.

Registration – An important first step

Before a woman can actually vote, she must first register with her local elections office. There are five methods of voter registration: postcard, deputy registration, branch registration, centralized registration, and election day registration. Except for North Dakota, which does not require registration, each state uses a different method, but all require voters to register before the election in order to vote that year (registration deadline depends on the state).

Postcard registration is the easiest and most common procedure: a person picks up a postcard from the local election office, fills it in, and sends it back. Deputy registration allows volunteers to be officially deputized to register voters by going to their homes, workplaces, or other designated sites.

Branch registration designates certain sites as registration centers on certain days (e.g., banks, shopping centers, firehouses, welfare offices, etc.). Centralized registration requires people to register at one location, usually the courthouse or city hall, and usually limits registration to business hours. Same day registration allows new voters to register on election day at the polls before voting, but only four states use this procedure.

If a registered voter will be out of town on election day for business, school, health, or other reasons, he/she can receive an absentee ballot from the local elections office and vote by mail.

It's A Man's World Unless Women Vote.

With the emergence of the gender gap in the 1980 election, several national women's rights organizations joined together to increase the voting power of women, especially those who have been under-served by the political process. In 1982 the Women's Vote Project was created by 50 groups to raise the number of women registered and voting. Registration drives are targeting low-income women, single parents, Black, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian women. The coalition slogan, "It's A Man's World Unless Women Vote," is part of a massive campaign to increase substantially the number of women at the polls.

(Women's Vote Project, 1410 Q Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 (202) 462-8606.)

One vote does count.

Many women believe that their votes won't have any effect on the political process. However, the outcomes of most elections, on the national as well as the local level, can be decided by a very small number of votes. Some examples:

- If one person changed his/her vote in every precinct, Richard Nixon would not have been elected President in 1968.
- If women had voted in the same numbers as men during the past two decades, 3 out of the past 6 presidential elections would have turned out differently.
- Congressional elections are frequently won by only 2000 votes. This means that if the votes of one out of every 250 eligible voters in a district are switched, a different congressperson might be elected.
- Local elections are often decided by 50 votes, yet they can have the greatest impact on a woman's life. Local elections determine property taxes, police and fire protection, parks and land use, the quality of elementary and secondary education, and other important issues.

Women and Politics: The Visible Majority, Sandra Baxter and Marjone Lansing, University of Michigan, 1983.

Winter,'8

SOURCE: Women and Work, National Commission on Working Women

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VOTING PATTERNS

CENTER FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND POLITICS
Eagleton Institute of Politics ** Rutgers University
New Brunswick * New Jersey * 08901 ** (201) 828-2210

fact sheet

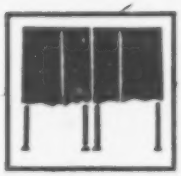
SEX DIFFERENCES IN VOTER TURNOUT

In recent elections voter turnout rates of women and men have been almost identical. However, women, who constitute more than half the population, have cast 3 to 6 million more votes than men in every election since 1976.

VOTER TURNOUT IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

1980 was the first year in which the proportion of eligible female adults who voted in a presidential election (59.4%) equalled the proportion of eligible male adults who voted (59.1%). However, the number of female voters has exceeded the number of male voters in every presidential election since 1964, largely because women are a majority (52.8% in 1982) of the voting-age population.

Presidential Election Year	% of Eligible Adults Who Voted		Number of Eligible Adults Who Voted	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1980	59.4	59.1	49.3 million	43.8 million
1976	58.8	59.6	45.6 million	41.1 million
1972	62.0	64.1	44.9 million	40.9 million
1968	66.0	69.8	41.0 million	38.0 million
1964	67.0	71.9	39.2 million	37.5 million



VOTER TURNOUT IN NONPRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Nonpresidential Election Year	% of Eligible Adults Who Voted		Number of Eligible Adults Who Voted	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
1982	48.4	48.7	42.3 million	38.0 million
1978	45.3	46.8	36.3 million	33.3 million
1974	43.4	46.2	32.5 million	30.7 million
1970	52.7	56.8	33.8 million	32.0 million
1966	53.0	58.2	31.8 million	30.7 million

VOTER REGISTRATION

Women also outnumber men among registered voters. In 1982, 56.3 million women were registered to vote compared with 49.7 million men. Thus, 53.1% of all persons registered as of 1982 were women.

TO DISCUSS:

1. Why do you think the proportion of women who vote hasn't always been as great as the proportion of men who vote?
2. Why do you think the proportion of both men and women voters has decreased since 1960 and 1970?
3. Why do you think so many people who are able to vote don't vote?
4. Discuss why the voting age has been lowered in recent years from 21 to 18. Do you agree or disagree with this change?

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

- A NATIONAL FOCUS -

OVERVIEW

Women holding political power --- elected and appointed women --- have become a normal part of the American scene, as have women running and organizing campaigns.

Women have come a long way in a relatively brief period of time. A little more than 100 years ago, women could not own property or vote in public elections. Early suffragists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan Anthony understood that their work was not simply about the right to vote, but about the kind of cultural change that would allow women's political voices to be heard. Women such as Geraldine Ferraro and Sandra Day O'Connor have paved the way for other women to aspire to the highest positions in our nations.

The changes have come faster in the past 20 years: the enactment of non-discrimination laws to protect women's rights; the opening of jobs and careers never before available to women; social reforms our foremothers never envisioned. These, in turn, have become stepping stones to new political influence and careers for women. There is a new image of the political woman --- bold, creative, qualified.

BLACK WOMEN: ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE ODDS

In struggling to overcome the obstacles they faced, black women have had a significant impact on politics and government. Female abolitionist leaders and underground railroad conductors influenced the course of events that precipitated the Civil War. After Reconstruction, crusaders against lynching raised the consciousness of the country and helped to defend the human and legal rights to which blacks were entitled.

Working together to gain influence, black women formed numerous clubs in the late 19th century to address their interests. By voicing these concerns, women gained experience in public speaking, organizing, leadership, and other skills that were valuable to them when they later served on boards and councils.

Radical social change caused by the political activism of the 1950s and 1960s made it possible for black women to become involved in politics and government at all levels. Though they are still underrepresented in leadership roles, black women are active in electoral politics, hold public office, and are establishing their own networks and support organizations such as the National Women's Political Leadership Caucus and the National Association of Black Women Legislators.

SOURCES: Women's Political Times, January, 1982; Black Women: Achievement Against the Odds Calendar, CMG Publishers, New York, 1984.

REMEMBER THE LADIES

Introduction

The two letters below were adapted from the original ones written by John and Abigail Adams. John Adams was very important in winning independence from England. He later became President of the United States, in 1797. The letters will give you some idea of the feelings of men and women about their roles in American life at that time.

Sunday evening, March 31, 1776

Dear John,

I am so excited to hear that you will be helping to write the Declaration of Independence and the laws for our new nation. I hope that you will remember the ladies, and be more generous to them than your ancestors were to the women of their time. Do not give husbands so much power over wives. Remember, all men would be rulers of women, if they could. If you continue to ignore us, we will refuse to obey any of your laws which we have never had any say about at all. Regard us as human beings, created equal like you.

Love, Abigail

Wednesday evening, April 14, 1776

Dear Abigail,

As to the suggestions in your last letter, I cannot but laugh. Everywhere there are people refusing to obey the laws. Children are disobedient, schools and colleges are disturbed, Indians are fighting back, and the blacks have become disrespectful of their masters. But your letter was the first announcement that another tribe, much larger in number and powerful than all the rest, has grown unhappy with their condition. You have become so rude that I cannot ignore it. Believe me, we know better than to throw away our masculine systems. We refuse to give up our power to eventually be ruled by the petticoat [women].

Fondly, John

Questions

1. What did Abigail Adams ask of her husband?
2. Why did John Adams laugh at Abigail's plea?
3. What stereotypes do you think John Adams had of women?
4. Why do you think John Adams was against women's rights?
5. Why do you think Indians were fighting back?
6. Why do you think blacks were becoming disrespectful to their masters?
7. Who was the "tribe" that John Adams spoke of?
8. Why was this "tribe" more powerful than the blacks and the Indians?

SOURCE: Winning Justice For All, Council on Interracial Books for Children, 1983

Nation

Braving Scorn And Threats

Women have come a long way —and have a long way to go

Foot soldiers for change: New York suffragists picketing against Woodrow Wilson in 1919

A feminist once wrote that when a woman hears a slighting remark about her role in life, she sometimes also hears a remarkable sound: *click*. That is the moment of recognition, the sound of things falling into place. Just like that: *click*. Geraldine Ferraro probably heard the sound when a New York law firm's senior partner, who had been interviewing her for a job, finally said, "You're wonderful, but we're not hiring any women this year." *Click*. Or perhaps when her employer explained why other department heads were getting higher pay: "But, Gerry, you have a husband." *Click*.

The principal founder of the movement that ultimately brought Ferraro to the Democratic ticket must have experienced a similar moment one day back in 1840. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 24, newly married to an abolitionist orator named Henry Brewster Stanton, had accompanied him to London, where he was to be a delegate to the World Anti-Slavery Convention. There she learned that this meeting to combat slavery was barred to all women. *Click*.

While in London, she met a young Quaker woman from Philadelphia, Lucretia Mott, who had also been barred from the slavery convention. The two of them talked of staging a meeting of their own some day to protest discrimination against women. Eight years passed; then Stanton, living in Seneca Falls, N.Y., heard that Mott was visiting near by. The two got together and decided to organize their meeting. As an agenda, Stanton boldly updated the Declaration of Independence as drafted by Thomas Jefferson. "We hold these truths to be self-evident," said the Stanton version, "that all men and women are created equal . . ."

As Jefferson had done, Stanton and her fellow rebels set forth their grievances against the tyrannies of the authorities. A respectable married woman of that day could not, in general, own property, testify in court against her husband, sign a contract or keep her earnings. The tyrant responsible for her plight, according to the Declaration of Seneca Falls, was Man, who "has endeavored, in every way that he could, to destroy her confidence in her own powers, to lessen her self-respect, and to make her willing to lead a dependent and abject life."

Such complaints were not unprecedented, but Stanton added a demand that was radical indeed. Over the protests of Mott and several other delegates, she introduced a resolution (which just narrowly passed) declaring that it was women's duty "to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise."

No matter how strongly some women felt about voting, though, the overwhelming issue of that era was the abolition of slavery, and Stanton's associates eagerly joined the battle. They made speeches, raised money, collected signatures—often braving scorn and even physical threats—because they believed that abolition implied equal rights for all, black and white, men and women. But when the Civil War was fought and won, they were appalled to learn that the newly drafted 14th Amendment guaranteed full citizenship to blacks but only to "male inhabitants."

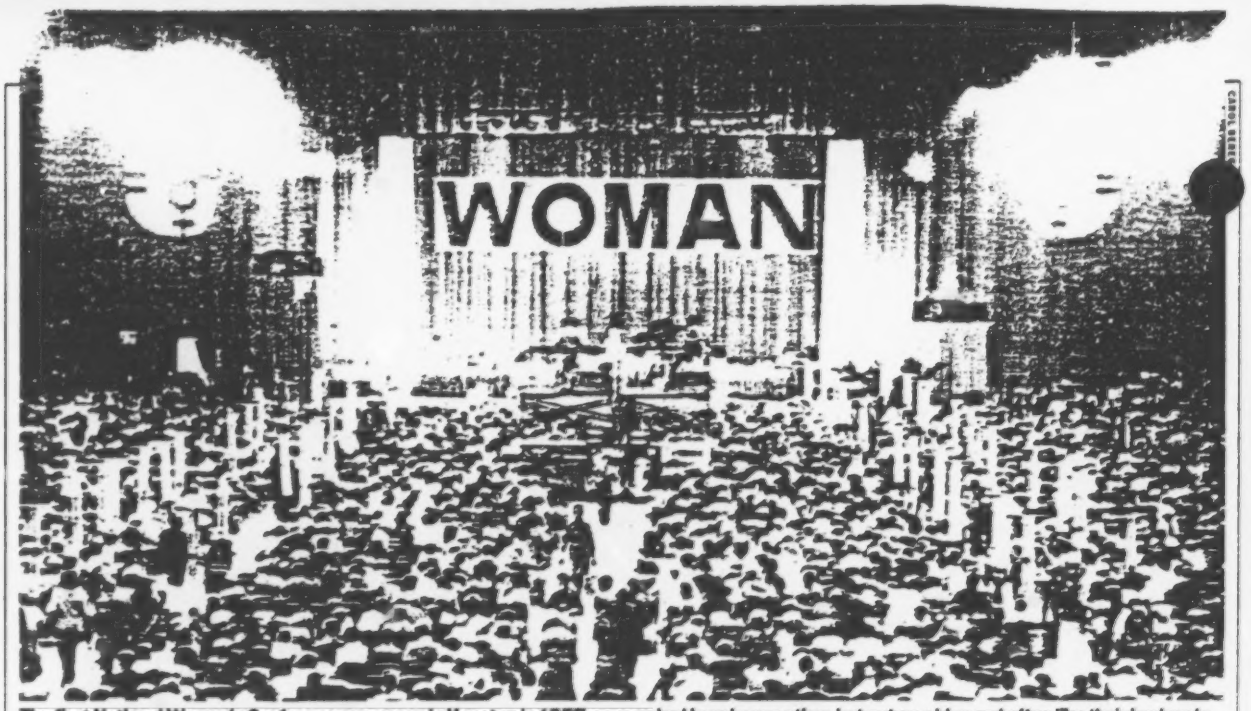
The women vehemently protested this betrayal to their former allies, but in vain. Votes for women were not "a practical thing," said Theodore Tilton. Said another former abolitionist: "It is the Negro's hour." Susan B. Anthony angrily retorted, "I would sooner cut off my right hand than ask for the ballot for the black man and not for woman." She and Stanton founded the National Woman Suffrage Association.

While the suffragist meetings and protests continued, the first woman who personally challenged the political hierarchy was the electrifying Victoria Claflin Woodhull of Homer, Ohio. Beautiful, energetic and not entirely scrupulous, Victoria and her younger sister Tennessee practiced many of the popular quackeries of the day: séances, psychic remedies, a bottled "elixir of life." Inspired, she said, by a vision of Demosthenes, Woodhull and her sister went to New York and arranged to introduce themselves to the newly widowed Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, 84. With her "magnetic treatment" Tennessee soothed the railroad tycoon so successfully that he backed the young sisters in opening a lucrative stock brokerage. In 1870, at 31, Victoria announced she was running for President. To argue her cause, she started her own newspaper, *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, which favored, among other things, free love, tax reform and world government.

As an orator, Woodhull bowed to no man. "We mean treason; we mean secession . . ." she declared. "We are plotting revolution; we will [overthrow] this bogus Republic and plant a government of righteousness in its stead." When someone dared to ask whether she practiced her preachings of free love, she defiantly answered, "Yes! I have an inalienable, constitutional and natural right to love whom I may." Some suffragists were embarrassed by Woodhull's flamboyance, but Stanton said, "If Victoria Woodhull must be crucified, let men drive the spikes."

Woodhull, who eventually married a rich English banker, provided a meteoric symbol of change, but it was the regiments of suffragist foot soldiers who steadily kept applying the pressure, state by state. Their key opportunity came with the entry of various Western territories into the union. The new constitution of Wyoming (1890) was the first to include women's suffrage; then came Colorado (1893), Utah and Idaho (1896).

Hoping to shorten the process, California Senator Aaron Sargent had introduced in 1878 an amendment to the Constitution: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged . . . on account of sex." After nine years of stalling, the Senate voted the measure down. Early in 1918, apparently because so many women had done so much war work, the amendment finally was passed by the House. In the galleries, a tearful crowd of suffragists started singing "Praise God from whom all blessings



The first National Women's Conference convenes in Houston in 1977: women had long been voting, but not as a bloc and often like their husbands

flow." The next year, the Senate added its grudging consent, 66 to 30. This time there was no singing by the women. "To their weary senses," said Suffragist Leader Carrie Chapman Catt, "the only meaning of the vote just taken was that the Senate had at last surrendered . . . given in to the people it represented."

The 19th Amendment seemed to promise much. It had long been urged not only as a matter of women's rights but as a purification of the political system. Its supporters claimed that women, because of their supposedly higher nature, would vote for measures humane and virtuous, and that they would do so en masse. "The civilization of the world is saved," gushed Democratic Presidential Nominee James Cox in 1920. "The mothers of America will stay the hand of war."

Many politicians were naturally terrified at the prospect of runaway reform. To win the new voters' support, Congress hastened to appropriate $1.25 million for health education for mothers and children. Michigan and Montana passed equal-pay laws. By 1921, some 20 states had granted women the right to serve on juries. But it took only a few years for professional politicians to make three key discoveries: 1) many women did not vote, 2) women did not vote as a bloc, and 3) they often voted exactly like their husbands. The bosses could sigh with relief: the status quo was safe.

That was all too clear in the selection of the first woman to serve in the Senate. She was Rebecca Felton, 87, a veteran suffragist from Georgia. When a Georgia Senator died in 1922, a new man was elected to replace him, but the Governor decided to make a gesture by appointing Felton to the vacant seat until the new Senator could be sworn in. So the Senate suspended its rules for exactly one hour.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal brought new political opportunities for women, partly because innovation suited the spirit of the 1930s, partly because Eleanor Roosevelt was a highly active First Lady, partly because Mary Dewson of the Democrats' women's division organized upwards of 60,000 female precinct workers to get out the female vote. Roosevelt appointed the first woman to the Cabinet (Labor Secretary Frances Perkins), the first female federal appeals court judge, the first female minister to a foreign country. Still, even in 1940, 16 states still said a wife could not sign a contract, and eleven said she could not keep her own earnings. World War II solidified women's gains, for millions went to work at jobs they had never had before. In aircraft plants, for example, the number soared from 4,000 to 310,000 between 1941 and 1943. There was even a uniformed Women's Army Corps, and for the first time, women served in the military in significant numbers.

These changes were none too solid, though. When the soldiers returned home, they wanted their jobs back, and all the pressures of a male-run society combined to create the age of domesticity and "togetherness," and a baby boom in suburbia. The few women who kept claiming a political role came to be regarded as harmless or eccentric. The formidable Margaret Chase Smith, who served 23 years in the Senate, most of them as the lone woman there, was occasionally mentioned as a possible Republican vice-presidential candidate. But it was typical of the times that when somebody asked her what she would do if she suddenly woke up and found herself in the White House, she answered, "I'd go straight to Mrs. Truman and apologize. Then I'd go home." When Smith made history in 1964 by being the first woman to have her name placed in nomination as a major-party candidate for the presidency, she was dismissed with exactly 27 convention votes.

Vice-presidential bids were more common. As early as 1924, the Democratic Convention considered, and rejected, South Carolina Committeewoman Lena Springs. The last strong bid was by Frances ("Sissy") Farenthold of Tex[illegible] who won 404 Democratic delegate vo[illegible] in 1972 but was beaten by Thomas Eagleton. The small parties that occupy the fringes of American politics have been more willing to support women. In 1980 there were seven nominations for the No. 2 spot, including LaDonna Harris as vice- presidential choice of the Citizens Party and Angela Davis as that of the Communists. Such gestures, however, remained little more than that.

Even after two decades of renewed political activism among women, equality remains a goal rather than a reality. In 1982 only 55 women ran for the 435 House seats, and only 21 won. Only three women ran for the Senate, and all three lost. In 1974 Ella Grasso of Connecticut became the first woman to win a governorship without having followed her husband into the statehouse. Today Kentucky's Martha Layne Collins is the only female Governor out of 50.

Why do more than 50% of Americans still hold less than 5% of the elected political positions? The easy answer is that attitudes are slow to change. As recently as May 1983, a Gallup poll indicated that 16% of both men and women would oppose a qualified woman from their party for President. Hardly less important, though, is that men have clung to the machinery of politics. Various political-a[illegible] tion committees donated $35 million [illegible] the last congressional elections, and $31 million of that went to incumbents. Of the little available to challengers, women got 7%. *Click.*

—By Otto Friedrich

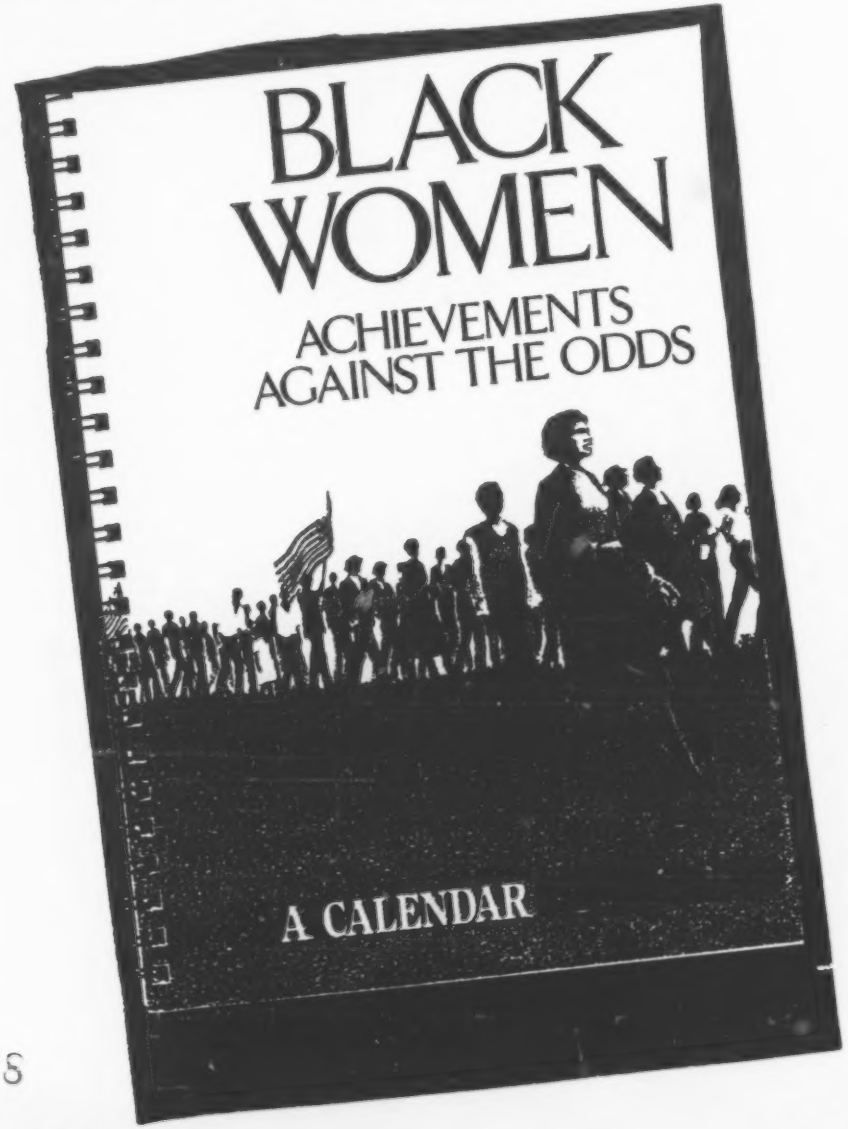
SOURCE: Time Magazine 11/23/84, pp. 37,38

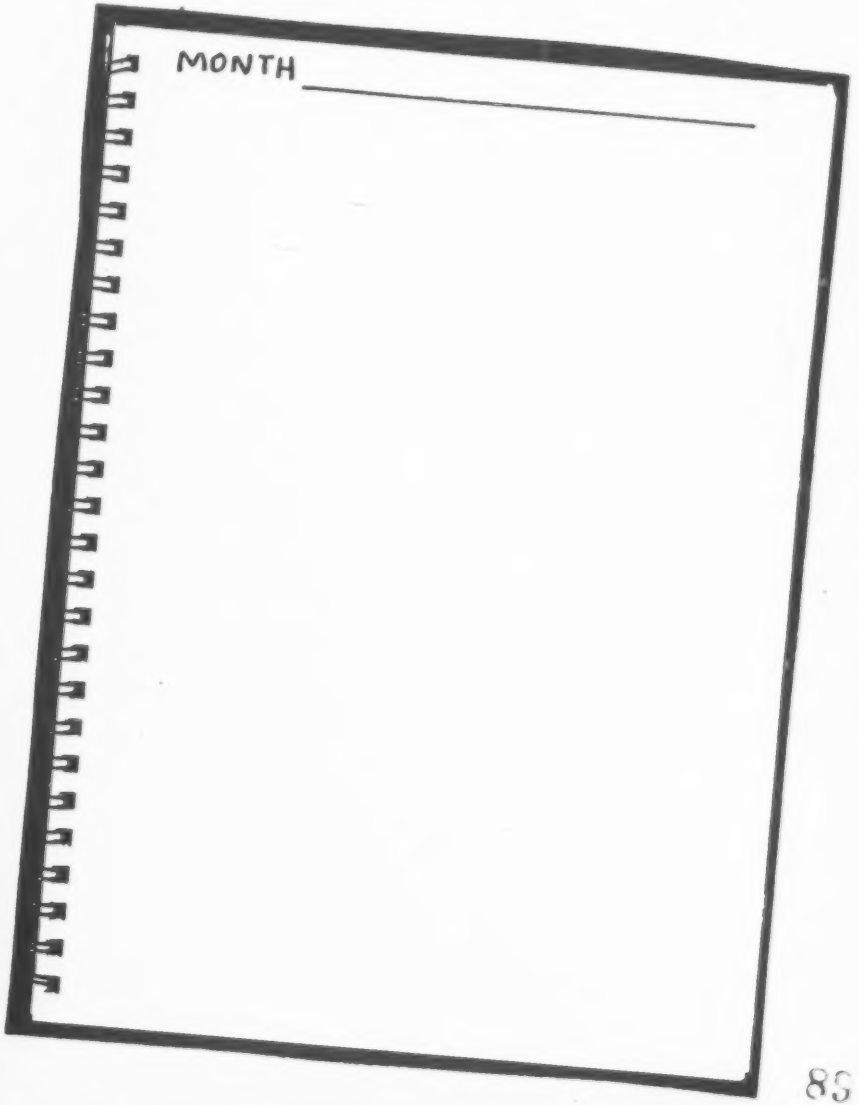
TO DO:

BLACK WOMEN: POLITICAL ACHIEVEMENT AGAINST THE ODDS

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Secondary

1. To recognize the special challenges faced by black women in achieving in government and law, create a calendar datebook noting some of these women's accomplishments.
2. At the bottom of each calendar describe the contributions of one specific woman.
3. Include illustrations in your datebook.





SOURCE: Black Women--Achievement Against the Odds Calendar, CMG Publishers, N.Y. 1984

TO DO AND DISCUSS

1. What do the cartoons below reflect about changing attitudes regarding women in government, politics, and law?
2. Collect political cartoons and comic strips that deal with issues related to women's roles in history and modern society.

WEE PALS MORRIE TURNER
I'M GOING TO BE A POLITICIAN WHEN I GROW UP!
DON'T BE RIDICULOUS CONNIE ...A WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOUSE!..
YOU'RE RIGHT, RALPH!
HUH?
AND IN THE SENATE TOO!
MORRIE

3. Create your own cartoon about women in government and politics.

SOURCE: Washington Post, January 10, 1983

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Who was Belva Lockwood? Why was she important in the history of American women in government, politics, and law?
2. Do you think Belva Lockwood's actions helped or hurt the suffrage movement?
3. In what ways are Belva Lockwood's and Geraldine Ferraro's political careers similar?

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

Carla Steinborn

The Woman on the 1884 Ballot

This Election Day will mark an interesting centennial date in the evolution of women's rights, one that will be appropriately celebrated when millions of Americans vote for the first time for a woman running on the presidential ticket of a major party.

The presidential election of 1884 also saw the name of a woman on a national ticket, and it was the women's movement alone that put her there. She didn't get nearly as many votes as Geraldine Ferraro will, but then it was a time when the candidate herself couldn't even cast a ballot.

The year was 1884, when James G. Blaine opposed Grover Cleveland for the presidency. It was a time of transition for the women's movement. Although much progress had been made since the first women's rights convention in 1848, there had been countless defeats.

The quest for political rights had been the most frustrating aspect of the struggle. In the 36 years since 1848, all conceivable arguments for and against women's suffrage had been heard and thoroughly debated. As early as 1876 The Washington Star editorialized that "the arguments of the opponents are coming more and more to be based on expediency...."

The movement's leader, Susan B. Anthony, once an object of scorn, was revered by women throughout the country. Yet women could vote in no state. The courts had uniformly denied women's claims to the ballot.

The year 1884 saw women's groups pleading the suffrage cause, and as the presidential election approached, women's rights advocates turned their attention to the political parties. Many of them were former abolitionists who had been closely associated with the early Republican Party. Most of the leading male abolitionist Republicans had supported the principle of women's suffrage, too, though they said it should wait until after Reconstruction.

Many woman suffragists in 1884 still believed the Republican Party would someday repay what they felt was a debt owed them. They noted, for example, that on a House bill to establish a standing committee on women's suffrage, 72 Republicans voted in favor, and only four against, while only 13 Democrats voted for it and 120 against.

So, as Belva Lockwood tells it: "About this time Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and ... Susan B. Anthony came out in a circular, directed to the leading women of the country, urging them to use their influence for the Republican party; a copy of it was sent to me. I had been present ... at the convention in Chicago which had nominated Mr. Blaine, and we had besought the resolutions committee in vain to adopt a plank in their platform giving some recognition to women.

"The circular of these distinguished ladies appeared to me to be ... out of harmony with real conditions...."

Lockwood was a highly successful Washington lawyer with a thriving pension law practice. Her personal struggle to win the right to practice law had been a dramatic and protracted one.

She wrote a reply to the circular, concluding that "The Republican party, claiming to be the party of progress, has little else but insult for women, when they appear before its 'conventions' and ask for recognition. ... It is quite time that we had our own party; our own platform, and our own nominees...."

This was published in the Woman's Herald of Industry, a paper edited by Miss Marietta Stone of San Francisco. It started a ripple of indignation that culminated in September 1884 when a handful of women convened in San Francisco as the National Equal Rights Party and chose Lockwood as its presidential nominee, with Marietta Stone as her running mate.

Lockwood's platform, besides advocating women's suffrage, called for better relations with Central and South America, a fair tariff, reduction of the national debt (does any of this sound familiar?), civil service reform and world peace.

Most leaders of the movement, fearing that Lockwood's candidacy could undo years of painstaking work, did not support her, but the campaign attracted immediate media attention and, as she put it: "next morning I was famous."

Lockwood did not win a single electoral vote, but she did manage to draw a respectable 4,149 votes, concentrated in six states.

It was a close election, with New York's pivotal 36 electoral votes going to Cleveland, who won with 219 electoral votes to Blaine's 182. Blaine lost New York by a plurality of only 1,149. No one will ever know how many of those 1,149 votes went to Belva Lockwood, who received 1,336 votes in New York State.

The writer lives in Silver Spring.

SOURCES: Washington Post, 9/20/84 & 3/10/85

(NOTE: Although she did not live in Maryland, Belva Lockwood's nomination for President was ratified at a cabin on a farm in Prince George's County, MD)

SHOWING THE WAY

TO DO:

1. Draw and cut out pictures to create stick puppets or flannel board characters representing notable women in government and politics.
2. Present a puppet or flannel board show telling information about the women you select.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

ARTIST: Barbara Hunt
Sacramento City Unified School District

SOURCE: Women's History Week Curriculum Guide, National Women's History Project, 1984

CENTER FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND POLITICS
Eagleton Institute of Politics ** Rutgers University
New Brunswick * New Jersey * 08901 ** (201)

fact sheet

WOMEN IN ELECTIVE OFFICE

In 1985, more women are serving in Congress than ever before. Two states have women governors. The number of women in state legislatures is more than three times larger than it was fifteen years ago. But women still hold only a small minority of elective offices. In 1981, the latest year for which complete figures are available, 16,552 women held elective office across the country, for a total of 9% of these offices.*

U.S. CONGRESS

Women hold 4.7% of the 535 seats in the U.S. Congress in 1985. Two women hold seats in the U.S. Senate--Paula Hawkins (R) of Florida and Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R) of Kansas.

Twenty-three women serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. Twelve are Democrats; eleven are Republicans. They represent fourteen states:

California	Barbara Boxer (D), Sala Burton (D), Bobbi Fiedler (R)
Colorado	Patricia Schroeder (D)
Connecticut	Nancy R. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D)
Illinois	Cardiss Collins (D), Lynn Martin (R)
Kansas	Jan Meyers (R)
Louisiana	Corinne (Lindy) Boggs (D), Cathy Long (D)
Maine	Olympia Snowe (R)
Maryland	Helen Delich Bentley (R), Beverly Byron (D), Marjorie S. Holt (R), Barbara Mikulski (D)
Nebraska	Virginia Smith (R)
Nevada	Barbara Vucanovich (R)
New Jersey	Marge Roukema (R)
Ohio	Marcy Kaptur (D), Mary Rose Oakar (D)
Rhode Island	Claudine Schneider (R)
Tennessee	Marilyn Lloyd (D)

The first woman to serve in the U.S. Congress was Jeanette Rankin, Republican of Montana, elected in 1917 and once again in 1941.

STATEWIDE ELECTIVE OFFICE

Forty-one women hold top statewide elective positions as of January 1985**
They hold 13.9% of all such positions.

Two women serve as governors: Martha Layne Collins, a Kentucky Democrat elected in 1983, and Madeleine Kunin, a Vermont Democrat elected in 1984.

Five women serve as lieutenant governors in 1985. They include three holdovers--Nancy Dick (D-CO), Martha Griffiths (D-MI) and Marlene Johnson (DFL-MN)--as well as two newcomers elected in 1984, Harriett Woods (D-MO) and Ruth Meiers (D-ND).

Arlene Violet (R-RI) is the first woman elected attorney general in any state.

Eleven women serve as elected secretaries of state in Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming. Maryland's Secretary of State, Lorraine Sheehan, is appointed.

Women hold state treasurer positions in eleven states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Nebraska, Nevada, Ohio, and Texas.

Five states, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Montana, have women state auditors. In Arizona, Kentucky, and Wyoming, women serve as superintendents of public instruction. In Arizona, a woman serves as corporation commissioner. The labor commissioner in Oregon and a public service commissioner in Tennessee are women.

WOMEN STATE LEGISLATORS 1969-1985

Year	Women Legislators	% of Total Legislators
1969	301	4.0
1971	344	4.5
1973	424	5.6
1975	604	8.0
1977	688	9.1
1979	770	10.3
1981	908	12.1
1983	991	13.3
1984	996	13.4
1985	**1,103**	**14.8**

(Continued on next page)

Women hold 9.9% of all state senate seats (197 out of 1,995) and 16.6% of state house or assembly seats (906 out of 5,466).

* Offices included in these figures are: U.S. Congress, statewide elective offices, state legislatures, county governing boards, mayoralties, and municipal and township governing boards.

**These numbers do not include women elected to the judiciary or women appointed to state cabinet-level positions.

STATE LEGISLATURES

In 1985, 1,103 or 14.8% of state legislators are women. The number of women serving in state legislatures has more than tripled since 1969 when 301 or 4% of state legislators were women.

The ten states with the highest percentages of women state legislators are:

State	% Women	State	% Women
New Hampshire	33.0	Maine	23.7
Vermont	26.1	Connecticut	21.9
Wyoming	25.6	Arizona	20.0
Colorado	24.0	Florida	20.0
Washington	23.8	Oregon	19.4
		Maryland	19.2

COUNTY GOVERNING BOARDS

1,476 women held seats on county governing boards in 1984, making up 8% of the total of 18,379 commissioners across the country.* Between 1975 and 1984, the number of women at the county governing board level more than doubled, rising from 456 or 3% in 1975.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES

In January of 1985, among the 100 largest cities in the U.S., seven had women mayors.

In 1981, 14,462 women held elective positions at the municipal and township level. 1,707 women were mayors (7% of the total). 12,755 women served on municipal governing boards, holding 10% of the available seats.**

The percentage of women holding municipal and township offices more than doubled from 1975 to 1981, rising from 4% to 10%.

PERCENTAGES OF WOMEN IN ELECTIVE OFFICES

Level of Office	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1985
U.S. Congress	4%	3%	3%	3%	4%	5%
Statewide Elective	10%	8%	11%	11%	13%	14%
State Legislatures	8%	9%	10%	12%	13%	15%
County Governing Boards	3%	4%	5%	6%	8%	8% (1984)*
Mayors & Municipal/Township Governing Boards	4%	8%	10%	10%	Data not** available	Data not** available

In 1981, the latest year for which complete figures are available, women held 16,552 or 9% of all elective offices. This proportion is more than double the proportion of women who held office in 1975 when only 4% of all offices were held by women. We estimate that more than 18,000 women hold elective office in 1985.

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* Data for 1985 are not yet available.

**CAWP updates municipal figures every four years. The next available figures will be compiled in July, 1985.

Copyright Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP) July 1985

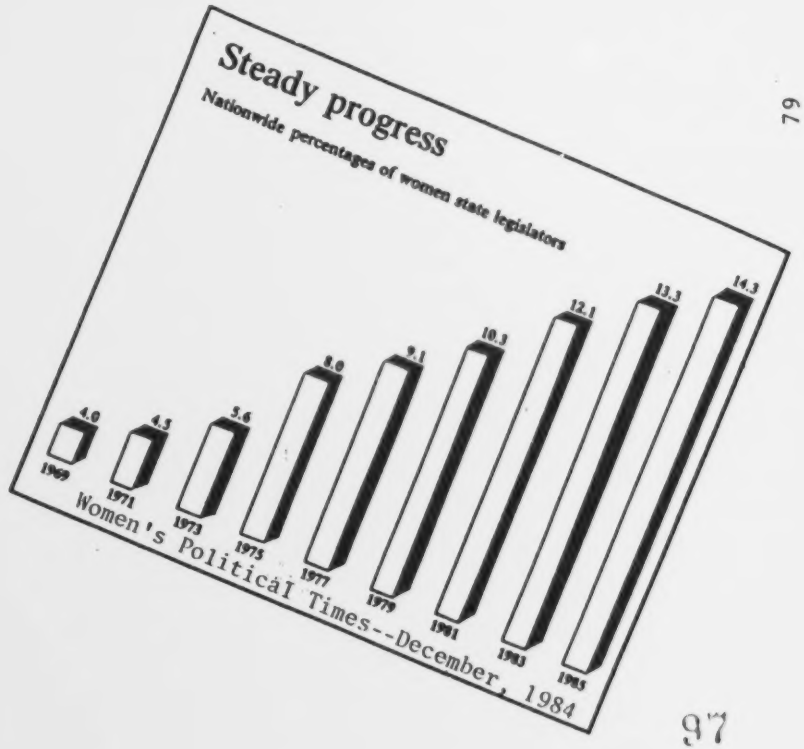
The Center for the American Woman and Politics maintains the National Information Bank on Women in Public Office (NIB) as part of its information services program. These data are the latest available in each area. Other sources include Martin Gruberg's Women in American Politics (Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Academic Press, 1968); and the National Women's Education Fund.

TO DO:

Prepare a WOMEN'S POLITICAL TIMES bulletin board or scrapbook with newspaper articles such as the ones below, highlighting women in politics.

Women's Political Times

Madeleine Kunin, who emerged from a neck-and-neck race to become Vermont's first woman governor and the nation's seventh woman ever to hold the powerful state chief executive's post. Exit polls showed that women voters gave Kunin her margin of victory.



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CENTER FOR THE AMERICAN WOMAN AND POLITICS
Eagleton Institute of Politics ** Rutgers University
New Brunswick * New Jersey * 08901 ** (201) 932-9384

fact sheet
Congress

WOMEN IN THE U.S. CONGRESS

As of April 1985, women hold a total of 25 seats in the U.S. Congress--2 in the Senate and 23 in the House of Representatives. This is the largest number of women ever to serve in Congress, one more than served in 1983-84. Women hold 4.7% of the 535 total available seats--2.0% of Senate seats and 5.3% of House seats.

The two women currently serving in the U.S. Senate are Nancy Landon Kassebaum (R-KS), elected in 1978 and re-elected in 1984, and Paula Hawkins (R-FL), elected in 1980. They are the first two women ever elected to the Senate without having first filled unexpired Congressional terms.

The women in the House of Representatives include 12 Democrats and 11 Republicans. They are:

- Helen Delich Bentley, R-MD
- Corinne (Lindy) Boggs, D-LA
- Barbara Boxer, D-CA
- Sala Burton, D-CA
- Beverly Byron, D-MD
- Cardiss Collins, D-IL
- Bobbi Fiedler, R-CA
- Marjorie Holt, R-MD
- Nancy Johnson, R-CT
- Marcy Kaptur, D-OH
- Barbara Bailey Kennelly, D-CT
- Marilyn Lloyd, D-TN
- Cathy Long, D-LA
- Lynn Martin, R-IL
- Jan Meyers, R-KS
- Barbara Mikulski, D-MD
- Mary Rose Oakar, D-OH
- Margaret Roukema, R-NJ
- Claudine Schneider, R-RI
- Patricia Schroeder, D-CO
- Virginia Smith, R-NE
- Olympia Snowe, R-ME
- Barbara Vucanovich, R-NV

A total of 119 women have served in the U.S. Congress to date, including 15 in the Senate and 105 in the House. Only one woman--Margaret Chase Smith (R-ME)--served in both the House and the Senate. After filling her deceased husband's seat in the House, she was later elected to the Senate, where she served four terms.

The first woman in the House of Representatives was Jeannette Rankin (R-MT), who served from 1917 to 1919 and again from 1941 to 1942. The first woman to serve in the Senate was Rebecca Latimer Felton (D-GA), who was appointed in 1922 to complete the term of a senator who died in office. Senator Felton was a member of the Senate for only one day before giving up her seat to the man who was elected to fill the vacancy.

New York has had more women in its congressional delegation than any other state--a total of twelve to date, all in the House. Illinois and California have each sent eight women to the House; Maryland has had six and Connecticut and New Jersey have had five women in their House delegations. Four states--Alabama, Louisiana, Nebraska, and South Dakota--have been represented twice by women in the Senate. Ten states have never sent a woman to either the House or the Senate.

The first black woman to serve in the Congress was Shirley Chisholm (D-NY), elected in 1968. Since that time, four other black women, all Democrats, have served in the House. They are Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D-CA) and Barbara Jordan (D-TX), both of whom served from 1973-1979, Katie Hall (D-IN), who served from 1983-1985 and Cardiss Collins (D-IL), elected in 1973, who is still in Congress. Only one Asian-American woman, Patsy Takemoto Mink (D-HI), ever served in the House. No other women of color have served in either house of Congress.

Seven women have chaired congressional committees--Senator Hattie Caraway (D-AR), and Representatives Martha Griffiths (D-MI), Mae Nolan (R-CA), Mary Norton (D-NJ), Caroline O'Day (D-NY), Edith Rogers (R-MA), and Leonor Sullivan (D-MO). No woman has ever been Speaker of the House or Majority or Minority Leader of the Senate.

In 1977, the Congresswomen's Caucus was established to support legislation affecting women and to monitor federal government programs that influence the opportunities available to women. At first, the Caucus was limited to women elected to Congress, but in 1981 it changed its name to the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues and admitted male members of Congress as well. The Women's Research and Education Institute was established by the Caucus to provide research, educational and technical support.

Data from the National Information Bank on Women in Public Office, a service of the Center for the American Woman and Politics; additional information drawn from Women in the United States Congress, Barbara L. Schwemle, Congressional Research Service, April 1983. NIB is partially supported by the Helena Rubinstein Foundation.

4/85

WOMEN IN CONGRESS

Spirited bunch follows Rankin's steps

by Jaspen Katz
and Demetra Lambros

Three days after the suffragettes' high-minded pioneer woman from Montana joined the U.S. House of Representatives in 1917, President Woodrow Wilson called on Congress to declare war on Germany. Pressure to back the president was keen, but Jeannette Rankin—to a gallery of thundering boos and sneers—cast the single dissenting vote.

America's first Congresswoman, Rankin made history books with that day's performance, which she later repeated in 1941. Less known, but certainly as great, were her efforts to gain for women a fairer slice of equality. And, incidentally, the right to vote.

Rankin's legacy has been carried on by many other women, pioneers who've pushed against the odds and broken through stubborn myths and bias. To date, 105 women have served in Congress—92 in the House, 12 in the Senate and one in both chambers.

Most Congresswomen, regardless of party or political ideology, have worked to put women's concerns on the legislative maps.

Following Rankin's election, the number grew only slightly until nine women joined the House in 1928. Women's membership peaked at 19 (two Senators, 17 Representatives) in 1962, dropped slightly in the following decade and reached 19 members again in 1975. Today's 21 Congresswomen hold the record.

The increase of women state legislators is more dramatic (up 541 seats since 1971), with many young women starting local political careers which, in time, will bolster the numbers in Washington. So as the National Women's Political Caucus enters the next stage of its efforts to move more women into office, we look back at some of those "firsts" in Congress, women who came to town with thick skins, strong wills and gumption to spare.

They can't be easily lumped together, for each reflects the idiosyncrasies of her milieu and brings to history a unique set of interests. Some patterns, however, do emerge: the majority of Congresswomen have worked to put women's concerns on the legislative maps, with many drafting versions of what has become the Equal Pay Act. Many have also strongly identified with humanist issues—peace, child care, health and welfare, civil rights.

In the four years after the suffrage amendment was added to the Constitution, three women entered Congress. Alice Mary Robertson came in 1921 and distinguished herself as an outspoken anti-suffragist, arguing that trading a woman's privilege for a man's right was like "bartering the birthright for a mess of pottage." She also opposed the Sheppard-Towner bill, a measure to reduce the mortality rate among mothers and newborn infants. She was soundly defeated in her reelection campaign.

Three women elected in 1924—Florence Kahn, Mary Norton and Edith Rogers—were the first professional Congresswomen. Norton, the first Democrat, skyrocketed into political success, serving 36 years and chairing three House Committees.

Almost 39 percent of all women in Congress have been widows, stepping into politics via their deceased husbands' seats. In the event of a Congressman's death, it was often politically expedient to bring in his widow, avoiding in-house squabbles and honoring the dead by anointing his survivor. While some women merely sat out their terms, most "made it on their own" and went on to establish solid individual reputations.

Hattie Caraway from Arkansas was the first woman elected to the Senate, first to chair a committee and first to conduct Senate hearings. Initially appointed to her late husband's seat in 1931, she later launched her own campaign, winning more votes than the combined total of her six opponents. A feminist Caraway wasn't, remarking that "after suffrage, I just added voting to cooking and sewing."

In the 1940's and 50's, 34 women were elected to the House. Thirteen were Congressmen's widows, but a new batch of capable women not riding their husband's coattails had long and successful careers.

Elected in 1940, Frances Bolton stood out as one of the richest women in Congress. She was a controversial figure, speaking out against segregation in the military, arguing that women be drafted as well as men and sponsoring an equal-rights-for-men bill authorizing the Navy and Army to commission male nurses. She traveled extensively, the first Congresswoman to visit the war theater and first member of the Foreign Affairs Committee to visit the Soviet Union.

Margaret Chase Smith, an independent and tough-minded Republican, served eight years in the House and then made a successful Senate bid in 1948 even though she lacked a party endorsement. Refusing to tow a strictly partisan line, she was the first Republican to attack Senator Joseph McCarthy and his infamous political smear tactics.

And in 1964, outranking 74 Senators on the seniority scale, she announced her intention to capture the GOP presidential nomination. "I have few illusions and no money, but I'm staying for the finish," she said about her decision. "When people keep telling you you can't do a thing, you kind of like to try it." In the final delegate tally, Smith amassed more votes than everyone except the nominee himself, Barry Goldwater.

Actress turned politician Helen Gahagan Douglas was elected in 1945 and named one of the "12 smartest women in the world" by the *Book of Knowledge*. Her liberal activist record was used against her by Richard Nixon in a vicious 1950 Senate race. Nixon dubbed her "a pink lady," and during a period of national hysteria about domestic communism, stampeded Douglas at the polls.

The 1950's inaugurated many more firsts, as women politicians continued to overcome social, ideological and financial barriers. Edith Green started a 20 year term in 1955, an education specialist who authored amendments which became the basis of present affirmative action guidelines.

"Mother of the ERA" Martha Griffiths entered in1955 and shepherded the amendment through a House which had periodically rejected it in years past. Despite a brilliant record, both organized labor and her Democratic party failed to support her second try for Congress. She won nevertheless, and then savored her political independence. "I was in an absolutely glorious position," she recalled, "because they couldn't ask me anything or offer any advice."

Leonor Sullivan, elected in 1952, produced a perplexing voting record. While she backed many women's issues and became a leading exponent of consumer protection legislation, she stands as the only Congresswoman to vote against the ERA. At one point she reasoned, "ERA says you are my equal . . . I think I'm a whole lot better."

Coya Gjesdal Knutson, the first woman to sit on the Agriculture Committee and author of some landmark farm bills, had her career cut short by a husband who folded under the social pressures of having a powerful wife. He published his now famous "Coya Come Home" letter in their hometown newspaper, charging that his "home life has deteriorated to the extent that it is nonexistent." Voters sided with the estranged husband, and Knutson was overwhelmingly defeated in her third term election.

Kathryn Grasso carried out a personal campaign to improve the image of politics, working to purge obscenities from literature and film. "There is a campaign of filth and smut aimed at the nation's youth," she argued in behalf of her legislation. "that might well prove to be Communist inspired."

The 1964 election of Patsy Mink to the House signaled a new breed of women politicians—women who brought to their campaigns and jobs the new attitudes and opportunities of a social revolution. The first woman from the new state of Hawaii, Mink pioneered one of the earliest "Equal Pay for Equal Work" laws.

Continued on next page.

WOMEN IN CONGRESS

(Continued)

Shirley Chisholm came to Washington in 1968 and launched a courageous bid for the presidency three years later. The first black woman to enter the top race, Chisholm became the spokesperson for the disenfranchised, a voice of hope which inspired many women to add politics to their list of obligations.

A command feminist, Bella Abzug was elected in 1970 and pushed still forward the image of the new woman politician—bold, determined, capable. She was criticized more for her irreverent style and dress than her accomplishments, which include the creation of Women Strike for Peace and Women USA.

In 1972, five new women joined Congress; all were lawyers, four were under 40

photos courtesy Architect of the Capitol

and two were black. Yvonne Braithwaite Burke was the first black woman elected to the House from California and the first to have a baby while in office.

Elizabeth Holtzman, founder of the Brooklyn Women's Political Caucus, was the youngest women to win a seat, defeating former chair of the House Judiciary Committee Emanuel Celler when she was 32. Holtzman also authored the first legislation since 1949 restricting the powers of the CIA.

A powerful role model, Barbara Jordan became an outspoken member of the House Judiciary Committee, largely respected for her brilliant oratory, patriotism and judicious manner. She was the first black woman to be the featured speaker at a Democratic National Convention, drawing wild cheers and front page coverage in 1976.

Patricia Schroeder also came in 1972, the first woman with young children to take office. Both legislator and mom, she has added yet another dimension to the image.

While times have changed, today's Congresswomen often still face closed minds, closed purses and closed political circles. But they, like their predecessors, are reversing attitudes and making the kind of headway that promotes all women.

Case in point: A pipe-smoking Millicent Fenwick was once accosted by a male colleague who remarked, "I like women kissable, cuddly and sweet-smelling." Fenwick retorted, "I like the same things in men, and I hope you are not disappointed as often as I am."

Touche.

SOURCE: Women's Political Ti
January, 1982

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Upper Elementary/
Secondary

"Bringing More Women into Public Office"

a project of
Center for the American Woman and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers – The State University of New Jersey
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901
201/828-2210

WOMEN HOLDING ELECTIVE OFFICE

A Quiz

How many women hold elective office in the United States? Who are they? How did they get into office, and who came before them? The Center for the American Woman and Politics (CAWP) has compiled this quiz to build awareness and knowledge about women in politics today.

The information presented here comes from CAWP's newly released series of reports on "Bringing More Women into Public Office" and from CAWP's National Information Bank on Women in Public Office. You can order the reports and other materials from CAWP by filling out the form on the back of this quiz.

1. More women are serving in the U.S. Congress (Senate and House combined) in 1985 than ever before in United States history. The number of women in Congress is:
   ____12 ____25 ____45 ____63 ____90

2. Martha Layne Collins, governor of Kentucky, and Madeleine Kunin, governor of Vermont, are currently the only women governors in the country. Including these two, the total number of women who have served as governors in the United States is:
   ____1 ____3 ____7 ____12

3. Black women constituted what percentage of all mayors, members of local councils, members of county governing boards, state legislators, and members of Congress serving in the early 1980s?
   ____less than 1% ____4% ____10% ____13%

4. Since 1969, the number of women in state legislatures has more than tripled. What proportion of state legislators now are women?
   ____7% ____15% ____19% ____25%

5. No black woman served in Congress prior to the late 1960s.
   ____TRUE ____FALSE

6. The "gender gap" in political attitudes that exists between women and men in the general population is also evident between women and men in elected office.
   ____TRUE ____FALSE

7. Most elected women are lawyers.
   ____TRUE ____FALSE

8. Women state legislators have as much or more political experience as their male counterparts.
   ____TRUE ____FALSE

9. To which one of the following women's groups are women officeholders most likely to belong?

   a) American Association of University Women (AAUW)
   b) National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (BPW)
   c) League of Women Voters (LWV)
   d) National Organization for Women (NOW)
   e) Women's Political Caucus (WPC)

10. Which type of group do women legislators most often cite as having played an important role in getting them to run for office?

    a) women's groups
    b) labor unions
    c) political or partisan clubs
    d) community groups

11. The higher the level of office, the more likely women are to have received support from women's organizations for their candidacies.
    ____TRUE ____FALSE

12. Black women officeholders are less likely than women officeholders overall to have received support from women's organizations for their candidacies.
    ____TRUE ____FALSE

13. Despite the small number of women in public life, women officeholders have often worked for other women or looked to other women for inspiration and guidance.
    ____TRUE ____FALSE

1985 – CAWP

TO DO:

1. Take the quiz and check and discuss the answers.
2. Make up a similar quiz on women in Maryland politics.

(Answers on next page)

"Bringing More Women into Public Office"

a project of
Center for the American Woman and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers – The State University of New Jersey
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901
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WOMEN HOLDING ELECTIVE OFFICE

Quiz Answers

1. **ANSWER: 25**
Although more women serve in Congress than ever before, only 25 women are in Congress -- 2 in the U. S. Senate and 23 in the House of Representatives. These numbers mean that women hold only 4.7% of the 535 seats in Congress -- 2.0% of Senate seats and 5.3% of House seats.

2. **ANSWER: 7**
Martha Layne Collins, who was elected in 1983, and Madeleine Kunin, elected in 1984, were the sixth and seventh women governors in United States history and only the third and fourth women governors elected without first succeeding their husbands in office. The first woman governor was Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming, elected in 1925 to replace her deceased husband. Ella Grasso of Connecticut, elected in 1974 and again in 1978, was the first woman to be elected governor in her own right. The other women governors were Miriam "Ma" Ferguson of Texas (who served from 1925 to 1926 and from 1933 to 1934), Lurleen Wallace of Alabama (who served from 1967 to 1969), and Dixy Lee Ray of Washington (who served from 1977 to 1980). All seven have been Democrats.

3. **ANSWER: less than 1%**
In 1981, a total of 421 black women were serving in elective offices as mayors, members of local councils, members of county governing boards, state legislators, and members of Congress; this number represents less than 1% of all elected officeholders in those offices. (These calculations do not include school board members.)

4. **ANSWER: 15%**
In 1985, 1103 or 14.8% of state legislators are women. New Hampshire has the highest proportion of female state legislators, with 33.0% of seats held by women. Mississippi has the lowest proportion of women legislators; women hold 2.3% of legislative seats in Mississippi.

5. **ANSWER: TRUE**
The first black woman to serve in Congress was Shirley Chisholm (D-NY), elected in 1968. Since that time, four other black women have served in the House. They are Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D-CA) and Barbara Jordan (D-TX), both of whom served from 1973-1979, Katie Hall, who served from 1982-1984, and Cardiss Collins, who is still a member of Congress. Only one Asian-American woman, Patsy Takemoto Mink (D-HI), ever served in the House. No other woman of color has served in either house of Congress.

6. **ANSWER: TRUE**
Women in elected office are more liberal than their male counterparts on a whole variety of issues. Among elected officials, the gap between women and men is smallest among municipal officials, somewhat larger among county officials, and widest among state legislators. Black women in each of these offices are more liberal than women overall in the same offices. An example of the gender gap is found in levels of support for the ERA. Among state legislators in the fifteen states which did not ratify the ERA, 76% of the women compared with 36% of the men said that the ERA should be ratified.

7. **ANSWER: FALSE**
Very few women in elected office, from a low of 1% of mayors to a high of 6% of state representatives, are lawyers. By comparison, many more women -- ranging from about one-third of state legislators to about one-half of county and local officeholders -- are working or have worked in traditionally female-dominated occupations such as elementary or secondary school teaching, nursing, social work, or clerical work. However, black women officeholders are somewhat less likely than women officeholders overall to be concentrated in teaching and other predominately female occupations, and they are more likely than women overall to be lawyers.

8. **ANSWER: TRUE**
Although women state legislators less often than their male counterparts have held a previous elective office, women have more often held appointive government positions, worked in campaigns, and worked on the staffs of public officials.

9. **ANSWER: c) the League of Women Voters**
Except among mayors, more women officeholders belong to the League of Women Voters than to any other women's organization. Among women officeholders, half (50%) of state representatives, over half (58%) of state senators, about a third (35%) of county commissioners, and about a sixth (18%) of local council members have been or are members of the League of Women Voters.

10. **ANSWER: a) women's groups**
About 18% of women state senators and 24% of women state representatives report that women's organizations played an important role in getting them to run for the legislature. No other type of group is mentioned by more than 6% of women legislators.

11. **ANSWER: TRUE**
While less than one-tenth (7%) of women local council members were formally or informally supported by women's organizations during their campaigns, nearly one-fifth (18%) of women county commissioners and over half of women state legislators (54%) received such support. Of the women's groups which gave support to women legislators, feminist groups such as the Women's Political Caucus are mentioned most often.

12. **ANSWER: FALSE**
Black women officeholders -- whether state representatives, county commissioners, or local council members -- were notably more likely than women overall in those offices to have received formal or informal support for their candidacies from women's organizations. Among black women, close to two-thirds (65%) of state representatives, close to one-third (32%) of county commissioners, and over one-tenth (13%) of local council members received such support.

13. **ANSWER: TRUE**
Women officeholders have often been inspired and assisted by other women.
- Among women officeholders (state legislators, county commissioners, and local council members) whose political involvement was inspired by role models, one-fourth or more had women as their role models.
- Among women legislators who received guidance from political mentors, 22% had women mentors.
- 44% of women state legislators worked on women's campaigns before running for office themselves.
- 72% of black women state representatives worked on women's campaigns.

CAWP: 9/85

Bringing More Women into Public Office is a project supported by a grant from the Charles H. Revson Foundation.

A Quiz

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT
Past, Present, and Future

1. Throughout U.S. history, 11,400 men have served in the U.S. Congress compared to _____ women.
   a. 104 b. 221 c. 502

2. How many women have served as Senators?
   a. 3 b. 15 c. 38

3. How many women are now serving as state governors?
   a. 2 b. 11 c. 5

4. The first woman to serve in the Presidential cabinet was appointed in:
   a. 1933 b. 1921 c. 1801

5. How many women have served in the Cabinet?
   a. 8 b. 11 c. 18

6. The city of _____ has been governed by a female mayor.
   a. San Juan b. Chicago c. San Francisco

7. Jeannette Rankin of Montana was the first woman to:
   a. run for Congress b. be elected to Congress c. be appointed to Congress

8. The first black woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives was elected in:
   a. 1868 b. 1940 c. 1968

9. How many women have served in the U.S. Supreme Court?
   a. 10 b. 8 c. 1

10. The first woman to be chosen President of the United States will be elected in:
    a. the 20th Century b. the 21st Century c. the 22nd Century

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(ANSWERS ON NEXT PAGE)

WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT QUIZ

ANSWERS

1. (a) 104 women have served in Congress.

2. (b) 15 women have served as Senators.

3. (a) 2-Martha Layne Collins--Kentucky; Madeleine Kunin--Vermont

4. (a) Frances Perkins was appointed Secretary of Labor by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. She served twelve years, throughout Roosevelt's entire term.

5. (8)

6. All three answers are correct. Former mayor of Chicago was Jane Byrne; San Francisco's mayor is Dianne Feinstein; Dona Felisa Vda. de Gautier was mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, for twenty-two years (1946-68).

7. (b) Rankin was elected to the House in 1916 and 1940. Women won the right to vote in Montana in 1914, six years before national women's suffrage was passed.

8. (c) Shirley Chisholm, New York.

9. (1) Sandra Day O'Connor, currently a justice.

10. ???

NOTEWORTHY--WOMEN IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Women Governors

Nellie Taylor Ross, Wyoming, 1924
Miriam "Ma" Ferguson, Texas, 1924
Lurleen Wallace, Alabama, 1967
Ella T. Grasso, Connecticut, 1974
Dixy Lee Ray, Washington, 1976
Martha Layne Collins, Kentucky, 1983
Madeleine Kunin, Vermont, 1984

Women Cabinet Members

Frances Perkins--Labor--1933
Oveta Culp Hobby--Health, Education, and Welfare--1953
Carla Hills--Housing and Urban Development-1975
Patricia Roberts Harris--Housing and Urban Development--1977 and Health and Human Services--1979 (First black woman cabinet member)
Juanita Kreps--Commerce--1977
Shirley Hufstedler--Education--1979
Elizabeth Dole--Transportation--1981
Margaret Heckler--Health and Human Services-198

Jeanne Kirkpatrick--Delegate to United Nations (Cabinet Level, but not official cabinet member)--1981

SOURCES: TABS Miniposter, Aids For Ending Sexism in Schools, 1980; 1985 Directory of Elected Women Officials; Center for American Women in Politics.

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STUDENT ACTIVITY

Upper Elementary/
Secondary

Winning with women

by Ruth B. Mandel

We owe something to women who run for public office. They are making the world a bigger place for all women to grow in. To expand their numbers and increase their strength in upcoming election seasons, they need our help. And they deserve it.

In six years the numbers of women elected to all but the highest offices in the United States have burgeoned, growing from fewer than 6,000 women officials in 1975 to over 16,000 in 1981 among mayors, municipal councillors, county commissioners and state legislators.

Along with many more thousands of female candidates who ran and lost, elected women arose as a new force in public life. They are pioneers, opening up tough political territory where they can serve us all and from where they and others can advance into powerful positions of leadership. Their victories symbolize progress for women in general.

Campaign successes demonstrate that women can enter and emerge victorious from head-on political contests. Their competitive, "unfeminine" behavior has been rewarded. Even though—and most likely *because*—they are assertive, ambitious women (dare we acknowledge, even "aggressive"?), they have won votes and public confidence. Their experience teaches that strong women need not fear legendary bolts of lightning hurled by gods angry at women who do not stand passively in the shadows of worldly affairs.

The steady growth in the numbers of women who win argues that the voters, the political parties, and the institutions of government will make room for new types of leaders—at least for those women determined to carve themselves a place in public life.

The winners were not the only victors. Thousands of political women who lose elections are making gains for themselves and the rest of us as well. We owe them at least as hefty a debt of gratitude. Their willingness to take big personal risks in the glare of public daylight helps others to recognize that when nothing is risked, nothing can be won. Many women defeated in campaigns to move up from lower to higher offices demonstrated that political life offers more than one spot to fill—not a particular elective office, then perhaps an appointive position, or a party office, or a return campaign for the same or another office in the next election season.

Whether election day brings victory or defeat, today's woman candidate has a special experience on the campaign trail. Her race is still that of a pioneer, of an outsider asking in, of the person challenging tradition just by virtue of doing what she is doing. It is at once the painful and exhilirating experience of breakthrough.

As soon as a woman leaves home saying, "*I'm* the candidate," she encounters obstacles. Her image presents one obstacle. It is still not a familiar political image—not the magnetism of earnest boyish charm, not those comfortable paternal pinstripes. She may be a little too soft and sweet (maybe even too blonde) to be a serious candidate or to be viewed as a tough negotiator for the folks back home; or else, she could easily be a mite too shrill and too aggressive to be a pleasing woman you'd want to deal with (would you want *her* in your home? or in your House?).

Then there is the obstacle called her "private life." How can it be made to jibe with her public life? If she is young, decent looking, and single, why isn't she married? Something must be wrong. (As for her equally young, eligible male opponent, he is simply full of healthy ambition, and perhaps having too much fun to get married.) If she is married and childless, what are her plans? If she claims credit for having given birth to children anywhere between the ages of five-months and 25 years, who is taking care of them while she makes speeches from campaign platforms and eats rubber chickens at fundraisers? If her children are old enough to be raising their own offspring, where is her "other half" while she is out mingling with the voters seven nights a week?

And there are still other obstacles—unspoken quota systems for good nominations; closed old boys' networks; nickel and dime funding for women's campaigns; sexist party officials and union leaders and business tycoons and run-of-the-mill voters. And women ourselves, we throw obstacles into the paths of political women—scared, not believing that another of us might be a strong enough candidate or a soft enough person or ideologically pure enough or . . . well, not just right to stand for womankind.

SOURCE: Women's Political Times, January, 1982.

We are looking at a phenomenon begun in the 1970s—women making serious races for all levels of elective office. Female campaigners have emerged in increasingly dramatic numbers; yet their sum total is still paltry compared with the total number of political candidates and officeholders in the United States. Among the women who have taken this risk of candidacy are people of diverse ages, races, ethnicities, and political affiliations. They come from all parts of the country, all walks of life, all ideological persuasions. They are as varied as they should be, emerging from the melting-pot culture that is our heritage.

Winners or losers, these women who run for office are a success. They create new possibilities for you and me. They are shaping a piece of American political history. They are today's women of achievement, standing at the cutting edge of change. They are waging tough battles.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the excerpts from an article called "Winning With Women" about women candidates for public office.

2. What are special challenges faced by women candidates?

Ruth B. Mandel is Director of the Center for the American Women and Politics at the Eagleton Institute of Politics of Rutgers University.

BE A CANDIDATE

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. If you were going to run for an elected office, would you rather run for a local, county, state, or national office. Why?

2. Find out what the responsibilities are of some of the positions listed below.

3. Select a position and design a campaign poster for yourself.

   . Member of your school board
   . Mayor of your town or city
   . Member of your city or county council
   . Member of the Maryland General Assembly (House of Delegates or Senate)
   . Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Maryland
   . Attorney General of Maryland
   . Member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Maryland
   . Member of the U.S. Senate from Maryland
   . President or Vice President of the United States

Although not a Maryland woman, Geraldine Ferraro, made history for all women in the United States as she became the first woman nominated for vice president on the national ticket of a major political party. Even though she did not win the election, her candidacy in 1984 changed the shape of national politics.

A Congresswoman from Queens makes political history

"Vice President," she said, "it has such a nice ring to it." With characteristic gusto, Geraldine Ferraro—

—accepted Walter Mondale's offer of the No. 2 spot on the Democratic ticket.

An Interview with Ferraro

On the joys and challenges of her unprecedented candidacy

"Our campaign is part of a larger shift in society—one landmark in an age of important landmarks for women."

"This is a first, and it's bound to create concerns; but we are going to put those concerns to rest quickly . . . Could I lead the country? Yeah."

Q. What was your reaction to the call from Mondale with word of your selection?

A. I was honored and excited and a little bit emotional about the historical meaning of the whole thing. It was not only that it was Gerry Ferraro, but also that it was a woman. And, God, delight!

Q. Even before your selection, Mondale was seen as an underdog in the general election campaign. Polls show mixed reactions to the idea of a woman on the ticket. Do you feel an added burden as a woman?

A. I don't feel like I'm carrying the burden for anything other than doing my job as a candidate for Vice President well—and then doing my job as Vice President well. That's the only responsibility I feel. Walter Mondale is a very strong candidate. I don't have to carry his candidacy. He'll carry it for himself. He's right on the issues, and Ronald Reagan's record is there for Reagan to defend.

Q. There is always the danger in a campaign of gaffes and serious errors. Do you worry about making mistakes and setting back other women in politics?

A. Those are always thoughts that go through your mind. But I'm not concerned about that. We're going to win.

Q. Is it going to be a difficult transition from being an independent member of Congress to being in the No. 2 position on the ticket?

A. I suspect that one of the reasons I was selected is because I deal honestly with the problems that face this nation and because I care. I don't think you're going to see a change in that. I think what you're going to see is that perhaps the free-spirited approach will be done more privately when it comes to discussing issues. I recognize what the job of Vice President is, and I intend to work with Walter Mondale very closely in order to fulfill his commitment to his policies. I don't fudge on issues, and I'm not going to fudge on issues now. How do I deal with being second? What does that mean? Does it mean I have to be No. 1? I like being second in a universe this size. It's as good as being No. 1! Actually, I don't think I'm going to be second: I'm going to be the first Vice President to enjoy being a woman.

Q. One thing you've up against, surely, is the old-fashioned notion that a woman's role is to help the man. Will the stereotype of women as helpmates complicate your candidacy?

A. Why should it? Walter Mondale sees the vice presidency as he experienced the office himself. He redefined the vice presidency. He had his office in the White House. He was an adviser on every issue that came up. I'm not going to be sitting around knitting—if that's what anybody thinks. The job will not be redefined again because I'm a female. I ain't going to be any helpmate.

Q. Some polls show resistance to your candidacy among Southern white men. How do you intend to deal with that problem?

A. I intend to go down South and spend a lot of time talking to some of the traditional men. I've been down to Birmingham, to Houston, to Oklahoma and North Carolina. After we talked to the Southern chairs (regional party leaders) this week, the only argument among them was where I should go first—not whether I should come. People have been really receptive. In my district I was told I was going to have trouble with Italian men. Now they're my biggest supporters.

Q. Even though women have had other options, the prospect of a woman President still makes some people—women as well as men—anxious. Why are there concerns?

A. There are, of course, concerns, but that is often because it's not been done before. We had anxieties about Catholics until John F. Kennedy was elected President. There were anxieties about whether a divorced male could deal with the presidency, and Ronald Reagan has dispelled that. We always have anxieties until we do it the first time, and then we usually recognize that those anxieties are baseless. This is a first, and it's bound to create concerns; but we are going to put those concerns to rest quickly.

Q. If your candidacy is successful, there will be the immediate possibility of your being called upon to lead the nation. Are you ready?

A. I think it is an almost awesome responsibility, but it is one I'm capable of handling, or I would have never allowed my name to be considered for this spot. I think I am a person who has good moral background, integrity, intelligence and the capability to make judgments based on facts. I think I am capable of analyzing situations without moving in any sort of precipitous way. Could I lead the country? Yeah. The job of Vice President prepares someone for the job of President. My role as Vice President will help prepare me.

Q. You have two daughters. Does that give this breakthrough special personal significance for you—and for them?

A. Every door I open means that they're not going to be discriminated against, and it's going to be a little bit easier for them.

Q. Beyond the meaning for you personally, does your selection have the potential of producing broader social and cultural change in this country?

A. I hope it does change the way the country works, and I think there are a lot of women out there who hope so as well. It's not only Gerry Ferraro being Vice President and how I deal with the job—it's really opening up much more to young women in this country, as well as to older women and working women. If a woman can be Vice President of the U.S., what job is there that a woman cannot do? I think that's important. The other piece of it is that it creates a whole new role model. There are a lot of women out there saying, when they see me, "I can do it too."

TIME, JULY 23, 1984

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the interview with Geraldine Ferraro. Which questions and answers interested you the most? What other questions would you have asked?

2. Why do you think a woman hasn't been nominated by a major party before? How do you feel about having a woman president or vice president?

3. Read a biography of Geraldine Ferraro. What events helped shape her career and her interest in politics?

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Middle/Secondary

Geraldine Ferraro in 1984 became the first woman to be nominated by a major political party for the high office of Vice President of the United States. Although she did not win the election, she feels that her candidacy reflects increased choices women have today in American society.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the excerpts from Geraldine Ferraro's speech.
2. What kinds of options are now open to women that were not open in the past?
3. Are there still barriers facing women? What are those barriers?
4. If you were nominated for President or Vice President of the United States, what would you say in your acceptance speech regarding the role of women in society?

"It's a new world for women . . ."

by Geraldine Ferraro

From a speech delivered November 2, 1984 at Valley College in Van Nuys, California.

From Abigail Adams to the women of Seneca Falls, (my candidacy) is a triumph for all those who stood up for the cause of equality through the years.

From Harriet Tubman and the Abolitionists of the Underground Railroad to the suffragists, this campaign proves what Susan B. Anthony always knew: because our cause is just, we cannot fail.

Let me tell you what that cause is. The issue is not only equality. It's also choice.

I don't want anyone to make my most important, personal choices. I want to make those choices for myself.

I don't want people to make the other important choices in my life. Look through the pages of history, and whatever women were doing, too often it was not their choice to do it.

In some periods, women stayed at home, not because they wanted to, but because that was where they were told they belonged.

In other times, they worked in factories and fields, not because they wanted to, but because professions were not open to them.

Now, with the dawn of equal opportunity, there's some confusion about women's proper roles in society. Let me clear up that confusion. What we're saying is, there is no single proper role for American women. We can do anything.

We can win Olympic gold medals and coach our daughters' soccer teams.

We can walk in space and help our children take their first steps.

We can negotiate trade agreements and manage family budgets.

We can be corporate executives and also wives and mothers.

We can be doctors and also bake cookies with our six-year-old future scientists.

The choices are unlimited. We can be all these things, but we don't have to be any of them.

We don't have to be superwomen. For the first 14 years of my married life, I worked at home as a mother and wife. That was a fine profession. Then I decided to work outside the home, and that was also the right decision for me. Not every woman would agree with the decisions I have made. But the point is, you can make your own decisions.

Women can take pride in whatever they do, whether they work in the home or in a factory or in an office. Or if they don't like any of the options on earth, they can go to work in outer space, and take pride in that, too.

The point is, the tyranny of expectations has ended. And we can be whatever we want to be. And whatever that choice is, we want to be judged by the quality of our products. We aren't women doing men's jobs. We're women doing work.

It's a new world for American women. And it took hard work to get here.

When we go to the polls next Tuesday, remember that Eleanor Roosevelt was 36 before she was allowed to cast her first vote. What a waste. She should never have been barred from choosing public officials. She should have been one.

When you collect your next—or your first—paycheck, remember that only twenty years ago equal pay for equal work was not even the law of the land.

When we cheer Olympic champions Joan Benoit and Valerie Brisco Hooks, remember that 12 years ago, there was no law guaranteeing women's rights to compete.

And when you buy a car or the next time you use a credit card, remember that only 10 years ago, you were not entitled to credit in your own name.

My own life has been shaded by this progress. When I was about to go to college, my uncle—with the best intentions—said to my mother: "Don't bother, Antonetta, she's pretty, she'll get married."

Then when I applied to law school, a university official asked if I was serious because, after all, I was taking a man's place.

How I'd like to see his face today. I know he'd be proud of me. He would also know that this country has changed. And we're better for it.

Since I was nominated, what I have seen and heard as I travel across America moves me deeply.

When I have seen the proud faces of fathers holding their daughters high above the crowd, I know they have begun to dream the same dream for their daughters that they have for their sons.

When I see waitresses who have never before contributed to a political campaign give $65, which they can't really afford, to Mondale Ferraro I know that people have found new hope in the possibility of change.

An 80 year old woman came up to me not long ago and said, "I never thought I'd live to see this day." A few days later, after I told that story at a fundraiser in St. Paul, an elderly woman with a walker motioned me over and said, "Do you know that story about the 80 year old woman? Well, I'm 91, and I never thought I'd live to see this day, either."

A young mother of twins wrote me a letter when she heard the news that I was chosen to be the nominee. Here's what she wrote: "I ran into the bedroom to see if they were still awake so I could tell them. They are four years old and took the news casually, since they don't know yet that this is an historic first. It means more to me than I can ever express that the childhood lessons they learn will include your name."

What these people are telling me is that my candidacy is not just for me. It's for everyone. It's not just a symbol: it's a breakthrough. It's not just a statement: it's a bond between women all over America.

And I think it's even more than that. It's about opportunity. It's about the young black girl I met at a Cleveland day care center. I said to her, "Guess what. Someday you can be President of the United States."

And you know what? Now she can.

Geraldine Ferraro

SOURCE: Women's Political Times

TO DO AND DISCUSS

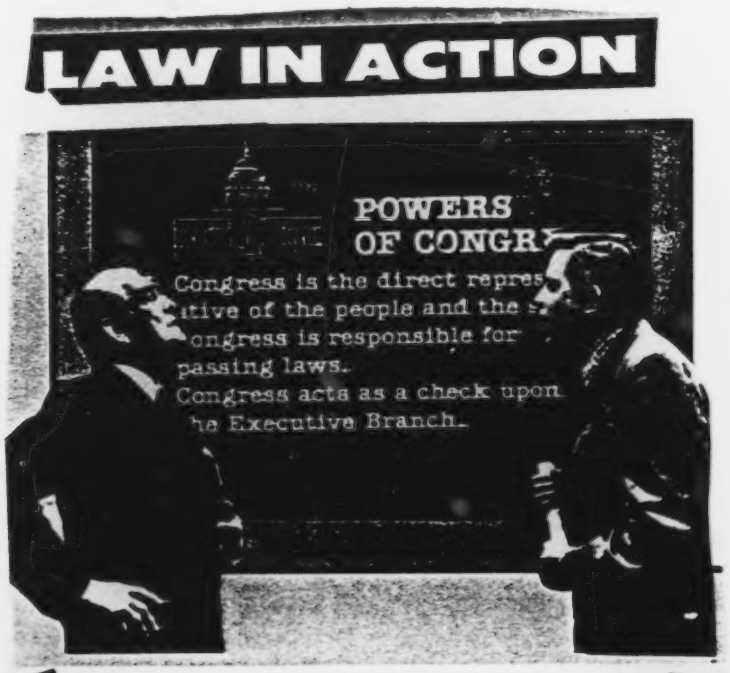
-WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT-
BIAS IN TEXTBOOKS

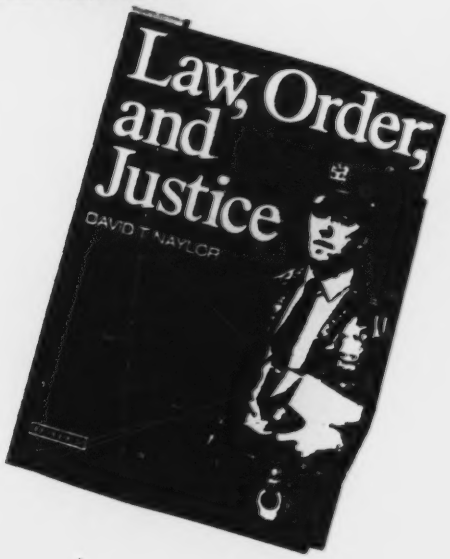
STUDENT ACTIVITY
Upper Elementary/
Secondary

1. Look at the illustrations below from classroom textbooks about government and law. How many women or minorities are shown? Why do you think this is so?

2. Survey social studies and history textbooks in your school. Note how many pictures are of men, how many are of women, and how many are of people of different ethnic backgrounds? Are any disabled persons shown? How many women are listed in the index?

3. Write a letter to the textbook publishers telling them if you think their book portrays women and minorities fairly.





SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT AND LAW

Listed below are titles of some of the departments, agencies, and fields for service in Maryland State Government.

TO DO:

1. Find out what paid career and volunteer opportunities are available at your local level of government.
2. Interview persons in various positions (volunteer or paid) that are of interest to you.
3. Compile a "Local Directory of Opportunities for Service in Government, Politics, and Law."

Department of Agriculture
Budget & Fiscal Planning Department
Economic and Community Development
Education Department
Health and Mental Hygiene Department
Human Resources Department
Personnel Department
Public Safety and Correctional Services Department
State Planning Department
Transportation Department
Maryland Commission For Women
Maryland Commission on Human Relations
Task Force on Violence and Extremism
Office For Handicapped Individuals
State Archives Office for Children and Youth
Office of Minority Affairs

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Upper Elementary/Secondary

Below is a slogan and a logo (symbol) used by the Women's Political Caucus, an organization that was formed to increase the participation of women in all aspects of political life.

WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER
WINNING TOGETHER

MARYLAND WOMEN'S POLITICAL CAUCUS

Meaning of the NWPC MWPC logo: The Greek symbol for woman is used to form five circles, denoting the five races: black, brown, yellow, red and white. Intertwining of the circles means unity: Working together we can achieve anything.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. If you were going to form an organization related to women in government, politics, or law, what would that organization be like?

2. Decide on a purpose for your organization. Then select a name, develop a slogan or motto, and design a logo for your group. Use the space below to make a flyer describing your organization. Include your logo, slogan, and statement of purpose.

JOIN US - WE NEED YOU

National Women's Political Caucus

politics
is our middle name

TO DO:

1. Identify a woman's group or organization in your community that works in the area of government, politics, or law.

2. Interview officers and members of that group and tape record or write a brief history of that organization. Organizations might include a local commission for women, branch or chapter of the League of Women Voters, Women's Political Caucus, N.O.W., American Association of University Women, National Women's Sorority, Business and Professional Women, etc.

National Women's Political Caucus

NWPC History

The National Women's Political Caucus was formed in 1971 to increase the number of women in all aspects of political life – as elected and appointed officials, as judges in state and federal courts, as delegates to national party conventions, as lobbyists, campaigners and voters.

The organization's founders, impatient with Congress' persistent refusal to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, recognized that equality for American women was not for the asking, but for the winning. Ever since, the NWPC has worked to help women win an increased share of political representation in the halls of power.

The numbers, in many ways, tell our story. With over 300 state and local affiliates, the NWPC's membership today stands at 77,000. In 1971, women numbered just 363 in the state legislatures; today, 1102 women hold those seats. Fifteen women served in the 92nd Congress, compared to 25 today. And only seven women were then mayors of cities over 30,000; today there are 80.

Highlights of some of the NWPC's past 14 years:

1971

NWPC is founded at a July 10-11 organizing conference in Washington D.C. attended by more than 320 women from 26 states.

1972

NWPC Women's Education for Delegate Selection, a nationwide campaign, succeeds in doubling the number of women at the Republican National Convention and tripling the number at the Democratic convention.

Caucus-led delegates to the Republican convention win planks stating party support for the Equal Rights Amendment and federally-sponsored child care centers.

1973

NWPC holds its first biennial convention in Houston, Texas – the first national political convention of women in over 100 years.

1974

NWPC conducts its first "Win With Women" campaign to recruit, train and support feminist women candidates for local, state and congressional office. In November, the number of women state legislators jumps 26 percent; the number of statewide officeholders, 36 percent.

1976

NWPC organizes Coalition for Women's Appointments to increase the number of women in governmental policy making positions. Comprised of representatives of 50 women's organizations with a combined membership of over one million, the Coalition is chaired and staffed by NWPC. Within three years, the number of women in full-time appointed positions increases 10 percent.

1977

NWPC launches Judicial Appointments Projects to push for women's appointments to state and federal courts. Aided by the passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Act, which added 152 seats to the federal bench, the number of women in the federal judiciary jumps from 5 to 41 by 1980.

1980

Delegates to the Republican National Convention, after strongly criticizing the party platform's omission of the ERA, extract a pledge from nominee Ronald Reagan to support a woman to the Supreme Court.

1982

NWPC conducts largest "Win With Women" campaign in its history, with overall goal of boosting the number of women state legislators. A record 1666 women file as candidates, resulting in a 10 percent increase in the number of women state legislators nationwide.

Caucus survey finds that 83 percent of newly-elected women state legislators support the Equal Rights Amendment, compared to 49 percent of male counterparts.

1984

NWPC spearheads a coalition of women's organizations in a campaign to have a woman named the Democratic party's vice presidential nominee.

With Geraldine Ferraro on the ticket, NWPC breaks its precedent and endorses Mondale and Ferraro in the presidential race.

1986

At seventh biennial convention in Atlanta, NWPC elects Irene Natividad, NY Democrat, as chair. Coretta Scott/King, Geraldine Ferraro and Sally Ride open the convention, which condemns apartheid in South Africa.

Women in LAW

QUOTABLES

WOMEN AND LAW

...And, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion . . . and will not hold ourselves bound by any law in which we have no voice or representation.

Abigail Adams in a letter to her husband, John Adams, 1776

The law will never make [people] free; it is [people] who have got to make the law free.

Henry David Thoreau, 1850

Men, their rights and nothing more; women, their rights and nothing less.

Susan B. Anthony, 1870

Women in Law and the Justice System

WOMEN AND LAW IN MARYLAND

Women in Maryland were historically denied the right to practice law until 1902, although many consider Margaret Brent, because of her legal and governmental responsibilities, to have been an "unofficial" lawyer as early as the 1640's.

Maryland law, based on English common law, held that no woman could practice as an attorney, solicitor, or barrister. But in 1902, Etta Maddox became a lawyer in Maryland, second only to Margaret Brent in Maryland's history. Today, it is Etta Maddox who is most frequently referred to as the first woman lawyer admitted to practice in Maryland.

Etta Maddox said:

> "The other learned professions are open in this State to all sexes. If nature has endowed women with minds, if our colleges have given her education, if her energy and diligence have led her to a knowledge of the law, and if her ambition directs her to adopt the profession of law, shall it be said the profession of the law is of all professions and vocations in Maryland the only one from which there is a sex limit to justice and equity?
>
> Maryland was the first of the colonies to admit women to the bar. Margaret Brent on January 3rd, 1648, was by order of the Court admitted to the bar as the Attorney of Lord Baltimore. I hope Maryland will not be the last of the States to give women the right to practice law in her courts."

Etta Maddox's persuasiveness as an orator and an activist for legal rights was attested to when in 1902 Senator Jacob M. Moses introduced a bill that added a new section to the law which stated, "Women shall be permitted to practice law in the State upon the same terms, conditions and requirements, and to the same extent as provided in this Article with reference to men." The bill was passed, and the legal profession in Maryland was open to women.

Today, women are entering the legal field in unprecedented numbers, and female graduates of Maryland's law schools are almost equal in number to male graduates. While women are active in all aspects of law in Maryland, they are vastly underrepresented in judicial appointments and in administrative positions in law enforcement agencies. Only one woman, Judge Rita Davidson (see PROFILES) has served on Maryland's highest court, the Maryland Court of Appeals. Nationally, only one woman, Sandra Day O'Connor (see PROFILES) has ever served on the highest court in the U.S., the Supreme Court. Her appointment in this decade was seen as a breakthrough for women in law.

MARYLAND LAWYERS AND THE GENDER GAP

Although women are closing the gender gap in law school enrollment nationwide, a study of larger law firms in Maryland shows they are hiring double the number of men as women--and men are becoming partners twice as fast.

The survey, by attorney Timmerman Daugherty for the National Conference of Women's Bar Associations, was sent to all Maryland firms with fifteen or more attorneys, and follows up on the 1984 Supreme Court decision in Hishon v. King and Spalding, which found that Title VII of federal anti-discrimination law applied to promotion decisions in private partnerships.

The large Maryland firms have increased their hiring of women over the past decade but at a rate 10 percent lower than that of men. And once hired, women are leaving firms at a rate 10 percent higher than that of their male colleagues. Daugherty attributes this to "unconscious old-boyism," perpetuated by the use of all male clubs for business socializing and firms' lack of consistent pregnancy and childcare leave policies.

"Women are way overrepresented in government and small firms," she says. "There you know the hours, holidays, policies....Women are going where they have more control over their lives and time."

The Maryland statistics are consistent with other parts of the country, according to Daugherty. She adds that since firms that responded had a much higher representation of women than those that didn't, the problems are probably even more pronounced.

BLACK WOMEN AND THE LAW

Though denied citizenship and legal training, black women presented their own cases in court as early as 1708, and numbers sued for their freedom up to the Civil War.

In 1872, Charlotte Ray was the first black woman to earn a formal law degree and admission to the District of Columbia bar, and as late as 1920 there were only four black women lawyers in the country, yet black women continued to work for change through litigation.

In 1924, Gertrude Rush helped found the National Bar Association for black lawyers who were denied membership in other bar associations. In 1939

(Continued on Next page)

the NAACP formed its Legal Defense and Education Fund. Constance Baker Motley's briefs and Pauli Murray's research on state racial laws helped serve as catalysts for the Civil Rights Movement in 1954.

The National Association of Black Women Attorneys was founded in 1972, and by 1977, the number of black women lawyers in the country had reached 2,000. Today, black women are active in all ranks of the legal profession.

LAW: AN INFLUENTIAL CAREER

At any early age, I observed that lawyers as individuals exercised far greater influence over the course of history in recent times than persons identified with any other occupation. The majority of those who have run all three branches of our government, executive, judicial, and legislative, have been lawyers. In big business, the majority of the presidents of Fortune's list of 50 largest corporations and 500 largest corporations are lawyers. These sentiments reflect the motivation of many women around the world, who have gone to law school or read for the law in the offices of established legal practitioners over the past century. Some of them have sought the opportunity to influence politics and government by running for office or taking appointive positions in councils and bureaus of nations, states, and cities. Others have gone the business route--working for major corporations, using their legal skills to set up businesses for themselves, or building their own lucrative private law practices. Still others have used their knowledge of the law in the cause of women's rights and civil rights.

Ruth Weyand, Attorney

Organizations such as the Women's Bar Association of Maryland and the Maryland Women's Law Center have been instrumental in working for equality in areas of law and the administration of justice.

Several of the countless numbers of Maryland women who have contributed to law and the justice system in the past are noted in the PROFILES that follow (such as Margaret Brent, Rita Davidson, Jeanette Wolman, Etta Maddox, and Emilie Doetsch). Many contemporary women in this field share their views and and achievements in the PERSONAL REFLECTION pages.

SOURCES: Women's Book of World Records and Achievements, Lois Decker O'Neill, ed., N.Y., 1979

The Washington Woman Magazine September, 1985

Black Women--Achievement Against the Odds Calendar, CKG Publishers N.Y., 1984

An historical perspective on the Women's Bar Association of Maryland

By RUTH JAKUBOWSKI
Special to The Daily Record

On October 15, 1985, the Women's Bar Association of Maryland is holding its annual meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, New Carrollton, Maryland. The program for the evening is a historical perspective of the Women's Bar Association as seen through its past presidents. Featured speakers are Jeanette Wolman, one of the founders of the WBA in 1927, Constance Putzel, 1952 President of the Organization, and the Honorable Mary Arabian, 1954 President of the WBA and Circuit Court Judge of Baltimore City.

The first women's bar association in Maryland dates back to 1927. In that year a few organizations were started to meet the needs of women lawyers.

In April 1927, *The Baltimore Sun* reported the founding of the Women Lawyers' Association of Maryland. The constitution of the new organization stated that it was organized for the purpose of promoting fraternalism and interchange of ideas among Maryland's women lawyers. Henrietta Stonestreet was the first president of the organization followed by Emilie Doetsch.

According to one of its charter members, Jeanette Wolman, the group was formed to provide a forum for women lawyers to discuss professional and legal issues. It was started with 6-10 members who would meet about once a month. At that time women lawyers were not allowed membership in the Bar Association of Baltimore City or the Maryland State Bar Association.

Another group of women lawyers was formed in 1927 under the name of Ines Mulholland Law Club. Mulholland was a New York attorney noted for her attacks on discrimination against women. The group's purpose was to carry on Mulholland's struggle against discrimination. This group eventually became the Alpha Delta Chapter of Phi Delta, an international women's legal fraternity.

It was not until 1957 that a woman was finally allowed membership in the Bar Association of Baltimore City. Women lawyers had applied for membership for years with no success. In 1957 Jeanette Wolman, one of the founding members of the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore City was admitted for membership. In October of 1946, Rose Zetzer, who had been trying to join the Maryland State Bar association since 1927, was admitted.

By 1936, the Women Lawyers' Association, then known as the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore City, had 40 members.

One of the specific campaigns waged by the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore City in the 1940's was to secure the right of women to serve on juries. In 1947 the General Assembly passed a partial Women's Jury Service Bill act 1947, ch. 595.

In 1950 the Association recommended Rose Zetzer and Helen Elizabeth Brown to fill vacancies on the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. One member of the Women's Bar Association, Dorothy Jackson (Miller) was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1950 and 1954.

The 1953 and 1954 presidents of the Association, Mary Arabian and Shirley Jones later were appointed as judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. Shirley Jones was eventually appointed to the United States District Court for the District of Maryland.

As the number of women lawyers increased, the Women's Bar Association expanded to a statewide organization to meet the needs of women practicing throughout the state.

Today, the Women's Bar Association has over 600 members throughout the state. The purpose of the organization is to advance the interests of women engaged in the practice of law, advance the status of women in society through law-related activities, to maintain the honor and integrity of the legal profession and to aid the administration of justice.

SOURCE: The Daily Record
10/3/85

MARYLAND WOMEN PUZZLE

This Maryland woman is of Irish descent and shares the same name as the first woman appointed to the United States Supreme Court. As a lawyer and Maryland State's Attorney, she has tried over 1,000 cases!

DIRECTIONS: Complete all of the arithmetic problems. Fill in the blanks with the letter that comes before each problem with that number as its answer. For example, if your answer is 15, and that problem is lettered "T" - put a "T" in all spaces numbered 15. The spaces will spell this famous lawyer's name. Hint: Not all of the letters or problems will be used, so work carefully!

54 22 31 92 13 22 22.

79 21 79 31 31 79 13

S. 39 + 15 L. 72 - 16 G. 84 + 7 E. 25 + 13

N. 49 - 18 J. 63 + 14 F. 32 - 13 A. 33 - 11

R. 19 - 6 K. 39 + 7 Y. 64 - 7 D. 103 - 11

O. 63 + 16 H. 56 - 9 B. 74 + 17 C. 13 + 8

Created by Ian Cillay & Pravir Bhatia
6th grade - Bradley Hills Elementary School

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WHO IS MISSING FROM THIS PICTURE?

JUDGES OF THE MARYLAND COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Find out more about the role of women in law and the judiciary in Maryland. Use resources in this packet or your local library or the Maryland Women's Bar Association. Identify when women were first admitted to the Bar and what percentage of lawyers in Maryland today are women.

2. Locate women judges in your community and invite them to class to speak about barriers women have faced in the judiciary.

3. Read profiles in this packet about notable Maryland Judge Rita Davidson and about the first woman appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court, Sandra Day O'Connor.

TO DO: A TRIBUTE TO A WOMAN IN LAW STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

1. Read the eulogies, or tributes, to Judge Rita Davidson who died in 1984.
2. Discuss the qualities of Rita Davidson that are praised in these articles.
3. Write your own tribute to a notable Maryland woman who has died.

AN APPRECIATION

Judge Rita Davidson: A Woman of Firsts

BY SANDRA ARNOULT

Judge Rita Charmatz Davidson was a woman of firsts.

She was the first woman named to the Maryland Court of Appeals, the state's highest court. Prior to that, she served as the first woman on the state's Court of Special Appeals, from 1972 to 1978.

Davidson was also the first woman to serve as a zoning hearing examiner in Montgomery County and the first woman to serve in a governor's cabinet.

She died at her Chevy Chase home on Sunday, Nov. 11, after a long bout with cancer. She was 56.

Davidson was known for her political acumen, her keen legal mind and her breadth of experience.

But she is best remembered for her unstinting commitment to the poor.

Acting Gov. Blair Lee III, who tapped Davidson for the high court post in 1978, cited her intellectual capacity and "unsurpassed" scholarship as prerequisites for the appointment. And he praised her for her ability to balance her "profound concern for human rights" with a "proper respect for traditional legal concepts."

Lee said she would "serve as an inspiration to present and future female attorneys."

In accepting the appointment in 1978, Davidson said, "I am concerned with helping people with their rights. I am hopeful one of the things I will be able to do along with my colleagues is to protect the rights of individuals."

Her professional accomplishments never overshadowed her concern for her family.

She once remarked on the difficulty of juggling the needs of her family with her career.

"There were certainly moments when I wished I had time to spend with my children," she said after being named to the high court. "The two years I spent in the governor's cabinet, in particular, I worked very hard, very long hours almost all of the time, and I hardly got home at all. Those were very difficult times for my husband to try and manage by himself."

But Judge Davidson's husband, David Davidson, was understanding and supportive of his wife. The two had met as classmates in Yale Law School. She was graduated from Goucher College in 1948 and from Yale in 1951. She and her husband sat together for the bar exam at George Washington University.

Davidson served on former Gov. Marvin Mandel's cabinet as the secretary of Employment and Social Services from 1970 to 1972. During the period, she gained a reputation as a staunch advocate for the poor and as an outspoken opponent of the state bureaucracy.

More than a decade ago, she stressed the need for daycare, particularly for needy families.

"All kids are born turned-on," Judge Davidson said while serving in the governor's cabinet. "Our responsibility is to keep them from being turned off. Day care is important beyond getting jobs for others. It exposes the kids to something beyond poverty. Day care is beyond a baby sitting center. It is to build human beings and dignity. These children must see something beyond poverty."

Born to Russian immigrant parents who fled to the United States during the Bolshevik revolution, Davidson mirrored their ambitions of success and education. She grew up in the Brooklyn neighborhood of Crown Heights, which she once called a "typical Jewish ghetto."

"I really think it was the atmosphere in my house," she said. "My parents came from a culture which believed the way in which you live a life usefully and well is to do good things, to help other people. In order to do that, you have to know a lot. To study and learn was very highly regarded."

This high regard served well, as she excelled in academics as well as music. She studied piano at the Juilliard School of Music. When as a teen-ager, she realized that she would never become a concert pianist, she fixed her sights on a legal career instead.

●

Judge Stanley B. Frosh, of the Circuit Court, Montgomery County stated:

"Rita Davidson was a community asset we could ill afford to lose. From her earliest days in our county and state to her last, she was an activé and powerful voice for the less privileged, the disenfranchised, and the under-represented. She was a frequent dissenter, whether on the court or in her other public activities. She sought justice rather than complacency. She chose decency and community good in preference to simple popularity. While her opinions as a judge mark the scholarship and knowledge of precedent, they are also the beacon for future generations. Her positions, will, I am certain, stand the test of time. We will sorely miss her as a friend, a colleague and as a leader."

●

In his eulogy, Richard Schifter, a U.S. ambassador to the U.N., said that he had spoken with Davidson by phone a few weeks ago, their first conversation after the diagnosis of her illness. She talked about Montgomery County. "We had made some mistakes," she said, "but on the whole we had done good."

Schifter said that after the telephone conversation he returned to a meeting of the United Nations General Assembly. "The President of Argentina was speaking," he said. "Problems of the world were under consideration in the hall in which 158 countries of the world were represented. But my mind was not on world problems. It was on one person in a hospital room in Washington.

"We know that Rita, as reflected in her accomplishments will be with us for a long time. Rita's contributions in the positions she held were not flaming, effective only when she was present. On the contrary, her deep commitment, her intellectual brilliance, and her strength of character made it possible for her to have a profound effect on all the institutions of government that benefited from her public career. As a political leader, as a member of the Planning Board, as hearing examiner for zoning cases, as Secretary of the Department of Employment and Social Services, and, finally, as a member of the judiciary she left her mark. Her work continues to affect the functioning of all these institutions and will do so for a long time to come.

"Rita always sought to advance principles of decency, fairness, and humaneness and she succeeded. For Rita's head and Rita's heart worked in unison. The personality that we knew in her relationships with friends was identical to the one she displayed in her work. She served the Montgomery County and the State of Maryland as she served those who were her closest friends."

Funeral services were held on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at Temple Emanuel, Kensington. Interment was at King David Memorial Park, Falls Church, Va.

She is survived by her husband, David Davidson, a deputy chief administrator law judge for the National Labor Relations Board.

Other survivors include a daughter, Minna Davidson, of Silver Spring, who works for the advertising department of *Washington Jewish Week*, and a son, Leo Davidson, of New Haven Conn.; her mother Riga Charmatz of New York; her sister, Dr. Isabel Zackson, also of New York; three nieces and a nephew. ♦

Judge Rita Charmatz Davidson.

Sandra Arnoult is news editor of the Montgomery Sentinel where this article is published simultaneously.

Mentor and Friend

BY ELSIE REID

The Honorable Rita C. Davidson—to remember and honor her is a task humbly but fondly undertaken. My mentor and friend has passed on, but her influence on me and us all continues.

I recall what I once wrote about her in support of her selection in 1978 by then Governor Blair Lee to the Court of Appeals in Maryland.

"Some people are accused of having tunnel vision, focusing too narrowly on one issue or goal. I say that Judge Davidson, rather, possesses global vision, a desire to grasp the long-range ramifications of court decisions. She has the mental capability to comprehend complex legal arguments and nuances and the further, much rarer capacity to capture the relative merits of competing legal principles and measure them against the realistic needs of people and society.

"I believe Judge Davidson is not only brilliant, but also dedicated to excellence. Few opinions during my tenure as her law clerk were ever concluded until exhaustive research, revision and discussion had occured."

A vibrant and talented woman, she was a challenge to serve. In the early fall of 1974 when I was her clerk, she was "running" statewide for confirmation of the seat on the Court of Special Appeals to which Governor Marvin Mandel had appointed her in 1972. There were others also seeking for this seat. Despite the fact that this election effort required her to visit all areas of the state to "campaign" in the somewhat limited manner available to a jurist, her commitment to her judicial duties never flagged (often to the dismay of my wearied mind and body). She never seemed to tire, perhaps because of her commitment to public service and her pride in being a rare female jurist.

She was an eloquent advocate for the individual. Motivated always by an abiding concern for those less fortunate of money or opportunity, education or intellect, she inspired and challenged her contemporaries to reach results that balanced the interest of such persons and society. No case ever became routine to her because in each one the rights and liberties and livelihoods of individuals were at stake. She never let her clerks, nor I suspect, her colleagues, lose sight of the mandate to render to each litigant equal justice.

She was often a hard taskmaster for her clerks because she strove for perfection as well as demanded a shared commitment. It was not enough to resolve the immediate case—one had to grapple with the law as an institution to satisfy her quest to do the "right thing" for the "right reason" in the "right words." She challenged us to think hard and to do good.

But she was also fun. From this compelling and entertaining woman flowed a tremendous zest for life, laughter, friendship, and the fine arts of painting, dance and music.

In sum, "my judge" was competent, compassionate, committed, talented and tenacious. She was a giant of a woman in every sense. Her booming voice and roaring laughter will ring in my ears a long, long time. ♦

Elsie Reid is a former aide to Judge Davidson.

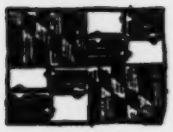
SOURCE: Washington Jewish Week, 11/15/84

PROFILES AND PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

The success of the democratic process depends on individuals learning to identify the type of leadership they prefer. According to the National Women's History Project a cross-national study of youth from nine western democratic countries reported that students from the United States were found to be less supportive of women as political leaders than were students from other nations. The PROFILES and PERSONAL REFLECTIONS that follow will help expand student's images of women as leaders.

> *OUR HEROINES broaden the base of our becoming, spark our imaginations and encourage our commitment to do more than the expected, to be all that we can dream. We need to celebrate those whose names we have known since childhood. We need to discover those who have been hidden from history and those whose good work is now in progress. For our heroines inspire us to continue growing, not in size but in stature, not in one direction but in many dimensions.*
>
> *Andrea Fleck Clardy*
> *Heroines*
> *Crossing Press*

Source: Women at Builders of Communities National Women's Histor Project, California, 198



WOMEN IN MARYLAND STATE GOVERNMENT

- EXECUTIVE BRANCH -

profiles

PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CONSTANCE LIEDER, Secretary of State Planning, 1979–. Born on April 25, 1934, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Wellesley College, B.A., 1956; University of Michigan, A.M., 1957; Harvard Graduate School of Design, M.C.P., 1960; Princeton, M.A., 1971. Phi Beta Kappa; Durant Scholar (Wellesley); Ford Foundation Fellow (Michigan); Mellon Fellow (Princeton). Former planning and housing consultant active throughout the United States. Executive director, (Baltimore) Mayor's Task Force on Population Migration, 1978. First woman elected president of the American Institute of Planners (1977–78). Instructor, The Johns Hopkins University Evening College, 1967–1968; assistant professor, School of Social Work and Community Planning, University of Maryland at Baltimore, 1971–1973; professor, Graduate Program in Urban Planning, Morgan State University (part-time), 1975–1978. Member, American Planning Association; American Institute of Certified Planners; Council of State Planning Agencies, Women Executives in State Government. Married to Bert A. Winterbottom. Office address: 301 W. Preston St., Baltimore 21201.

RUTH WHITE MASSINGA, Secretary of Human Resources, 1983–. Born on February 5, 1940, in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Southern University, B.A., 1961; Boston University, M.S.W., 1965. Executive director, Maryland Social Services Administration, DHR, 1979–1983; deputy executive director, Child Development Associate Consortium, Washington, D.C., 1977–1979; director, Berkeley Children's Services, Berkeley, California, 1973–1977; chair, National Council of State Administrators Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy. Member, American Public Welfare Association; Black Administrators in Child Welfare; Women Executives in State Government, Inc. One son. Office address: 1100 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 21201.

ADELE WILZACK, Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene, 1983–. Born in Baltimore. Attended Mercy Hospital School of Nursing, R.N., 1957; Mt. St. Agnes College, B.S., 1959; University of Maryland School of Nursing, M.S., 1960. Assistant director of nursing services, Mercy Hospital, 1963–1965. Community Action Agency, 1965–1967. Assistant director of special home services, 1967–1972, director of special home services, 1972–1974, and director of health services for the aging, 1974–1976, Baltimore City Health Department. Assistant commissioner, Baltimore City Health Department, 1976–1979. Assistant Secretary for Medical Care Programs, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, 1979–1983. Baltimore Community Relations Commission, Humanitarian Award, 1978; Loyola College Alumna of the Year, 1978; Women in State Service, Woman Manager of the Year, 1981. Office address: Suite 500, 210 W. Preston St., Baltimore 21201.

SOURCE: MARYLAND MANUAL, 1985-1986

Maryland State Archives,
Annapolis, Maryland 1985

MARYLAND WOMEN

98th CONGRESS

MARYLAND

HELEN DELICH BENTLEY (R) 1984-1986
Second Congressional District

Born: November 28, 1923, Ruth, NV
Education: B.A., University of Missouri, Columbia, MO, 1944
Spouse: William Bentley
Committees: Public Works and Transportation; Merchant Marine and Fisheries

1610 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202/225-3061

Shell Building
200 East Joppa Road
Towson, MD 21204
301/337-7222

Congresswoman Bentley was successful on her third attempt to unseat a twenty-two year incumbent in 1984. Before winning election to the U.S. Congress, Representative Bentley was a reporter and editor for *The Sun* in Baltimore and a columnist and editor for a shipping magazine. Congresswoman Bentley is also a former chair of the Federal Maritime Commission. Most recently, the Congresswoman was an international consultant on maritime and shipping problems.

As a member of the Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Representative Bentley will serve on the Subcommittee on Economic Development and Water Resources. She will also sit on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, serving on the Merchant Marine, Panama Canal and Outer Continental Shelf, and Oversight and Investigations Subcommittees.

During the 99th Congress, Representative Bentley's primary focus will be the state of the economy and the general employment situation.

MARYLAND

BEVERLY B. BYRON (D) 1978-1986
Sixth Congressional District

Born: July 27, 1932, Baltimore, MD
Education: Hood College, MD
Committees: Armed Services; Interior and Insular Affairs; Select Committee on Aging

1216 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202/225-2721

10 East Church Street
Frederick, MD 21701
301/662-8622

Representative Beverly Byron was elected to the 96th Congress in November 1978 and re-elected to her fourth term in November 1984. She currently serves on the House Armed Services Committee and chaired a special panel on Disarmament and Arms Control during the 98th Congress. She also sits on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the Select Committee on Aging. She is a member of the Congressional Arts Caucus, the Northeast-Midwest Coalition and special legislative caucuses created to balance the federal budget, to increase the domestic use of coal and to oversee rural interests.

Congresswoman Byron has taken special care to promote and protect the diverse interests of women. She has sponsored and worked for legislation to abolish the "marriage tax" penalty and to ease the estate tax burden on farm widows, both of which are now public law. In addition, she has used her own past experience as a volunteer to build support for legislation which would give volunteers increased tax incentives. Through her position on the House Armed Services Committee, Representative Byron has worked to provide child care facilities for military families.

Representative Byron is a member of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and participates in many fitness events, including the Special Olympics and the Deaf Olympics. She has won many national awards for her personal commitment to fitness.

Congresswoman Byron was married to the late Goodloe E. Byron and has three children and three grandchildren.

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SOURCE: 1985 National Directory of Elected Women, Washington, D.C.

Congressional MARYLAND WOMEN

profiles

MARYLAND

MARJORIE S. HOLT (R) 1972-1986
Fourth Congressional District

Born: September 17, 1920, Birmingham, AL
Education: B.A., Jacksonville University, AL; LL.B (J.D.) University of Florida College of Law, FL, 1949
Spouse: Duncan Holt
Committees: Armed Services; Joint Economic Committee

2412 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202/225-8090

101 Crain Highway, Suite 509
Glen Burnie, MD 21061
301/261-2008

A practicing attorney since 1950, Congresswoman Holt was elected to the 93rd Congress in 1972 and has been re-elected to each succeeding Congress. Prior to her election, Representative Holt served as Clerk of the Circuit Court in Anne Arundel County. She is the first woman to have been elected to Congress from Maryland in a general election.

Representative Holt has concentrated her efforts on national security and budgetary issues during her congressional tenure. She has been a member of the Armed Services Committee since her first term and serves on the Joint Economic Committee. Congresswoman Holt is a member of the Republican Study Committee, which she chaired from 1975 to 1976. In 1977, she served as vice chair of the Office of Technology Assessment.

Congresswoman Holt has demonstrated her concern for women through the legislation she has sponsored. In the 97th Congress, Representative Holt sponsored a bill to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Act for families of alcohol abusers, as well as a bill to prohibit discrimination in the insurance coverage offered to women. Further, she co-sponsored a bill allowing homemakers to open retirement accounts which are tax sheltered and would provide homemakers the same benefits now afforded self-employed workers. She was also a co-eponsor of the bill to eliminate the "marriage tax" which penalized working married couples.

As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Congresswoman Holt helped bring about equity for women in the armed services: she worked to increase career advancement opportunities and to improve the occupational environment for women, focusing on the need to eliminate sexual harassment in the armed forces. She has also supported legislation to provide equity for divorced spouses of members of the armed forces.

MARYLAND

BARBARA MIKULSKI (D) 1976-1986
Third Congressional District

Born: July 20, 1936, Baltimore, MD
Education: B.A., Mount St. Agnes, MD, 1958; M.S.W., University of Maryland, MD, 1965
Committees: Energy and Commerce; Merchant Marine and Fisheries

2404 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515
202/225-4016

1414 Federal Building
Baltimore, MD 21201
301/962-4510

Prior to her election to the U.S. Congress in 1976, Representative Mikulski had been a social worker, a professor of Sociology and a member of the Baltimore City Council. An active leader in the Democratic party, she has served as chair of the Party's Commission on Delegate Selection.

An active and vocal supporter of women's rights, Congresswoman Mikulski was the principal sponsor of the Domestic Violence and Services Act, which was passed by the U.S. House in 1979. She is also responsible for the direct Medicaid reimbursement to nurse-midwives, passed by Congress in 1980. In 1984, Representative Mikulski was the primary sponsor of the Child Care Information and Referral Act, which was passed by the House in February. An ardent proponent of the Equal Rights Amendment, Congresswoman Mikulski was a leader in the successful effort to extend the ratification time limit.

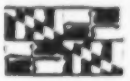
Representative Mikulski is a member of the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, where she sits on the Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, and the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment. On the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Congresswoman Mikulski is a member of four subcommittees: she is chair of Oceanography, and sits on Coast Guard and Navigation; Merchant Marine; and Panama Canal and Outer Continental Shelf.

During the 99th Congress, Representative Mikulski will continue her work to meet the needs of American families and businesses.

Congresswoman Mikulski introduced the National Women's History Week Resolution in Congress in 1980 and again in 1981, the year it passed. On the day the resolution passed in the House, Mikulski predicted to her colleagues that the long-overdue celebration would be richly rewarding: "American women's vast and proud [illegible] is a valuable treasure waiting to be shared with us."

SOURCE: 1985 National Directory of Elected Women, Washington, D.C.

PROFILE: ROSALIE SILBER ABRAMS



Rosalie Silber Abrams has used her lifelong concern about the fair treatment of people to make a difference for thousands of Marylanders.

She graduated as a Registered Nurse from the Sinai Hospital School of Nursing in Baltimore and then served as a Public Health Nurse for the Baltimore City Department of Education and as an Ensign in the Navy Nurse Corps of the U.S. Naval Reserve. Ms. Abrams combined her special knowledge of health issues with work in government through her further education and her political career. She received her Master's degree in political science from the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

Because of her ability, commitment and efforts, her life was full of "firsts." She served as an elected member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1967 to 1970. In 1970, Delegate Abrams became Senator Abrams when she was elected to the Maryland State Senate. While in the Maryland Senate, she achieved several significant firsts:

- First woman to chair the important Senate Finance Committee
- First woman to chair the (State) Democratic Party of Maryland
- First woman to become the Majority Leader of the Maryland Senate

In 1983, Senator Abrams left the Maryland legislature to become another "first" - the first woman to be Director of the Office on Aging for the State of Maryland.

Throughout her career, Rosalie Silber Abrams has continued to work to help people through her government and civic involvement. She has served on commissions and task forces working on health issues such as Alzheimer's Disease, health planning, housing for disabled people, alcoholism among older people, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS), and mental retardation and other developmental disabilities.

Her community involvement has included work with groups such as the Maryland Food Committee, the American Jewish Committee, the Maryland 4-C Committee (child care), the Governor's Task Force on the Drinking Driver, and the Maryland Commission for Women. She received many awards and honors because of her efforts. She has been honored by groups ranging from Mothers Against Drunk Drivers (MADD) and the Baltimore News-American to the Maryland State Office for Children and Youth and the Women Legislators of Maryland. Her work has extended far beyond Maryland. She participated in the Prominent American Women Tour of China by invitation of the Federation of Chinese Women and witnessed the 1979 signing of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty.

In her years in the Maryland legislature, Rosalie Abrams was a leader in getting laws (bills) passed to help people - from abducted children, to abused spouses to elderly persons. As Director of Aging, she will be able to implement many of the important programs which she helped to create.

In 1966, when Rosalie Silber Abrams, then a nurse, decided to run for the House of Delegates, she received one campaign contribution - $30 from her brother. Women in politics have come a long way since then!

Jean Tucker Adams

PROFILE: JEAN TUCKER ADAMS

The daughter of a retired crane operator who worked at Bethlehem Steel for over 40 years, Jean Tucker Adams grew up respecting hard work and the importance of family. A native East Baltimorean, she earned her Bachelor of Science degree from Coppin State College, taught in the public schools, and then earned her Master of Social Work degree from the University of Maryland.

Ms. Adams is a problem-solver. When she worked as a counselor to juvenile offenders and their families at the Juvenile Services Administration (JSA), she developed a model to strengthen the skills used by counselors. A statewide program of Youth Services Bureaus evolved largely because of her ability to enlist the help and input of many people at various community and government levels while she was an Administrator at JSA.

In 1976, Jean Adams accepted an appointment by Baltimore Mayor William Donald Schaefer to become the Deputy Director of Human Resources for the city. In that position, she was responsible for directing various human service programs including Parenting Education and Home Visiting. She convened and headed Baltimore's Child Abuse Task Force, as well as a task force on single heads of households, and was active in women's issues.

In 1980, Jean Tucker Adams was appointed as an Executive Assistant to Maryland Governor Harry Hughes. She served as liaison between the Governor's Office and two departments of state government which serve people in need, the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Employment and Training. As a representative of the Governor to the Bridge Program of the USO in Germany, Ms. Tucker saw their visit "...as an effort to enhance relations between two countries and also between different races; the Maryland delegation was more black than white and we have been breaking down stereotypes on both sides."

She is currently self-employed in private Social Work practice and was named Maryland Social Worker of the Year for 1984 by the Maryland Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers.

In addition to her many professional duties, she has been a single head of household for many years. Her philosophy speaks for itself:

> Stuart and John are very independent young men who have always demonstrated a great deal of loving understanding and tolerance of me during years that have included graduate studies and jobs that have required long and unpredictable working hours. Each of my sons has a strong sense of self and a value system that I value and appreciate.
>
> I view the "Supermom Syndrome" as ridiculous, and have quite honestly portrayed myself to my sons as one who is needful of their assistance in many aspects of mothering and household managing.
>
> My extended family has been my strongest support over the years. My parents have lived in Baltimore over a half of a century and have always been there when I needed them. An aunt, who is now 82 years of age still spends two or three days each week in my home ...
>
> My value system has changed little from that which was instilled in me as a child by my parents; a strong belief in God and the need for human dignity; a deep respect for family, the work ethic, education and independence; an awareness of the importance of humility and a sense of humor.
>
> -Above quotes from Connection, Executive & Professional Women's Council of Maryland, 1984

PROFILE: VICTORINE Q. ADAMS

Victorine Q. Adams was born and raised in Baltimore. She graduated from Douglass High School, Coppin Teachers College and Morgan State University. She worked as a teacher in the Baltimore City Public Schools for a period of time.

Ms. Adams has become a part of the history of the city of Baltimore because of her political activity and her early mobilization of Black women for political action and power.

Victorine Adams organized the Colored Women's Democratic Campaign Committee of Maryland in 1946 and, with Ms. Ethel Rich, she organized Woman Power, Inc. in 1958. The purpose of these groups was to teach and practice the techniques of voter registration, to get-out-the-vote, to develop political action and control of neighborhoods, to discuss candidates and issues, to vote intelligently and to study local, state and national government.

In her work pioneering the political involvement of Black women, Ms. Adams organized the first associate membership group of the National Council of Negro Women in 1948, under the supervision of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune. Also in 1948, at the suggestion of Ms. Beatrice Butler, she established and circulated the first political newsletter for Maryland Black women.

Ms. Adams was the first Black woman to be elected to the Baltimore City Council. She served as Fourth District Councilperson for 16 years, until 1983. During that time, she had the distinction of serving as the first Black Woman President of the City Council when she presided over the Council during a period when the Council president was out of the country.

In the spring of 1978, she approached the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company and Baltimore's mayor with an idea to establish a fund to help poor people meet their heating needs. At that time, this was a completely new and unproven concept. Because of her personal interest and enthusiasm, that concept grew to what is now known as the "Fuel Fund." Since that time, the Fuel Fund has assisted over 8,000 low-income families in Baltimore and seven surrounding counties. In 1981, with WMAR-TV (Channel 2), an umbrella group of metropolitan counties formed The Fuel Fund, Inc. In 1985, this work inspired the formation of the first national fuel fund conference held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ms. Adams was cited at that conference as the founder of the first fuel fund in the United States. In 1984 she was honored as Woman of the Year by The Fuel Fund, Inc. She has received numerous other honors and awards for her work.

PROFILE: BERTHA SHEPPARD ADKINS

Educator, politician, public servant and community leader, Bertha Adkins, a native of Salisbury, Maryland, symbolizes the educated woman who has achieved high distinction in several fields. She was a graduate of Wellesley College, with a M.A. degree from Columbia University. She held honorary degrees from Hood, Salisbury State, Western Maryland, Wheaton, and Wilson colleges.

Ms. Adkins began her career as Dean of Women at Western Maryland College (1934-42) and then served as Dean of Residence at Bradford Junior College in Massachusetts.

When she returned to Salisbury in 1946, Ms. Adkins began her political career by volunteering her services to the Republican Party in Salisbury. In 1948, after much controversy, she became Maryland's Republican National Committeewoman. For the first time in Maryland's history, a Republican National Committeewoman went into every county to organize Republican women. Ms. Adkins persuaded most of the county chairmen to appoint a vice-chairman- a woman- to work closely with her.

In 1950, she was appointed Executive Director of the Women's Division of the Republican National Committee in Washington, D.C. In 1952, she was appointed Assistant Chairman of the National Committee. In that role, she instituted a series of "Breakfasts with the President" for which she brought to Washington outstanding women from all over the country to talk with President Eisenhower.

In 1958, Ms. Adkins was appointed United States Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare by President Eisenhower. She was the first woman to hold this position. She directed the organizing of the White House Conference on Children and Youth and the first White House Conference on Aging in 1961.

She officially represented the United States abroad on several occasions, including: U.S. Delegate to the U.N. Seminar on the Participation of Women in Public Life in Bogota, Colombia; as the featured speaker at the annual American Day Festival in Pori, Finland and as the only woman delegate to the UNESCO meeting in Paris in 1960.

She left Maryland for a number of years to pursue her career, but returned in 1967 and established her residence in Oxford. She then resumed many civic and educational involvements.

In 1974, Ms. Adkins was named the first chairman of the Federal Council on Aging, a group of 15 people nominated by the President and approved by the U.S. Senate. The Council advised the President and Congress on all programs affecting the elderly.

In her lifetime, Bertha Sheppard Adkins received many honors for her work. Wellesley, the American Association of University Women and the Federal Council on Aging established scholarships in her honor.

profile

MARGARET BRENT
1601-1671

Margaret Brent, a British noblewoman, settled in the new world to become one of Maryland's most notable business persons, lawyers, and entrepreneurs. When Margaret Brent was thirty-seven she and her sister arrived in Maryland. Since she was Catholic and of the nobility, Lord Baltimore granted her land and the privileges of the original pioneer settlers. She and her sister established "Sisters Freehold," an estate near Saint Mary's City. From that time on, Brent worked to expand her property in Maryland.

Brent never married; to do so under British law would have meant that she would have relinquished all titles, deeds, and properties to her husband. (Although we can assume this is not the only reason she did not marry.) In 1642, she purchased her brother's property which adjoined hers in order to pay his creditors. She often appeared in court in her own or her brother's behalf. Many settlers used the courts to sue for debts and establish property claims. Ms. Brent seemed to be especially able at this; she soon acquired several houses, cattle herds, farm equipment, and a mill on Kent Island.

Her talent was appreciated by Governor Leonard Calvert, who appointed her executor of his will. This made her acting governor of the province. Calvert left his affairs in great confusion. Especially troublesome was a troop of mercenaries who had just settled an uprising but had not been paid. Action by Ms. Brent prevented a mutiny by the mercenaries. Settling Calvert's estate eventually led to Margaret Brent appearing before the Maryland Assembly. She requested Lord Baltimore grant her the right to vote in this assembly, an unheard of request from a woman. Lord Baltimore refused and used this request to withdraw his favor from the Brent family, a politically beneficial move for Lord Baltimore. Life became difficult for Margaret Brent and her family. Eventually, she moved to Virginia and sold the Maryland holdings. She lived in Virginia until her death in 1671.

Artists have created faces of Margaret Brent but there is no evidence of what she really looked like.

SOURCE: 1981 Maryland Women's History Week Packet

FACT SHEET ON THE LIFE OF MARGARET BRENT

profile

Date of Birth: circa 1601 **Place of Birth:** England

Date of Death: circa 1671

Margaret was one of 13 children. Her sister, Mary and two brothers, Giles and Fulke, are known to have come to Maryland from England.

Religion: Catholic

August 1638 — When the British colony of Maryland was four years old, Margaret obtained from his Lordship Cecilius Calvert, the 2nd Lord Baltimore, a promise of land in Maryland that would giver her and her sister, Mary, the same privileges as those given to the pioneer settlers.

November 1638 — Margaret and her sister Mary, along with brothers Fulke and Giles, arrive in St. Mary's Harbor, Maryland. Her brother Giles had already established residence in Maryland. Margaret was one of 13 children.

1640 — Margaret, along with Governor Leonard Calvert, was appointed legal guardian of the Indian princess Mary Kittamaquund. Mary Kittamaquund then seven years old was the daughter of the Chief [Emperor] of the Piscataway Indians. The Chief was a convert to Christianity and wanted his daughter to be educated by English.

1642 — Margaret purchased all the Maryland property of her brother Giles, so he could pay his creditors - she being one of them.

Not dated — Margaret's brother Fulke, on returning to England, gave Margaret power of attorney to conduct his affairs.

1646 — Leonard Calvert, using mercenary troops, put down a rebellion led by Richard Ingle. Leonard Calvert had pledged his own estate and that of the Proprietor to secure the support of the mercenaries.

1647 — May. Governor Leonard Calvert named Margaret Brent to be the sole executor of his will as he lay dying, and named Thomas Greene to be Governor.

1647 — June 19. Governor Thomas Greene testified that Leonard Calvert's instructions to Margaret Brent were to "Take all, and pay all."

1648 — January 3. Margaret requested and received authority to act as attorney for the Lord Proprietor.

January 1648 — Margaret Brent acted to divert the settlement from a course headed for insurrection by soldiers who had been hired to put down a rebellion. The soldiers had not been paid and threatened to rebel.

1648 — January 21. "She [Margaret Brent] went before the Assembly and demanded a seat, thereby unconsciously distinguishing herself as the first woman in America to claim the right to vote." The historical records state:

> "Came Mrs. Margaret Brent and requested to have vote in the house for herself and voyce also...as his Lordship's attorney...The Governor denied that the said Mrs. Brent protested against all proceedings in this present Assembly, unless she may be present and have vote as aforesaid."

1648 — Lord Baltimore was incensed to learn of Margaret Brent's action, which included selling his cattle to pay soldiers.

1648 — April 21. The Assembly responded to his [Lord Baltimore's] complaints with a long, outspoken letter, explaining the dangerous situation and defending Margaret Brent:

> "...As for Mrs. Brent's undertaking and medling with your Lordship's Estate here, We do Verily Believe and in Conscience report that it was better for the Colony's safety at that time [to be] in her hands than in any man's else in the whole Province after your brother's death, for the soldiers would never have treated any other with the Civility and respect and though they were even ready at times to run into mutiny yet she pacified them till at the last things were brought to that strait that she must be admitted and declared your Lordships Attorney...or else all must go to ruin again and then the second mischief had been doubtless far greater than the former...we conceive from that time she rather deserved favour and thanks from your Honour for her so much Concurring to the Publick safety than to be justly liable to all those bitter incentives you have been pleased to Express against her."

1648 — Margaret sued for damages to her holdings on Kent Island.

1648 — Margaret operated a mill, possessed several houses, valuable farming equipment, and numerous cattle, and properties elsewhere.

June 1648 — On June 24, 1648 she appeared before the Assembly asking for the right to vote, the first time a woman had dared to demand such a thing. She went a step further. She wanted one vote as a property owner and a second as Lord Baltimore's agent. The Assembly refused. She was not a man, and legally could not vote, though court records referred to her regularly as "Margaret Brent, Gentleman."

1649 — April. Margaret, a Catholic, was disinherited by the 2nd Lord Baltimore, Cecilius Calvert, who was favoring Protestants by showing disfavor to the prominent Catholics.

1649-1650 — Margaret and her sister Mary, moved to Westmoreland County, Virginia where they patented land and established a plantation they named "Peace".

July 22, 1650 — Margaret Brent wrote Governor Stone of Maryland expressing a desire not to be further involved in Maryland affairs.

1671 — Margaret Brent died at about 70 years of age.

In summary: Margaret Brent is important in Maryland history for being:

- Landowner
- Entrepreneur
- Legal representative
- Executrix of governor's estate at a critical political time
- America's first woman to seek the right to vote.

The "Friends of Margaret Brent" are honoring her in 1984 as AMERICA'S FIRST WOMAN TO SEEK THE RIGHT TO VOTE. A bronze bas-relief depicting her making this request in 1648 before the Maryland Assembly will be unveiled on June 24, 1984, along with tablets quoting historical records of this deed. The bronze will be housed in a gazebo that is part of the Margaret Brent commemorative garden. This permanent memorial to Margaret Brent was brought into being by donations from many women and men throughout the state and beyond.

This Fact Sheet was prepared by: Patricia S. White, PH.D
Area Extension Agent
Community Resource Development
University of Maryland
Cooperative Extension Service

profile

Deputy Attorney General
ELEANOR
CAREY
candidate
for Attorney General/Maryland'86

ELEANOR
CAREY

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

ELEANOR MACKEY CAREY

Eleanor (Ellie) Carey was born in Providence, Rhode Island on January 31, 1942. Her father was a lawyer, judge and politician, and her mother a teacher. Both Ms. Carey's younger brothers now practice law in New England.

Ms. Carey received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts in 1963. Moving to Washington, D.C., she went to work as an administrative aide for the European Common Market. In 1967, she joined the staff of Congressman Robert Eckhardt (D Tex) as a legislative aide. Later that year she married Anthony M. Carey and moved to Baltimore, where she started and ran the Baltimore City Welfare Department's first volunteer program.

Realizing a long-standing goal, she entered the University of Maryland School of Law in 1970. As an Asper fellow, she clerked for the Office of the Attorney General, reviewing the Maryland Code for statutes that conflicted with the recently approved Equal Rights Amendment to the Maryland Constitution. During her senior year, Ms. Carey prosecuted criminal cases under the auspices of the Baltimore City States Attorney's office. In 1973, she was awarded a Juris Doctorate with honors and was inducted into the Order of the Coif Honor Society.

Following law school, Ms. Carey served as a law clerk for Judge Thomas Hunter Lowe, the former Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, during his first term on the Maryland Court of Special Appeals. In 1974, she joined the Baltimore law firm of Frank, Bernstein, Conaway, and Goldman as a corporate lawyer and litigator. Ms. Carey left the firm to manage the successful 1978 Statewide campaign of Attorney General Steve Sachs.

In 1979, she was appointed Associate Deputy Attorney General and in 1982 became the first woman to serve as Deputy Attorney General in the history of Maryland.

As second in command, Ms. Carey supervises the work of some 216 Assistant Attorneys General. She has particular responsibility for recruiting and hiring highly-qualified lawyers to serve the State and for seeing to it that Maryland's tough consumer protection and environmental laws are fully and fairly enforced.

Ms. Carey is authorized to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. She is a member of the American, Maryland, Baltimore and Women's Bar Associations, and of the Women's Law Center. Ms. Carey serves on the Governor's Task Force on Hazardous Waste Initiatives and on the Law Practice Quality Committee of the Maryland Bar Association. In 1984, she was named Woman of the Year by the Business and Professional Women of Baltimore.

Ms. Carey and her husband, Tony, a lawyer who is in the energy conservation business, live near Baltimore's Inner Harbor.

profile

ANNA ELLA CARROLL
1815-1894

Anna Carroll was born on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the daughter of Thomas King Carroll, elected governor of the State in 1830. Anna Carroll's life as a military strategist is a good example of how a woman's contribution to the growth and development of America was most significant though not officially recognized nor rewarded. Strong argument could be made that had she been a man, monuments would have been erected to honor her. She would probably have been elected to political office because of her brilliant military accomplishments.

During an era when women were not expected to do more than write about politics and war, Anna Carroll became active in the Whig party in 1848 and through Zachary Taylor, a war hero elected president, secured a government appointment for her father. Through her relationship with Presidents Taylor and Fillmore she maintained involvement in political party development and policy-making and wrote many letters to party officials to influence political decisions.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected, Anna celebrated by freeing her household slaves. Her political activities turned toward shaping policy in Maryland and she threw herself into the fight to keep Maryland in the Union. Again, she used news articles and letters to accomplish her purpose. However, it wasn't long before Carroll's attention again turned to the President of the country. When hostilities began, Anna offered Lincoln much advice. Her pro-union crusade of that era culminated in her efforts to get President Lincoln to plan the future of American Blacks in 1862.

During Lincoln's presidency, she was active in antislavery and wrote and distributed thousands of Unionist pamphlets with the aid of the War Department. President Lincoln sent her and Army Officer Lemuel Evans as envoys to the war zones. They spoke with Grant, Sherman, and other generals. She advised the federal government on strategies throughout the war, and was appointed to a position in the Interior Department. At the same time, she began writing for the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

During President Garfield's tenure a bill was introduced in 1881 to grant her a lump sum payment at the rate for major-generals. That bill was not passed; instead, she was given $50 a month for life.

As was the case of so many women, Anna Carroll was not given the credit she was due. She died an embittered invalid on April 19, 1894.

SOURCE: 1981 Maryland Women's History Week Packet

Maryland Life

A Day in the Life Of a Police Officer

By Molly Sinclair
Washington Post Staff Writer

Chris Cocuzzi grew up in Montgomery County reading Nancy Drew mystery books and dreaming of the day when she would be old enough to become a detective.

"In 1968, when I was 18, I called the Montgomery County Police Department and asked about a job," Cocuzzi said. "They said they had no openings for meter maids or crossing guards. I said I wanted to be a police officer. They laughed."

Cocuzzi didn't give up. In 1974, after police department rules changed and doors opened for women, Cocuzzi was hired. She graduated from the Montgomery County Police Academy in 1974, and since then has worked in undercover investigations and in the pharmaceutical division tracking down illegal drug dealings. Currently she patrols a beat in Silver Spring.

In her white Chevrolet Celebrity patrol car, Cocuzzi drives about 100 miles a day, investigating everything from runaways to robberies.

Montgomery County employs 754 police officers, 82 of whom are women. The county long ago stopped assigning its female officers exclusively to crosswalks and juvenile work, but even as patrol officers, the women know they are closely watched at first to see if they can do the job.

"And the smaller the woman, the more she's watched," said Cocuzzi, who is of medium height. "It is assumed that a man can do the job."

Cocuzzi wears a silver-colored revolver in her holster and knows how to use it, for patrol work puts her in difficult and sometimes dangerous situations. Most of the time, the gun stays in its holster.

Earlier this fall, she played a critical role in the chase and capture of three bank holdup suspect, who took off in their car after she stopped them for questioning. During the chase, Cocuzzi had to maneuver her patrol car down Rte. 29 in Silver Spring at more than 90 miles an hour to keep up with the robbers. Another patrol car was wrecked during the multi-car chase, which ended when two of the men were caught in a wooded area.

"The best part was that we got the robbers and nobody got hurt," Cocuzzi said. "We were all on an adrenalin high for days."

Source: The Washington Post
November 28, 1985

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from previous page)

A Police Officer's Busy Day

A recent typical day on the road with Cocuzzi started at 10 a.m. at roll call at the Silver Spring district headquarters, 801 Sligo Ave. It ended at 8 p.m., 91 miles later.

10:30 a.m.: On the road. For patrols, the Silver Spring district is divided into two sections, one primarily commercial, and the other mostly residential. Cocuzzi is assigned to the biggest of the residential patrols, a swath of Hillandale, White Oak and Colesville. It is an area both of middle- and upper-income homeowners and of apartment dwellers from a wide range of ethnic groups. When police are needed in this beat, it is usually for burglaries, larcenies or a family disturbance.

Cocuzzi stops to offer help to a man with a disabled car. From her radio comes an order to check on a 15-year-old boy whose family has called for help. The boy locked himself in the room the night before, but now has disappeared.

Cocuzzi drives to the house and learns that the boy, who has not been doing well in school, has run away. She interviews the family and asks for a photograph of the missing child. When he returns, she suggests, the family should seek counseling for him.

11:10 a.m.: "These are some of the nicest homes in my beat," Cocuzzi says as she cruises past big rambling houses set amid tall trees in the Springbrook High School area. Two collies bark loudly at the patrol car.

Cocuzzi spots a young man with a coat hanger trying to retrieve keys from inside a locked car. She checks on her radio to find out if the car has been reported stolen. It hasn't. Cocuzzi gets out and helps the young man retrieve his keys.

12:10 p.m.: The patrol car glides along Quebec Terrace, in an area of modest houses and apartments. In a back parking lot, several men are working on a car. An older woman is walking slowly toward an apartment building.

Cocuzzi said she prefers the Silver Spring patrol because of its interesting mix of people.

"We have Hispanics, Cambodians, Jamaican and Vietnamese—sometimes you have to get a translator just to handle a traffic investigation," she said.

In the upper county, the "Germantown district is predominantly country, and you literally have to answer calls for cows on the loose if you patrol there," she said.

"In Bethesda, you have the diplomats and congressmen and White Flint Shopping Mall, where a shoplifter takes $1,300—compared to the $13 they might take in some other district. In Wheaton, you get mostly juvenile problems, with a lot of party calls and disorderlies. In Rockville, you get a little of everything—I live there and I love it."

1 p.m.: A stop for lunch at a small shopping center. Cocuzzi parks her portable radio on the table and listens for calls while she eats soup and salad.

1:30 p.m.: Back to the Silver Spring station to pick up the form for a runaway report. Such cases are special to Cocuzzi, who says she went into police work because she wanted to help people.

After a decade on the force, "I don't know how much help I've been," she observed. "I think I may have helped some victims, but it's hard to know if it has made a difference."

Ultimately, she said, she'd like to work in the section that investigates forged prescriptions and other illegal drug transactions. It's real detective work, she said.

For the most part, she really likes her job, she said. "I must—to go through what you have to go through at the academy."

The six months of classroom work were no problem, she said, but the physical requirements, which included some boxing sessions and completion of a three-mile run, were torturous. "Before the academy, I thought that running twice around my house was a mile," she recalled.

Cocuzzi earned a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from the University of Maryland last year, after studying for it for more than 10 years.

Trying to carve out time from police work for a domestic and social life of her own has not been easy, Cocuzzi said. She married a fellow officer several years after she joined the force, but they have been separated for more than a year. She said their erratic work shifts left them with little time together, a problem that puts a drain on many police marriages.

At the Silver Spring station, she stops by the women's restroom, added only a year ago. Female officers formerly used the restroom set aside for female prisoners.

"We told them this was crazy," Cocuzzi said, "because we have to take off our guns when we go to the restroom, and there we would be, unarmed, with prisoners who might try to get the guns while we had them off."

It wasn't until the chairwoman of the local Neighborhood Watch program went to bat for them that the restroom was installed, she said. Officials had said up until then that money wasn't available, she recalled.

2:30 p.m.: The police dispatcher tells Cocuzzi to check on a report of a burglar alarm going off at a home in the White Oak area. "Most of these calls are false alarms, but you can never be sure," Cocuzzi said.

The brick and frame house on Caplinger Street looks deserted, Cocuzzi knocks on the front door and walks around the outside of the house. There is no evidence of a problem. A neighbor comes up to say that a relative of the owner had been in the home a few minutes earlier and may have triggered the alarm accidentally when he left.

On a typical shift patrolling Montgomery County streets, Officer Cocuzzi puts about 100 miles on her patrol car.

3:25 p.m.: Cocuzzi stops at the Hillandale fire station to write a report on the 15-year-old runaway. "I use this as an office," she said.

The men on duty are in a good mood and they tease Cocuzzi unmercifully, declaring their intention to present her with a red nightgown for Christmas as a token of their affection. The blonde officer laughs at them. "They were good today," she observes on her way out.

4:25 p.m.: The dispatcher tells Cocuzzi to check on a report of a car damaged in a hit-and-run accident five minutes earlier in White Oak.

The car owner tells her he had stopped behind a black pickup truck when the truck suddenly backed up and rammed the front of the his Datsun 200 SX. The truck driver had sped off, but not before the Datsun owner jotted down his license number.

Cocuzzi calls in on her radio for details on the tags and learns that they are registered to a company with offices less than a mile from the scene of the accident.

4:45 p.m.: Cocuzzi drives to the company offices to see if she can spot the truck. A truck with scratches on it rear bumper is parked near the back door of the building, near a pile of boxes.

Within a minute or two, the driver comes out of the building, and in response to questions, he admits that his truck hit the Datsun. He said he left because he didn't think the accident was his fault.

Cocuzzi issues three tickets charging the driver with leaving the scene of an accident, backing up when unauthorized, and driving without a valid Maryland driver's license.

"If you hadn't left the scene, you might not have gotten any tickets," she told the man, "because you would have been able to work out something with the man you hit."

5:45 p.m.: Cocuzzi stops at a county gas pump in Wheaton to fill the tank. Over the radio, the dispatcher says that the 15-year-old runaway has returned home.

6:30 p.m.: Cocuzzi stops by the boy's home. "If you are having problems, you need to talk to your family about them," she tells him. "Running away won't help."

7 p.m.: The car now has 15,683 miles on its odometer, 91 miles more than at the start of the shift. Cocuzzi returns to the station to report on the hit-and-run accident and to finish other paperwork details of the day before she gets off duty at 8 p.m.

"It was a quiet day," she said. "Some days it's one call right after another, but anytime I have a ride-along, I can be sure that nothing will happen."

Tending Bladensburg's Business

By James K.W. Atherton—The Washington Post

Susanna Cristofane at home, a historic 1748 mansion that her family acquired in 1904.

WASHINGTON POST 10/20/83

Retired Mayor Recalls 30 Years of Town Work

By Judith Valente
Washington Post Staff Writer

Don't ask Susanna Kyner Cristofane, mayor emeritus of Bladensburg, questions such as "how many residents live in the town?" or "what is the tax rate?" The prissy 80-year-old can't tell you details like that.

But she does remember the day 30 years ago, when, as a Town Council member, she volunteered to pick up a five-gallon can of yellow paint that town employes were going to use to draw the first yellow lines on several streets.

"I was over at the old town hall with the mayor at that time and suddenly we realized we didn't have stirrer for the paint. So the mayor says, 'I know what to do,' and he goes home and gets his wife's electric mixer. Well, he sticks it in the can and it just throws yellow paint all over the walls. . . . I bet it wrecked his wife's mixer, too," she says as a twinkle comes to her eyes.

Cristofane was first elected to the Town Council in 1953 when Bladensburg had a do-it-yourself government: elected officials answered phones at Town Hall and ran errands that the public works force might do today.

She became mayor in 1974 and held the post until she retired from politics last May to tend to her husband and the chickens, dogs and cats on her spacious estate on 48th Street.

Last week, County Executive Parris Glendening, County Council members, the mayors of several other Prince George's County municipalities and hundreds of Bladensburg residents gathered at the town's firehouse to honor her. Glendening called her "an irreplaceable and treasured asset to the town of Bladensburg."

Cristofane attended a three-room brick school in the town and Central High School in the District. Unlike many of the girls with whom she went to high school, she enrolled in college, graduating from Goucher College in Baltimore with a biology degree. Afterward, she worked several years in the entomology department at the Smithsonian Institution, classifying spiders.

At 33, she married Felix Cristofane, who eventually became a top official of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration.

It was not until 1953 that Cristofane became active in town government. "My husband went to a town meeting with a neighbor and they thought it was the worst. It wasn't handled very properly," recalled Cristofane, who, as mayor, said she would adjourn meetings rather than see them get "rowdy."

"He came home and said, 'good gracious, we've got to have better people than that.' . . ."

"I don't think he's been to a meeting since," she said, laughing.

By the 1950s, Bladensburg had passed through two major stages of development, one after each world war. It was during those periods that most of the small, moderately priced frame houses that typify Bladensburg were built. In these years, a junior high and high school were constructed to accommodate the growing number of families with children.

The burning issues of that day were whether the town would have its own police department and trash collection service.

Today, the hilly square-mile town of 7,600 residents has an 18-member police department and twice-weekly trash collection, services Cristofane helped develop. The junior high school has closed because of declining enrollment, while the town's senior citizen population keeps growing.

Asked about her staying power in politics, Cristofane responds, "I guess the people figured they knew me. . . . I had no particular style; I just tried to use a little judgment."

The $3,000-a-year job of mayor, she said, was never burdensome. "We're a typical small town with typical needs—police protection, fire protection, streets that need to be cleaned and repaired," said Cristofane, who also was secretary-treasurer of the Prince George's County Municipal League for 25 years.

One of her proudest achievements as mayor, she said, was starting a program to plant pear trees along town streets. "They have a lovely bloom in the spring and they don't get all straggly and lean all over everything. And in the fall, the leaves turn a beautiful red."

PROFILE: TIMMERMAN TEPEL DAUGHERTY

Women, especially women in my age group and slightly younger and/or older, have a lot of baggage that interferes with us functioning in a male world. By being around women role models and women colleagues, we can help each other out with that.

Timmerman Tepel Daugherty, known as "Timmy, " graduated from the University of Baltimore School of Law, where she was the recipient of three Merit Awards, was elected twice to Who's Who Among Students in American Universities, and was the Editor-in-Chief of The Forum Law Journal.

She practices law,with her husband, in Lexington Park, Maryland, where she is attorney to the Board of Education of St. Mary's County. Ms. Daugherty was a former President and founding board member of the St. Mary's Women's Center, Inc. and former Vice-Chairperson of the St. Mary's County Commission for Women.

As past president of the Women's Bar Association of Maryland and a member of the Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association, she has worked to open opportunities to women in the law and to help women law students see the field realistically. She spent a"tremendous amount of time while president of the Women's Bar...counseling law students and women lawyers, helping them get jobs, counselling them how to make job changes."

She is still very much aware of being seen as a woman lawyer. She perceives that men come to bar association activities or being a lawyer with a traditional assumption of competency while women lawyers come with a burden of proof. She says,"I think for each man it may not be the same kind of difference, but there are assumptions that he has about having a woman lawyer on the other side of the case that are different from having a man on the other side."

As President of the National Conference of Women's Bar Associations (1983-85), she has been a strong advocate of issues. One significant issue is greater representation of women among judges. She has stated that, "It has to do with fair representation. Judges should represent a cross-section of the community the same way a jury should."

Since 1983, she has worked with the Maryland Women's Campaign Fund, serving as its current president. The Fund is a political action committee with a simple goal: "the election and appointment of progressive Maryland women to all levels of government." The group was formed because "we're the majority of the electorate and we felt we should have parity in representation." The organization believes that there is a tremendous amount of untapped energy and talent in women in Maryland.

Quotes from T.T.Daugherty
The Daily Record,6/2/84

RITA C. DAVIDSON

PROFILE: RITA CHARMATZ DAVIDSON

Rita Charmatz Davidson has been described as a Renaissance woman. She possessed an incredibly keen mind, a refined appreciation for art and music, gourmet cooking ability - and wonderful hugs. She wanted everything that she did to be the best. An early career goal was to become a concert pianist, but she gave up that goal when she realized that she was a good pianist, but would never be the best.

Born to Russian immigrant parents,she grew up in a close, predominantly Jewish neighborhood. She credited her parents with her values, "I really think it was the atmosphere in my house. My parents came from a culture which believed the way in which you life a life usefully and well is to do good things, to help other people. In order to do that, you have to know a lot. To study and learn was very highly regarded."

Rita Charmatz Davidson made Maryland history several times:

- In the 1960s when she served in Montgomery County as the nation's first Zoning Hearing Examiner
- In 1970, when Governor Mandel named her Secretary of the state Department of Employment and Social Services, making her the first female in a Maryland cabinet
- In 1972, when she became Associate Judge of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, the first woman to do so
- In 1979, when Acting Governor Blair Lee III named her to the Maryland Court of Appeals. She was the first woman to sit on Maryland's highest court.

She commanded the respect of other judges, whether they agreed with her or not. It was said that "into each opinion, she put a bit of her soul." She constantly demanded of herself and her colleagues that decisions not only be consistent with existing legal precedents, but that they made good human sense in light of changing values and circumstances. She carried the torch for people she thought were not getting a fair shake. She held strong beliefs, such as those against capital punishment, and had the courage to express her views. Her attitude was that "you cut through the bureaucracy for people."

She said, "My life has been full of miracles. When I was in my last year of college and told people that I wanted to go to law school, they all told me that a woman would never get into a law school. But I applied and got into Yale Law School. It was a miracle. And when I graduated from Yale and told people that I actually wanted to practice law, they told me that a woman would never get a job, or, if by some fluke she did, she would not be able to lead a married life. But I got a job and I've had a wonderful marriage, and that is a miracle."

profile

EMILIE A. DOETSCH, 1882-1969
Suffragist and Lawyer

"The day will come when women will win out. I should like to urge them to keep trying until then." So said Emilie Doetsch, suffragette, upon the occasion of a march from New York to Washington in February 1913 to impress President Woodrow Wilson with the importance of woman suffrage. Emilie Doetsch was a "war correspondent" for the march.

Emilie Doetsch was born in Baltimore on June 30, 1882, and educated at Zion School and Western High School. In 1903 she graduated from Goucher College and applied for admission to the University of Maryland School of Law. The Law School refused to accept her because of her sex. She then turned to the Baltimore Law School, which was later to be absorbed by the University, for her legal education. She received her law degree in 1906 and became the second woman to pass the Maryland State Bar, the first being Etta Maddox in 1902.

She did not practice immediately after receiving her law degree because there was little opportunity and recognition for a woman in the profession. Her first job was on the Baltimore News, the forerunner of the News American. She had been a correspondent for the News while an undergraduate at Goucher. At the same time she became active in the Maryland Women's Suffrage Movement, and she worked to win the right to vote for women until the Suffrage Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified by enough states to become the law of the land in 1920. Once women had received the vote many suffragists believed their ultimate goal had been achieved. Emilie Doetsch didn't agree. Winning the right to vote was only a milestone--to women like Emilie Doetsch.

Now that the vote was theirs, Emilie Doetsch and others wanted to see that this privilege was exercised and implemented. The 1848 Declaration of Rights from the convention of leaders of the Woman's Rights Movement, held in Seneca Falls, New York, still held true: "Man has compelled her (woman) to submit to laws, in the making of which she had no voice. He has taken nearly all the profitable employments. He has denied her the means for obtaining a thorough education, many colleges being closed to her. Now we insist that women have immediate admission to all the rights and privileges which belong to them as citizens of the United States."

On May 14, 1929, she was elected President of the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore. She actively advocated coeducation because she felt that boys and girls who got used to each other at an impressionable age would get along better with each other in adult life. In 1932, she advocated girls being allowed to attend the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, a boys' high school in Baltimore renowed for its technical training. She said, "Girls should have every advantage in every way in education that boys have. When authorities try to keep girls from getting a technical education on the grounds that it is such dirty work for girls to get under a car or work around machinery they forget how dirty it is for women to scrub floors, polish furniture and clean kitchen stoves." She served as the Managing Editor of the magazine Equal Rights from 1932 to 1934. Miss Doetsch was an active member of the League of Women Voters. In 1935, she was a vice-president of the Maryland Branch of the National Woman's Party. At various times she was a lobbyist in Washington and Annapolis for Equal Rights and in behalf of the Old Age Pension Law. She advocated the use of women jurors. And she continually urged that the law be administered without regard to sex.

For more than fifty years, since the beginning of the century, the Baltimore attorney worked and wrote for the cause of equal rights. She died June 8, 1969, a few days before her eighty-seventh birthday on June 30.

SOURCE: Notable Maryland Women, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD 1977

PROFILE: LAVINIA MARGARET ENGLE

Lavinia Engle pledged her life to the suffrage movement when she was seven years old. Lavinia's mother took her seven year-old daughter to Baltimore for a suffrage convention where she met Susan B. Anthony. She promised "Aunt Susan" that she would campaign for woman's suffrage.

Lavinia Margaret Engle was born in Forest Glen, Maryland, in 1892. She was a lifelong resident of Montgomery County. After her graduation from Antioch College, she became the first woman graduate student in political science at Johns Hopkins University.

In 1913, "fresh out of college and completely sure, I supposed that I could do anything if I put my hand and head to it." She decided to become a field organizer for the National Women's Suffrage Association and was among those who marched down Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House to demand the vote for women. After Jeanette Rankin left the Suffrage Association position to run for Congress, Lavinia Engle became Field Secretary of the organization. She campaigned in 16 states for the ratification of the 19th amendment. She once traveled on mule back up a dry creek bed in West Virginia to argue (successfully) with a legislator for his support for a suffrage amendment to the State's Constitution.

A summary of Ms. Engle's life in Notable Maryland Women, describes the suffrage campaign in which she participated:

> It meant parading down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington and Fifth Avenue in New York, confronted by hostile crowds. It meant campaigning from backs of cars and on street corners in New York City, where dealing with hecklers was only part of the day's work.

After passage of the 19th amendment, the National Women's Suffrage Association was dissolved and its members founded the League of Women Voters. The main objective of the League was to "teach the women...the things they needed to know to be effective citizens, and that this organization should be nonpartisan..." Ms. Engle was Executive Secretary of the Maryland League from 1920 to 1936. She was the first woman from Montgomery County to be elected to the Maryland legislature and was appointed by President Roosevelt to the Social Security Board.

*Her oral history and manuscripts are available at the Rockville, Maryland Public Library.

profile:

MINNIE McNEAL KENNY

Minnie McNeal Kenny is the Assistant Deputy Director for Administration in the U.S. Department of Defense. She has professional certificates in two fields; language and Applied Mathematics.

Ms.Kenny was the 1977 Woman of the Year and the current president of the Patuxent Business and Professional Women's Club. She is a former member of the Howard County Human Rights Commission, chairing its Task Force on Women. She serves as the Legislative Chairperson of the National Federation of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs and influences the political process through her work there and with the Maryland Commission for Women, National Women's Political Caucus, League of Women Voters and Women's Equity Action League.

profile:

MARIE GARBER

Marie M. Garber is one of a rare breed - a professional election administrator. Ms. Garber has been involved in election administration since 1967. Since Nov. of 1984, she has been State Administrator for Maryland by appointment of Governor Harry Hughes.

Her goals in ellections are to insure the fullest voting, serve the needs of candidates and to accurately count and report the vote. She believes that the greatest needs in the area of election law and administration are for (1)Simplification of processes and (2) Professionalized staffing.

She also serves on the Governor's Task Force on Voter Registration, to increase voter participation. Ms. Garber is considered a national leader in the effort to make elections efficient and democratic.

ETTA HAYNIE MADDOX, 1860--1933
Pioneer Lawyer and Suffragist

profile

Maryland law, based on English common law, held that no woman could practice as an attorney, solicitor, or barrister. But in 1902, Etta Haynie Maddox became a lawyer in Maryland, second only to Margaret Brent in Maryland's history. Today it is Etta Maddox who is most frequently referred to as the first woman lawyer admitted to practice in Maryland.

Etta Maddox said:

> "The other learned professions are open in this State to all sexes. If nature has endowed women with minds, if our colleges have given her education, if her energy and diligence have led her to a knowledge of the law, and if her ambition directs her to adopt the profession of law, shall it be said the profession of the law is of all professions and vocations in Maryland the only one from which there is a sex limit to justice and equity?
>
> Maryland was the first of the colonies to admit women to the bar. Margaret Brent on January 3rd, 1648, was by order of the Court admitted to the bar as the Attorney of Lord Baltimore. I hope Maryland will not be the last of the States to give women the right to practice law in her courts."

Her ability as an orator or her persuasiveness, or both, were attested to when in 1902 Senator Jacob M. Moses introduced a bill that added a new section to the law which stated, "Women shall be permitted to practice law in the State upon the same terms, conditions, and requirements, and to the same extent as provided in this Article with reference to men." The bill was passed, and legal profession in Maryland was open to women. In June, 1902, Etta Maddox took the bar examination and passed with distinction, and she was sworn in as a member of the bar in September of 1902.

Etta Maddox and her sister had helped to found the Maryland Suffrage Association in 1894. The Association supported measures such as the use of public schools for social centers; equal pay for equal service; the appointment of women on boards of education and on boards of other public institutions; the abolition of capital punishment; coeducation; and the abolition of child labor.

The Maryland Legislators refused to introduce any suffrage measure and treated the request as a joke, and in 1907, when the Legislature appointed a special committee to revise the election laws, the Committee refused to strike the word "male" from the revised law or replace the word "male" with "citizen" which would have recognized women as voters. In 1908, Etta Maddox began to attend every session of the General Assembly in the interests of women's suffrage, and in 1910, she drafted the first bill to give women the right to vote ever presented in the Maryland legislature.

In 1912 all the state suffrage associations joined in asking the General Assembly to pass an amendment to the State Constitution providing full woman suffrage. Again speakers appeared before the committees. Again the votes were not there. In 1916 a state constitutional amendment for full suffrage was introduced for the last time, and it failed to get passed.

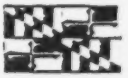
Etta Maddox concluded:

> "We who believe that women are entitled to the right of suffrage and who are trying to convince the members of the Legislature that they ought to give it to us are in Annapolis on serious business. We are serious and earnest women, working for a cause we believe to be right and just. We do not like being made objects of ridicule. Many men do not agree with us and we find no fault with them for that, if their objection to woman suffrage is based on thought and honest consideration of the subject. But we do object to any legislator refusing to consider the subject, which is being seriously considered by most of the civilized nations of the world."

Miss Maddox has often been described as a militant leader of equal rights for women. More accurately she might be described as a leading state feminist. Her life was devoted to working consistently for women's rights and she has left her mark as a pionner in the advancement of women's role in society. She proved that women could serve successfully in the law, and she helped to provide opportunities for a legal career for future generations of women. 123

RCE: Notable Maryland Women
ewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD
7

PROFILE: LUCILLE MAURER



Delegate Lucille Maurer has served in the Maryland General Assembly since 1969. During her long tenure she has consistently exhibited competence, thoroughness and integrity. She has influenced Maryland legislation through positions including; membership on the House Ways and Means Committee, chairing the Legislative Study Group, and serving as vice-chair of the Montgomery County Delegation for seven years.

After completing her undergraduate work at the University of North Carolina, she earned her Master of Arts degree from Yale University. She worked as an economist for the U.S. Tariff Commission and then conducted economic and market research. She combined her extensive background as an economist with expertise in education.

Delegate Maurer has been a tireless worker for quality, affordable, education for all students. From 1960 to 1968, she served on the Montgomery County Board of Education and on the Board of Trustees of Montgomery Community College. At the national level, she was appointed by the President to the Intergovernmental Advisory Council, U.S. Department of Education.

She has provided leadership in the National Conference of State Legislatures, the organization of 7500 state legislators from across the nation. Currently, she is serving as chairperson of their key Committee on Federal Taxes, Trade and Economic Development.

For her leadership and commitment to excellence, Lucille Maurer has received numerous awards including the 1984 Legislator of the Year Award from the Maryland Association of Counties.

Delegate Maurer urges today's young people to participate actively in government and to develop expertise about their communities and about areas of special interest to them. She says:

> "While working to forge ahead on current concerns, we sometimes lose sight of how far we have come. In my years in the State legislature, women have made many gains. Just a dozen years ago, for example, auto loans from banks were nonexistent for women. Today, banks advertise that they offer auto loans to women. It gives me a sense of satisfaction to see those ads because I helped bring about the change... But we can't linger long looking back because so much remains to be done.

The Sentinel

PROGRESS '85

FEBRUARY 1 — 7, 198

Melbourne: Person of the Year

By LORRAINE AHEARN
Sentinel Staff Writer

Audrey Melbourne is sitting at the long conference table in her judges' chambers in Upper Marlboro, her eyes narrowly focused on a piece of morning mail.

It is a letter from a woman in Arlington. Neatly handwritten on stationery, it begins, "Dear Judge Melbourne . . ."

But this is hardly fan mail — the writer proceeds to castigate the judge for having recommended a convicted rapist to a state mental hospital for examination.

"But I went along with the *prosecution*," she protests. "What does she want me to do?"

To Melbourne, the criticism has a familiar ring.

In March 1977 the University of Maryland graduate, born and raised on nearby Tucker Farm, was sworn in to what chief District Court Judge Robert Sweeney warned was a "terrible and lonely responsibility." Promoted to circuit court a year later, Melbourne was beginning to learn the meaning of lonely.

One of her first cases was an appeal by a nightspot called The Bastille on Route 1. Neighbors had complained again and again about the noise, and although the liquor board could find no violation, it revoked The Bastille's license anyway. Melbourne reviewed the owner's appeal and reinstated the license — much to the dismay of the residents.

"You have to do what is right," Melbourne says. "Oftentimes what is *legally* right is not the most popular cause. *In* that sense it is lonely."

Sentinel Photo by Renee Bouchard

Circuit Court Judge Audrey Melbourne has made some difficult, but not always popular decisions.

"No judge can have any pressure from any side."

— Audrey Melbourne

SOURCE: Prince George's Sentinel, February 1-7, 1985

PROFILE: JUANITA JACKSON MITCHELL

Juanita Jackson Mitchell was born into an illustrious civil rights family. Her mother, Dr.Lillie M. Jackson, was President Emeritus of the Baltimore National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Marriage merged this heritage with that of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., often called the 101st U.S. Senator for his leadership in civil rights. Two sons are elected officials in Maryland.

A graduate of Douglass High School in Baltimore City, Juanita Jackson Mitchell received her Bachelor's degree in education and master's degree in sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. She earned her law degree from the University of Maryland School of Law and, in October, 1950, became the first Black woman attorney admitted to practice law in the State of Maryland.

She filed suits that desegregated the Baltimore City Public Schools, Sandy Point State Beach, Fort Smallwood Municipal Beach, and Baltimore City municipal swimming pools. Her many landmark legal cases include serving as counsel in:

- Maryland recreation suits begun in 1950 to eliminate racial segregation in municipal and state beaches and swimming pools - won in the U.S.Supreme Court, Nov.1955.
- Baltimore School desegregation suits filed in 1953 (Mergenthaler Printing School and Western High School), resulting in Baltimore being the first Southern city to integrate public schools after the U.S. Supreme Court dscision of May 17, 1954 (the Brown Decision).
- Maryland restaurant desegregation cases for sit-in students convicted of violating Maryland criminal trespass law - won pilot case, U.S. Supreme Court, 1965.
- Home owners in "Veney Raid" cases, to enjoin the Baltimore City Police from conducting mass searches of private homes without warrants-won on appeal, U.S. District Court, 1966.

Juanita Jackson Mitchell was the founder of the National NAACP Youth Movement. She directed the Citizens' March on the State Capitol in Annapolis in 1942, resulting in the appointment of the Governor's Interracial Commission and directed the first NAACP City-Wide Register and Vote Campaign in 1942, continuing tha work through 1960. Her leadership has been inspired, her efforts continue to make a difference in Civil Rights today.

She never gave up

Theresa Nolan had 11 kids, worked her way through school and just made judge

By LON RAINS
Journal Staff Writer

Theresa Alice Nolan would not take no for an answer.

Not when she was told she couldn't go back to school, work full time and raise 11 children; not when people told her she was too old to go to law school; and not when colleagues told her a woman could not be a successful trial lawyer.

"A lot of my friends and relatives thought I was crazy," she says.

Many of those same friends and relatives were among the dozens of people who packed a courtroom last month to see the 54-year-old Bowie attorney take the oath as Prince George's County's newest District Court judge.

"She is the great American success story magnified five times," said Circuit Court Judge Jacob Levin. "She is a self-made woman, who has done it by herself without the advantages that a lot of other people have. She did it without a family legal background, without affluence and without influence."

> **"She is the great American success story magnified five times."**
> Circuit Court Judge Jacob Levin

For seven years, beginning in 1968, Nolan attended college and law school carrying a full class schedule. At the same time, she continued to work a full-time job and some part-time jobs all the while riding herd over 11 children.

Her efforts and her family's sacrifices paid off in 1975 when she graduated from the University of Baltimore Law School.

"Some people even went so far as to say I was neglecting my children, but it was a family effort," she said. "The most important thing has always been my children."

Nolan is the first to acknowledge that for each naysayer there was always someone who prodded and encouraged her, especially when she was on the verge of giving up.

She was first encouraged to go to law school by the lawyers she had worked for as a secretary. Subsequent employers continued to encourage her as she moved up the professional ladder. In many cases, she was given financial assistance to help pay tuition.

But first and foremost was her family. Through tough financial times, a divorce and a harried work and school schedule, her children refused to let her quit.

"The college days were tough," said daughter Christine McCarthy, 27, herself the mother of four young children. "When you're a kid, you always want your mother there when you're in some event at school or some other activity. That wasn't always possible, but there was no way we were going to let her quit school."

Sharon Kuck/Journal

New District Court Judge Theresa Nolan, at the county courthouse.

The pace that Nolan set for herself was hectic by anyone's standards. At sunrise she would drive to Baltimore for law classes and then back to Upper Marlboro where she worked first as a legal secretary. For extra money she also took part-time jobs taking dictation for court depositions and typing.

She eventually became an aide to Sam Bogley, who was then a County Council member, and later a law clerk for Joseph S. Casula, who was then county attorney. Casula later became a District Court judge, and most recently was named a Circuit Court judge.

"She was my chief law clerk with six or seven other clerks under her," said Casula. "Her drive and industry were amazing, and anyone who had a problem would go to

Continued on next page.

SOURCE: Prince George's Journal
7/2/85

Determination carried Nolan through

NOLAN

Theresa. If the office had been a ship she would have been the morale officer.

"Physically and mentally what she did was quite a task. She was constantly getting calls — a lot of them from her children. The amazing thing is that you never heard her complain."

After graduating from law school, where one fellow student had accused her of "taking up a man's space," Nolan worked for Casula in an Upper Marlboro law firm. She never stopped having to prove herself.

"When I passed the bar exam and went into private practice I was told I was too old to be a trial attorney," Nolan said. "Maybe it was because I was a woman. At one time I was told clients did not like to deal with women attorneys."

But Nolan was not about to be denied her goal. "I did not want to be a glorified law clerk," she said. "I like dealing with people and I like being in court."

For that reason, she went into private practice and eventually accepted an appointment as one of the county's masters, or hearing officers, in Domestic Relations court.

Nolan was president of the bar association last year, is past president of the Women Lawyers Caucus and currently teaches at Prince George's Community College and the University of Maryland.

Nolan said the experience of raising a large family and of going through a divorce was invaluable to her in the Domestic Relations court.

"Raising 11 kids is the best background for anything,' she said. "When I saw people going through a divorce, whether they were male or female, I always tried to stress to them to never overlook their kids. Somethine in all the fallout from a divorce it's easy to forget that."

Theresa Nolan grew up in Mount Rainier, where she was born, and later Forestville, where her family moved. Her drive and self confidence, she said, can be traced to those beginnings and to the advice of her mother in an era when women thought about jobs and careers only in terms of a very narrow choice of options.

"My mother always told me I could be anything I wanted to be," Nolan said. "She was not a liberated woman, but in her own quiet way she believed anything was possible if you worked for it."

Although others disagree, Nolan does not see her accomplishments as anything special. "It is not that remarkable a story," she said. "After raising 11 kids everything else is easier."

Just as Mary Hagan encouraged her daughter, Nolan inspired, pushed and forced her children to be independent, they say.

"She made each person in the family independent because we each had responsibility at such a young age," said McCarthy. "When I was in grade school, I was responsible for helping to take care of four younger children."

While in school, Nolan studied in every spare moment, frequently walking around the house wearing earphones so she could listen to tapes of law class lectures.

"We learned a lot about the law," said McCarthy. "Even when we went to football games that tape recorder was going."

Nolan admits that at times she was exhausted and ready to give up her goal, but adds, "The kids would not let me quit."

"We would have family discussions about it," said McCarthy. "When she'd get to the end of her rope, we would just say 'No you can't quit. We'll help you.' We all wanted her to be a lawyer. When she was a freshman at Prince George's Community College I was already telling my friends she was a lawyer."

When she went to work as a legal secretary in 1961, Nolan says it was simply as a means of earning extra money to send her children to private school. "By the time I went back to school I was working just to feed them."

Despite her drive and ambition, she was also determined to keep her family first in every way she could.

One tradition that continues is the family's weekly gatherings at Nolan's Bowie home. Each Sunday, the 10 children who still live in the area, 10 grandchildren and whoever else she can coax join her for dinner, songs and family discussions.

She also insists on hosting birthday parties for each of her children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law, and 10 grandchildren. And with the size of her family that means a birthday party about every two weeks.

Her philosophy of life extends even to her hobbies. Although she does not consider herself athletic, she nevertheless plays golf and racquetball and goes skiing. She enjoys the sports even though she knows she will never master them.

"She always told us that just because you cannot be the best or even good at something doesn't mean you shouldn't do it," said McCarthy.

Sharon Kuck/Journal

Judge Theresa Nolan, a "self-made woman."

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PROFILE: MARY L. NOCK

THE HONORABLE MARY L. NOCK

A Resolution of the State Board for Higher Education
Recognizing the Distinguished Career of
THE HONORABLE MARY L. NOCK

WHEREAS, Mary L. Nock served with distinction and dedication as an original member of the State Board for Higher Education from 1976 to 1984, and

WHEREAS, she contributed significantly to achievements of the Board through her wisdom, vision, conviction and diplomacy, and

WHEREAS, during her almost thirty years as a member of the Maryland Senate and House of Delegates, she was instrumental in the development and passage of significant legislation which improved the quality and opportunities for education in this State, and

WHEREAS, she contributed her expertise to deliberations and recommendations of the Governor's Commission to Study the Structure and Governance of Education in Maryland, and

WHEREAS, she served education nationwide as a member of the Education Commission of the States and the Southern Regional Education Board and their Executive Committees, and

WHEREAS, through these and countless other activities, she has established herself as an outstanding and dedicated public servant,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the sincere affection, esteem and gratitude of this body and those who have benefited from her service be extended this second day of May 1985 to the Honorable MARY L. NOCK.

The resolution above highlights some of the accomplishments of Mary Layfield Nock. Born on a farm near Quantico, in Wicomico County on Maryland's Eastern Shore, Mary Nock served in the State legislature for twenty-eight years.

She was first elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1946. She spent eight years in the House and twenty in the Senate. From 1959 through 1974, she was President Pro Tem of the Senate, an honorary position to which she was the first woman elected and which brought her national recognition.

She competed in the 1946 Democratic primary with twelve other candidates, all men, and led the party ticket. She recognized the willingness of the voters to support a woman with her legislative experience and familiarity with the area's agricultural concerns. She was the first Wicomico County woman to be elected to the Maryland General Assembly. When she was elected to the Senate, she was its only woman member.

Mary Nock served on many major committees, but education was her primary interest and her most widely-known accomplishments were in this field. Even though no longer in office, she has continued her involvement in educational matters as a member of the original State Board for Higher Education. She has received many honors for her outstanding contributions.

Sandra Day O'Connor: Role Model in Robe

by Ann G. Sjoerdsma

The Justice's mail was mixed.

One 27-year-old Chicago woman wrote: "I cannot begin to describe with what delight I viewed the surprising headlines in Chicago's newspapers the day of your nomination. I actually stood there with my mouth hanging open and a grin on my face, feeling overwhelmingly euphoric and proud."

"I'm so proud of you as a woman," wrote another woman. "The old Supreme Court will never be the same with a lady among those men. That should wake them up a little. *Don't let them push you around.*"

But from McAllen, Tex. came a sharply different sentiment. Addressed to "Mrs. John O'Connor, care of the White House," a man wrote "Dear Mrs. O'Connor: I am disgusted and disappointed that President Reagan has nominated a woman to the Supreme Court. A female justice engaging in routine matters would find herself asserting issues and arguing contentions—activities which more accurately become a Marxist-related feminist rather than a wife and a mother who respects the psychological components of a family. In view of these matters, I hope you turn down President Reagan's nomination. cc: President Reagan."

Despite protestations such as those from McAllen, and a few other words of dissent, Sandra Day O'Connor, a former Arizona state senator and state judge, did not turn down President Reagan's job offer. On Sept. 25, 1982, after a unanimous vote of confirmation from the U.S. Senate, Justice O'Connor took the oath of office to serve on the United States Supreme Court. Now 52, she is the youngest justice on the Supreme Court bench, and, it is hardly necessary to point out, the first woman appointed to that exclusive judicial circle.

Justice O'Connor's first term on the Court is history. She emerged as an ardent advocate of states' rights in the state-federal balance of power, a conservative in constitutional cases involving the rights of criminal defendants, an aggressive conferee and questioner on the bench, and an assertive opinion writer. She has been characterized by *Newsweek* as "The Court's New Tough Guy," and the twin of fellow Arizonian, Justice William Rehnquist, a Stanford Law School classmate of hers (class of '52), and the conservative ideological beacon on the Court. In a total of 137 cases in her first term, Justice O'Connor agreed with Justice Rehnquist in 103. However, she is hardly a Rehnquist clone, having distinguished herself in her opinions as an independent thinker whose views cannot be confidently predicted.

Recently named the most influential woman in America in 1982 by the World Almanac, Justice O'Connor is the ultimate "role model" and leader for women. She receives more than 1200 requests a month for speaking engagements, few of which she accepts. She does not grant personal interviews. Thus, it was a rare public appearance for Justice O'Connor when she recently appeared in New Carrollton, Md. to deliver the dinner address at the Maryland Women's Bar Assn. banquet honoring the May, 1982 admittees to the Maryland Bar.

Before an audience of more than 600 attorneys, judges and legislators, most of them women, Justice O'Connor was "judicious," reflecting good-naturedly on her experiences on the Court during the past year, sharing her surprised reactions to the Court and explaining how her personal life has changed. And though she would not discuss substantive legal issues, her own record or those of her brethren, or the problems and challenges the Court faces, her comments were gracious, light and upbeat.

"It is wonderful and high time" that a woman is on the United States Supreme Court after 191 years of that bench's existence, O'Connor said. "I never dreamed in my wildest dreams that I would be selected for that position, partially because I never dreamed that I would end up where I am. I had no preconceived ideas about the job. All I knew was that the job would be a tremendous undertaking."

The most tremendous task, it turns out, is management of her paperwork. Justice O'Connor has been described as a tireless worker who rises at 4 a.m., and spends 12 hours a day at her desk emptying her constantly refilling "in" box.

"I sometimes feel that the Supreme Court must be the economic backbone of the paper industry in this country," she joked, agreeing with the other justices that the Court's workload is too burdensome for nine people to handle well. There are 5,000 petitions filed each year asking the Court to take jurisdiction over a case, and each justice must consider each petition. In addition, they decide roughly 150 cases each year.

The paperwork was not Justice O'Connor's only surprise. She expressed amazement over the frequency with which observers become "amateur psychologists," trying to figure out the justices' motives from their written opinions. As a first-term justice, O'Connor has been the subject of many press analyses which have tried to surmise the "real" meaning behind her words. She dismissed these analyses as being "without foundation," and directly answered press suggestions that relations among the justices are "less than friendly," by assuring her audience that "personal relationships between the justices are excellent."

She did not anticipate, however, that the justices would not engage in much debate or consultation with each other, as is the case. "The oral dialogue between justices is less than I thought it would be," she said. "The justices are skilled professionals. They know their craft well. Generally, they have a pretty good idea as to what they want to do, and they feel that if there is to be persuasion, it need not be, and should not be, in a form other than the circulated drafts of opinions." And, she added, the justices simply do not have the time for lengthy debate and conference.

Sandra Day O'Connor's personal life has changed since her appointment to the Supreme Court, but not dramatically. She is recognized by most people wherever she goes, she says, and therefore, has much less privacy. She jokes that she now lives in the "Foggy Bottom," neighborhood of Washington, D.C. not the "Valley of the Sun," in Arizona and now meets many prominent government officials. And now when she speaks on substantive issues, she prepares her talks with more care. And, of course she is now a media attraction. But, says O'Connor, "I still do my own shopping, the pounds are just as hard to keep off and even harder to get off than before, and my children and my husband don't give me any more credibility than they might have otherwise, which is as it should be."

Justice O'Connor rises at 4 a.m. and spends 12 hours a day at her desk emptying her constantly refilling "in box."

And she still reads her mail. One of her favorite early messages came from "A Senior Citizen" in the days after her nomination but before her swearing-in ceremony. It was addressed to "Woman Judge-Elect O'Connor."

"Back to your kitchen and home, female," the writer commanded.

Justice O'Connor left no doubt in the minds of her New Carrollton audience that she is indeed at home in the monument city . . . no hotter "kitchen" in the country than the one she shares on Capitol Hill with eight other robed chefs.

Ann G. Sjoerdsma is a contributing editor for Network. She is an attorney and executive director of the Women's Law Center in Baltimore.

(NOTE: Although not a Maryland woman, Sandra Day O'Connor is profiled because she is the FIRST woman in history appointed to the Supreme Court. As such, she has opened new doors to ALL women in the area of law. The article about her was written by a woman attorney in Maryland.)

SOURCE: The Network, January, 1983

profile

MARY WATTERS RISTEAU
1890–1978

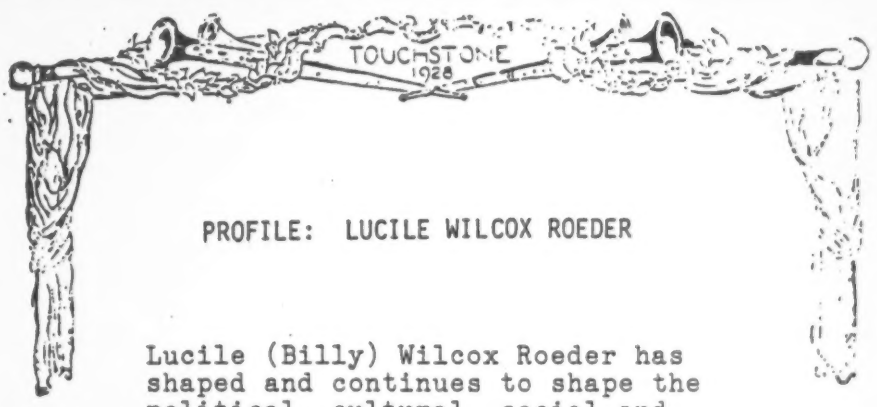
Less than a year after women won the right to vote, Mary Risteau was elected the first woman to sit in the Maryland House of Delegates, the State Senate, and the State Board of Education. She worked diligently to improve educational resources throughout the State. Her ability to deal with complex public issues helped pave the way for many women in politics and public life.

Ms. Risteau was born in Towson where the Risteau family had a long history of public service. Her mother was especially supportive of her political activities. Ms. Risteau taught in Baltimore County after she graduated from Towson High School. She was active in the Teachers' Association, helping to establish the first retirement system for Baltimore County Teachers.

After the deaths of her father and two brothers, she and her mother moved to a dairy farm in Harford County. Mary learned to manage the farm and still find time to become involved in the public interest. Appalled by conditions in the rural schools, she successfully campaigned for school improvements. In 1920, Mary Risteau was elected to represent Harford County in the Maryland House of Delegates.

Ms. Risteau, known to her fellow legislators as "Miss Mary," served in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1921 through 1934, when she was elected to the State Senate. During her legislative years, she served on the Education, Agriculture, and Finance Committees. During her second term, she, Superintendent of Schools Albert Cook, and Millard Tydings developed the Equalization Plan which set a minimum teachers salary schedule and subsidized poor counties from a special Equalization Fund.

In 1937, Ms. Risteau resigned from the Senate to become the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Harford County. Governor Herbert O'Conor appointed her Administrator of Farm Loans in 1939. Her contributions to public education and the general welfare



PROFILE: LUCILE WILCOX ROEDER

Lucile (Billy) Wilcox Roeder has shaped and continues to shape the political, cultural, social and environmental fabric of Allegany County in the center of Appalachian Maryland. By being the first woman elected to municipal and county office in Western Maryland, she introduced the role of women as the thread in the woof which is becoming the warp running the length of the regional fabric.

She brought a national and international role model to a region not generally known for providing new opportunities for women. In this respect, she has been a pioneer in the women's movement on the western frontier of Maryland.

Ms. Roeder received her B.S. degree in education, with a major in physical education, from Temple University in 1926. After graduation, she taught and coached at Millersville State Teachers College and then served as foreign director of the health department of the YWCA in Japan.

She returned to the United States in 1933 and earned a master's degree in social work from the University of Pennsylvania. During this period, welfare departments were being established, and Lucile Wilcox came to Cumberland in 1936 to supervise the local office. She was a founder of Teenland and a charter member of the Cumberland Branch of the American Association of University Women.

A Jaycee drive to establish the position of city administrator stimulated her interest in politics. She actively promoted the idea of women in politics and became the first woman elected to public office in Cumberland. She served eight years as commissioner of streets, public property and parks. Her interest in the environment expanded during her tenure. Programs to serve families at Constitution Park were developed and small park areas were preserved, including the bandstand at Smith Park which had been slated for demolition.

Her desire to open doors for women led her to run and be elected County Commissioner. She was the first woman to be elected to this office in the County and she maintained her tradition of being elected with the highest number of votes. She was elected President of the Board of County Commissioners and served one term (1966-70) before retiring from politics. Ms. Roeder has remained active with the League of Women Voters, Republican Party, C&O Canal Association and numerous other influential groups.

*Above information excerpted from material provided by the League of Women Voters of Allegany County, Inc.

LORRAINE M. SHEEHAN

Secretary of State

Lorraine M. Sheehan was born on May 2, 1937, in Manchester, New Hampshire, where her father and mother, Donat and Laurette Cantin still reside.

Upon moving to Prince George's County, she became active in numerous civic and political organizations. She has participated in many election campaigns, working for candidates as well as ballot issues.

In 1974, Ms. Sheehan was elected to the House of Delegates. She was assigned to the House Judiciary Committee, 1975–1978, and the Ways and Means Committee, 1978–1983. Serving on the Joint Committee on Rape and Related Offenses, she sponsored legislation that reformed the rape laws in Maryland. Ms. Sheehan served as Deputy Whip for the House of Delegates, and vice-chairman of the Prince George's Delegation, 1978–1982. She currently chairs the Governor's Advisory Board on Rape and Sexual Offenses.

Ms. Sheehan has been active in issues dealing with health, aging, and the handicapped. She has received the Ann Landon Scott Award for legislative excellence from the National Organization for Women, the Religious Freedom Award, the Margaret Sanger Award, and awards from the Developmental Disabilities Council, the Maryland Psychological Association, the Maryland Association for the Mentally Retarded, and the Mental Health Association of Prince George's County.

She is a member of Parent-Teacher-Student Associations, the Suitland Citizens Association, the League of Women Voters, the Business and Professional Women's Club, the Kettering Civic Federation, Citizens for Branch Avenue Metro, and the National Association of Secretaries of State. She is a former board member of the Greater South East Aging Center and the Suitland Redevelopment Corporation.

She resides in Largo with her three children, Laura 19, John 18, and Neal 13. Her oldest son Peter resides in Largo with his wife Deborah.

SOURCE: Maryland Manual 1985-86, State Archives, Annapolis, Maryland

PROFILE: GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN

When she was in junior high school, Gladys Noon Spellman liked to run in track. She realized that the boys track was a better facility and decided to run on it. For this behavior, she was called to the office of her school principal. He informed her that she would have to either apologize for running on the boys' track or be expelled from their school. She refused to apologize, feeling that girls should be able to use a good track, and her father backed her up. She had to go to another school. Many years later, Gladys Noon Spellman was among the members of the U.S. House of Representatives who passed a law, known as Title IX, which guaranteed that no programs in our public schools can discriminate based on gender (sex of the student).

The true story told above is typical of the life and career of Gladys Noon Spellman. She was committed to education, to people and to achieving what she felt was right. She used her intelligence, tact and energies to achieve changes which would help people.

In 1962, Gladys Noon Spellman became the first woman ever elected to serve as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Prince George's County, Maryland. She later served as Chairperson of that body and, in the special election of 1971, she was elected to the first Prince George's County Council under the new charter form of government. During her tenure in these positions, whe was active in the: adoption of a Merit System for County employees, enactment of the first suburban fair housing law, passage of the first Consumer Protection Ordinance, instigation of the first indepth research on the victims of sexual assault and creation of the first local Commission for Women in Maryland.

In 1972, she was accorded the highest honor which could be bestowed to a County official when whe was elected President of the National Association of Counties. She was the first woman to be elected to that post.

In the U.S. Congress, Representative Spellman sponsored legislation to provide mortgage relief for the unemployed, prevent discrimination based on marital status, prohibit discrimination against handicapped or elderly individuals in transportation, and many others.

Her career was cut short in 1980 when she suffered from cardiac arrest. Rep.Spellman remains in a semi-comatose condition. Her legacy and good works, however, remain with us. Remember these when you next ride on the Gladys Noon Spellman Parkway section of the Baltimore-Washington Parkway. That beautiful roadway is well-maintained and landscaped due in large part to the efforts of Rep. Spellman. We enjoy today the results of her prodigious vision, courage and efforts in many arenas.

The Capital

profile

VOL. C NO. 179 ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1985

(Also see PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Common Cause

Director gets clout from grass roots

By PAT RIVIERE
Staff Writer

When Ricki Wadsworth went looking for votes on a bill to curb political action committee campaign contributions, she didn't buy legislators drinks or lunch or let them run up dinner tabs on her account at fashionable restaurants.

Instead, the director of Common Cause of Maryland relied on telephone calls and letters from constituents to their elected representatives.

In at least one case it worked. A senator who had been counted among the fence-sitters on the legislation became a co-sponsor after a massive telephone campaign in his district.

"It was very clear to me that his constituents calling and writing him turned him into a co-sponsor," Ms. Wadsworth said. "Our grass-roots organizations are our best and biggest clout."

Ms. Wadsworth is prohibited from showering legislators with the food and drink that are common lobbying practices for most lobbyists.

In a world where top legislative lobbyists earn six-figure salaries for influencing legislation, Common Cause has a $56,000 annual budget. That includes Ms. Wadsworth's $24,000 annual salary, office expenses and mailings to about 7,000 members statewide.

Advocating changes in the system that legislators use to get elected is not the most popular cause among lawmakers. In the last three years, legislators have defeated proposed changes in PAC contributions.

But Ms. Wadsworth, armed with a smile, research on campaign spending and a telephone network of Common Cause members, has not given up.

"Next year could be the year," she says. "It's an election year and maybe more legislators are concerned about what has been happening."

Ms. Wadsworth, an Eastport resident, has spent the last three years getting to know legislators and making her case in individual offices and before committee hearings.

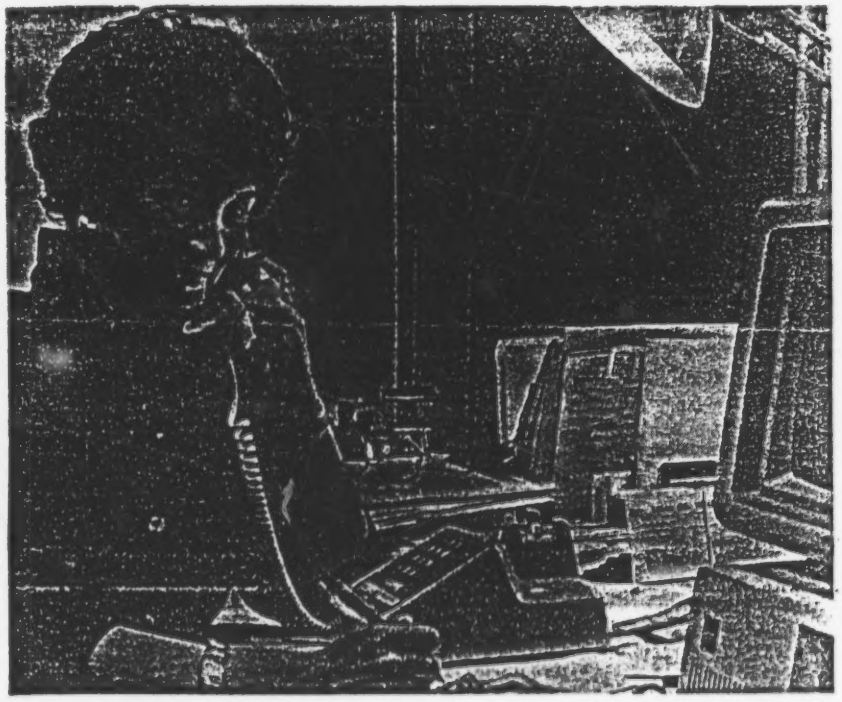


Photo by Keith E. Harvey

RICKI WADSWORTH, director of Common Cause of Maryland, uses grass-roots organizations to get things accomplished.

SPOTLIGHT ON PEOPLE

"In a 90-day session, the first thing you have to do is get them to notice you, then you have to get them to listen," she says.

Sen. Gerald W. Winegrad, D-Annapolis, who has sponsored PAC legislation for the past two years, calls Ms. Wadsworth his best source of information on campaign funding.

"Ricki has been a great resource to me," he said. "Because of her state and national knowledge we were able to draft what I consider some of the most difficult legislation," Winegrad said. "I think she's very talented."

Annapolis attorney and fellow lobbyist Bruce Bereano opposes the PAC legislation Common Cause has been promoting, but praises Ms. Wadsworth's ability.

"I find her very professional," Bereano said. "She's very pleasant, very straightforward.

"She represents another view, but she's not moralistic or self-righteous. She has strong views but she respects other people's point of view," he said.

That has not always been the case with previous Common Cause directors.

Ms. Wadsworth tells about getting to know a legislator outside his role in the State House. When she went to his legislative office to discuss Common Cause's legislation, she says he reacted with shock and disbelief when she told him she is the director of Common Cause.

He remembered a previous director whose style was at times threatening and abrasive. Ms. Wadsworth said she has spent a lot of time in the last three years developing a personal relationship with the legislators.

When not at the legislature, the 36-year-old Ms. Wadsworth works out of the Maryland Common Cause chapter office that's little more than a walk-in closet on Duke of Gloucester Street.

Before coming to Annapolis in April 1982 — just before the legislative session ended — she was a volunteer lobbyist with the League of Women Voters in Delaware.

PROFILE: VERDA FREEMAN WELCOME

One of fifteen children, Verda Freeman Welcome knew from an early age that firm beliefs and hard work could make dreams become realities. She worked hard to earn a Bachelor's degree from Morgan State College and a Master's degree from New York University.

Verda Freeman Welcome was one of two pioneer Black women legislators in Maryland. She and Irma George Dixon were elected to the House of Delegates in 1959. In 1963, Ms. Welcome was elected to the Maryland State Senate, becoming the first Black woman elected to that body and the first woman from Baltimore City elected to the Senate. She served in the Maryland Legislature for twenty-five years.

During the 1960's, at the height of the national civil rights struggle, she gave outstanding leadership by sponsoring and supporting major legislation which broadened the rights of all Marylanders. Skillful as a legislator, she knew how to "win friends and influence" sometimes not too friendly legislators to gain support for her bills. Some highlights of her legislative record include:

- o Led fight for passage of state public accommodations law and brought Maryland's public accommodations law into conformity with the broader federal law
- o Sponsored the bill which raised Morgan State College to University status
- o Was successful in getting state funds to erect a footbridge over Cold Spring Lane to link the parts of the Morgan State University campus. The bridge had previously been requested by college officials for 12 years. The bridge has been named the Verda F. Welcome Bridge.
- o Sponsored legislation allowing a single parent to become an adoptive parent
- o Sponsored legislation creating the Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture

Senator Welcome's advice to today's young people is:

"To any student who considers any profession, whether it be politics or any other, to first make up his or her mind what he wishes to pursue and then stick to it regardless...The important thing is to know what you want to do and to work diligently toward that goal. A person will succeed if he believes he can. I want girls to remember that there's nothing that says she cannot do anything that might be considered "man's" profession. She can do anything she wants to do. I believe firmly in that - we just have to make up our minds."

*Portions of the above material excerpted from the Banneker-Douglass Museum Foundation, Inc., Annapolis

profile

VIOLET HILL WHYTE, 1898--1984
Law Enforcement Officer

Violet Hill received her early education in the public schools of Baltimore. She is a graduate of the Coppin Teachers Training School and studied further at Johns Hopkins University, the University of Maryland and Northwestern University. She taught in the public schools of Baltimore City as well as in the Frederick County public schools.

Her social welfare training brought her in contact with many families whose members were victims of lynchings. She was sent by the Maryland Council of Churches to live on the Eastern Shore of Maryland in an effort to dispel fears and to soften race relations after three black males had been lynched there.

On December 31, 1937, she was appointed Baltimore's first black law enforcement officer. It is in this capacity as a policewoman that most Baltimoreans remember her. Her hours with the Police Department were long, beginning at times at 4:00 a.m. when she recalls, she issued warrants. She was sometimes referred to as "a one-person police force" in Baltimore. Her work included narcotics, roberry, child neglect and abuse, homicides, assaults, truancy--in fact, the entire gamut of police problems.

She did not wear a uniform and seldom carried a gun. She stated that many of the problems of antisocial behavior are the result of substandard living conditions. She believed that problems of delinquency have a wide range of causation. The major cause of this problem, according to "Lady Law" is neglect. On many occasions she had proposed a six-point "Child's Bill of Rights." These are: The right to be well-born; the right to spiritual training; the right to an education; the right to proper custodial care and supervision from birth to maturity; the right to protection by child-labor laws; the right to civic and social education; and the right to narcotic and sex education.

One of her major projects as a policewoman was the collection of Christmas toys, food baskets, clothes and personal items for poor families and people confined to penal institutions. In many cases, she spent long hours counseling people with problems resulting from inner city substandard living conditions. She not only served as law enforcement officer, but also as a social worker.

Mrs. Whyte was a valuable member of the Baltimore City Police Department for thirty years, all years of active service with no time missed for illness. She was promoted from Policewoman to Sergeant Policewoman to Lieutenant Policewoman. She retired on November 30, 1967, but not before she received a special citation from the Federal Government for her role in the arrest and conviction of a major narcotics gang in the City of Baltimore.

SOURCE: Notable Maryland Women
Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, Maryland, 1977

VIOLET HILL WHYTE, 1897-1980

The first black police officer in the city of Baltimore, "Lady Law" was more than a policewoman. To thousands of families she was a moral conscience and a life saver. She was a woman who quietly pursued a job with masterful skill.

profile

PROFILE: JEANETTE ROSNER WOLMAN

Jeanette R. Wolman addressing the audience at the "ERA is Maryland's Way" celebration in Baltimore.

Jeanette Rosner Wolman has served as a role model and mentor for hundreds of Maryland girls and women. Her intelligence, warmth, tenacity and optimism are inspiring. She always has the time and the caring to assist those who are in need. Her vision has helped to create and shape many legal and social services in the State of Maryland, including the twenty year-old Maryland Commission for Women.

Born in New York City in 1902, Jeanette Wolman studied at Goucher College, majoring in social science. She was a pioneer at the University of Maryland School of Law, one of three women in the Class of 1924. While a student, she worked as a social worker for the Jewish Children's Bureau.

With six other women, she founded an association of women lawyers, later to become the Women's Bar Association. The first meeting was held in April of 1927. The objects of the Association were "to maintain the honor and integrity of the legal profession, to promote legal science, to aid the administration of justice, and to advance the interests of women engaged in the practice of law." The Association waged a battle for the right of women to serve on juries. In 1947, the Maryland legislature finally passed a partial women's jury service bill.

Jeanette Rosner Wolman was accepted as a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore City in 1956. She was the first woman accepted, helping to fulfill a goal of the women lawyers to gain acceptance in professional associations.

Her civic activities were plentiful and ongoing. She was a national legal advisor to the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, president of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, League of Women Voters, Sinai Hospital Auxiliary, Hadassah, the Democratic Club of Baltimore and countless others.

In July 1965, Governor J. Millard Tawes created the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. He appointed Jeanette Wolman as Chair of the eighteen-member Commission. The Commission studied: education and counseling, employment and labor standards, home and community, women as citizens and the legal status of women. In January 1967, Chairwoman Wolman presented a 42-page report to the Governor. That was the beginning of the Maryland Commission for Women and Ms. Wolman has been active ever since!

*Material from Notable Maryland Women and The Maryland Commission for Women 1965 - 1985.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: BETSEY CULLEN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

PRESIDENT, LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

The League strives to inform citizens about governmental policy that influences their lives, to get people involved in the democratic process, and to influence public policy through education and advocacy. I supervise a Board of Directors and am responsible for the functioning of the state League and its 20 local government (county) chapters. I enjoy the challenge of working with a large volunteer organization that is well respected and extremely effective. I strive to keep it that way!

Interest:

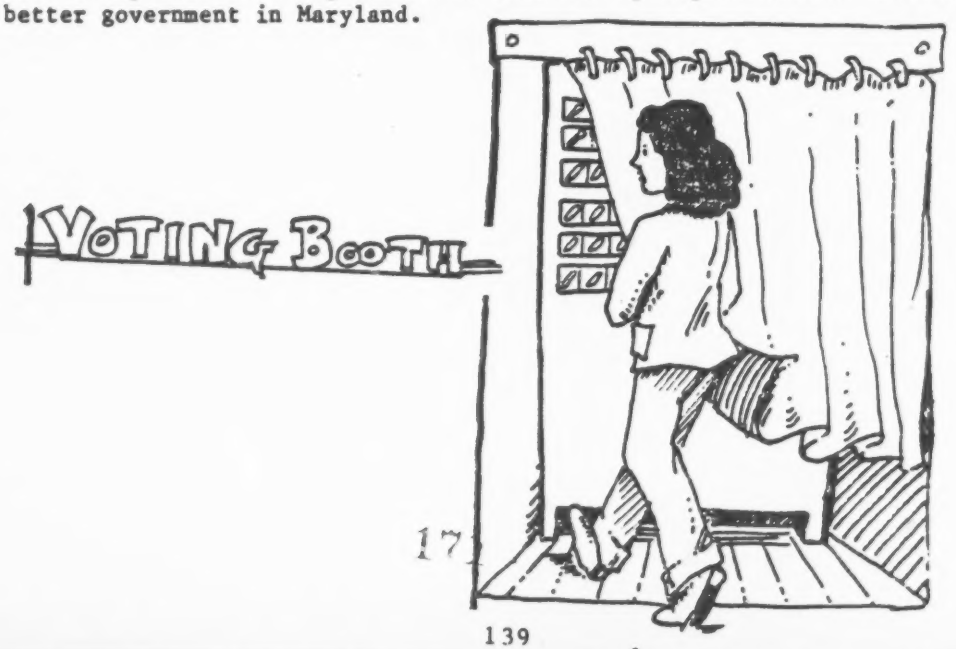
I was a government major in college and had school teaching experience. The League has been a vehicle for women to make a meaningful contribution to government and politics since its inception.

Preparation:

The League provides excellent training in researching governmental issues, advocacy, public speaking. Both women in the work force and at home have found the League fulfilling, challenging, and worthwhile.

Future:

Visability and respect for volunteerism needs to be publicized. It is uncertain whether the League can survive as more women go back to work. It must change to do so. I hope for a strong financial base for my organization. A strong League means better government in Maryland.



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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Lobby Line

NAME: CHRIS DEVRIES AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

LOBBYIST-FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN, INC.

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards

I direct a legislative program of Federally Employed Women, a non-profit organization committed to the elimination of sex discrimination in the federal government. The main components of my job include lobbying congress and grassroots organizing, I enjoy meeting people across the country who are interested in politics. I also co-edit a bi-monthly newsletter, write articles, and give speeches.

Interest and Choice

My mother is largely responsible for arousing my interest in the fight for equality for women. Although, I originally studied geology, I went on to get a Master's degree in women's studies and public policy. My field is composed almost entirely of women, but it is difficult to get Congress to pay attention to women's issues.

Preparation

For this field, the first thing needed is commitment. Education in the political process and issues is important, but on-the-job experience is essential.

Future

There are many crucial issues that must be addressed--among them--stop ing the erosion of civil rights and the realization of pay equity. In the field of women's politics, an increasingly large problem is the lack of access to money.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: VIRGINIA L. DONNELLY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

SHERIFF

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My career started with the Public Defender's Office. I then applied to the Sheriff's Department (13 times) for a Deputy Sheriff's position. After I was hired, I was the first woman to complete the police academy and be assigned to road duties, thus liberating other women who had not previously been given the opportunity. Duties of the Sheriff in Howard County includes prisoner transportation, security of court house and buildings, summon service throughout the County, warrant service, seizure of property and sale of property and law enforcement. The latter is not a primary function, but only when life and limb are endangered, as there is a police department within the County. All deputies do have the power of arrest, the same as police.

Interest:

My interest in this field came about through my family. I have a cousin who is a Judge and my father is an attorney. Barriers existed while I was applying and after I was hired. However, I was determined to get the job. Men in the field did not think women were capable of doing the job unless it was convenient to them. Promotions were never given or offered to the women. Additionally, the past Sheriff did not practice any type of rules or regulations regarding procedures, hiring, or dismissal. This is the reason I ran against him in the 1982 elections. There are still existing barriers mainly because I am the first woman sheriff in the state.

Preparation:

I prepared by learning as much as I could about the duties of the office. I attended schools that offered courses in the area. Some of the training I received through the department, other I received on my own. I am a certified para-legal and I hold a real estate license, both of which affect my work. To those women considering this field, or that of a police officer, I would strongly suggest that once sure that this is the field they want, then let nothing stand in their way. It gets frustrating very often. However, the end results are worth it all the same.

Future:

One issue is that men have got to learn to look at any woman in this field as an equal. By doing so, it would make all issues facing sheriffs in general, a lot easier to overcome, due to the joint efforts. I hope to accomplish an overall understanding of what the sheriff's office does for the community and court system alike throughout the county.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: HILDA E. FORD AREA OF INVOLVEMENT: PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, BALTIMORE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

Civil Service Systems must observe traditional personnel procedures, respond to new initiative, remain apolitical, interact with the political system, meet the staffing needs of the City and limit management's impact on the system to that which is mandated. The System is all things to all people. The challenge is to carry out Charter Mandate and maintain our integrity. The reward is achieving this objective and resolving conflicts successfully.

Interest:

I became interested in government employment because private industry would not hire Blacks at a professional level in the early forties. I became involved in Union organizing and the experience gained there added an important dimension to my background. In the forties and fifties opportunities were denied me specifically because I am female. Opportunities have opened because I am female.

Preparation:

I majored in Political Science and Political Administration. I took courses which interested me. Much of my training was on the job. My advice: Degrees are required but learn on the job. Take every new opportunity to demonstrate skills. Be the best there is.

Future:

It still tends to be a man's world, especially in the higher paying Labor Relations area. My dream job would be Personnel Director of the United Nations. One must be a college graduate and younger than I.

Additional Comments:

Women need to assume a personal responsibility to stand out. Staff work should never raise a question it does not answer nor leave a question unanswered. We still need to demonstrate the kind of excellence which is not expected in a man's world.

Joanne T. Goldsmith

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JOANNE T. GOLDSMITH and daughter MELANIE ANN GOLDSMITH

AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:
JOANNE: PAST PRESIDENT, MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
MELANIE: STUDENT BOARD OF EDUCATION MEMBER, STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION SENATOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

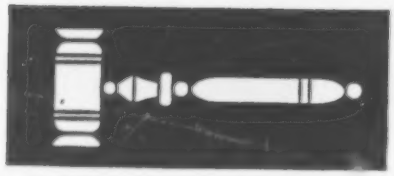
Melanie: I am a student at Towson State University. At Towson I am involved as a student leader in various areas on campus. I serve as an S.G.A. Senator, chairperson of the S.G.A. University Affairs Committee, member of the University Senate and a member of the New Student Adjustment Committee and the Publicity Committee of the T.S.U. Theatre Department. My responsibilities include representation of student groups, soliciting student opinions, helping solve university problems and meeting and speaking to students campus-wide. The most challenging aspects of my jobs are trying to represent a diverse body of students. The most rewarding parts of my job are meeting all different types of people and working with them as well as learning how a University system operates.

Joanne: The responsibilities of a State School Board Member are many and varied. They include leadership in educational forums, leadership for local boards of education and staff, analytical skills, ability to make decisions, and the ability to have others follow, sometimes taking risks. Public speaking is important. Representatives of the Board must always remember that they are the lay public and not the professional staff, they must question staff and form independent judgments when necessary. Asking questions is a major responsibility as well as lending support to those projects and programs that are worthy of support. It is important to remember that Board of Education membership is a public trust. As such it requires the very best that one has to offer. The challenges are many. homework a must, reading in the field and always listening. These are always challenges-life challenges. The rewards are knowing that one has made a difference in the lives of children, students everywhere. Public awareness is often not present. If one is looking for public thanks then you need a different field.

Interest:

Melanie: I became interested in S.G.A. because I have always had a desire to help and work with other students. While I was in high school I served on the Prince George's County Board of Education as its student member. While in that position I spoke around the county and state to students about issues that dealt with them. This experience was most influential in my becoming involved in college because I saw that students can make a difference. Sometimes I find barriers to getting work done because I am a woman. Men often feel I cannot do as much as they can; which makes me do even more to prove that women can do as much if not more than men.

(Continued)



JOANNE F. GOLDSMITH & MELANIE ANN GOLDSMITH

Interest Continued:

Joanne: I was a volunteer back in the days when that is what women did. Since my children were in school it seemed that schools were the place to begin. I started as the juice and cookie chair for the kindergarden class, moved to program chair, than to legislative chair for the county council of PTA's and discovered that I could do as much for education through legislation and school board activity as I could as a classroom volunteer. Several people influenced me, other school board members and PTA officers who know that activity on behalf of others is its own reward. Using the political system was difficult at times, perhaps because I was a woman and thus not always willing to use the political system. That ended however, very early. Once one realizes that the talent is yours, the ability is yours, the opportunity is yours, you stop stepping back and move to the front of the line. It is important to respect your own abilities.

Preparation:

Melanie: I prepared for my college involvement in many ways. First I took my courses quite seriously. I made sure I was handling them well enough to plan my time. I became an avid time manager by making daily and weekly schedules including goals for the week, things to do and study and leisure time. I always tried to realize I was a student first.

Joanne: My School Board career grew from my volunteer activities. Once involved I took the training that was offered in adult education classes and those things offered through the organizations that were available to me. I attended meetings, conferences and seminars that would teach me things important to know, from the ways and whys to teaching reading, to the necessity of health education and equity issues in the public schools. This training helped me in the new field of banking. Now I use the many skills I learned in order to provide leadership in a new endeavor, as a vice president of a savings and loan company. Advice to other women would include taking advantage of every opportunity offered. It does not need to be a big seminar or even an important volunteer assignment, the important thing is to learn all you can, any way you can, not to become discouraged and to keep moving ahead. The more you give of yourself, the more others will help you. "Each one teach one" is not a joke, it does work.

Future:

Melanie: I would like to see more students on Boards of Education. Students need to be heard and student leaders can make a difference. Women must continue to fight to keep the few things we have earned. We must watch for reduced funding of women's programs, sports, and even classes that have women's needs as a basis. Women need to be included in every area of college life, not hidden. Women are not heads of departments in colleges, they are not presidents of major universities...we have our work cut out for us.

Joanne: Education for all students must remain a national priority. I'm not sure that it is other than lip service. School Board members must continue to monitor activities that affect woman's studies, sports and promotions. If I could do just one thing I would dream that race and sex equity would be real---across all walks of life.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MRS. VERA P. HALL AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

VICE CHAIR OF THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

My involvement with government has been a result of my lifelong interest in quality education, particularly public education.

Interest:

Education and politics are so intertwined it would be difficult to be interested in one and not the other. Although I started my professional career as an elementary teacher, I was always interested in how decisions about education were made. It was my professional curiosity about the subject that led me to research the topic of educational accountability in the early seventies. Before completing the research I became convinced that the process of change in education occured outside of the educational arena per se. Most of the movement for change occurs in the political arena. It was that awareness that led me to become active as a volunteer in political campaigns of those I believed to be good for education. My State Senator became the vocal point of my efforts. Through him, I was able to have input into decisions affecting my local school.

Subsequently, I ran for a position on the State Democratic Central Committee in my legislative district. After serving one term on the Central Committee, I was elected Chair of the Baltimore City State Central Committee. Later, I was elected to the State Vice Chairs position.

The barriers I faced as a woman were mostly those of exclusion from information and decision making. This was more by the function of the "good old boys network" than by design. One way that I dealt with that issue was by asking to be included and always being better prepared than expected. I read and try to understand issues and group dynamics.

A woman interested in any kind of legislation liaison role needs to become acquainted with the legislative processes in the area in which they plan to work. Also, one needs to sharpen skills of communication and human relations. It is extremely important to develop a track record of dependability and fair play.

Preparation:

My preparation for involvement in government in addition to my degree in education was serving as a volunteer in the school and community and later by serving in leadership roles.

Future:

For the most part the same issue faces all women no matter what the job is - that is equality. What I would like most to accomplish is to make women's roles more equitable in the political arena. Very few women have

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: BARBARA A. HOFFMAN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

STATE SENATOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

Although I am now representing the 42nd district in the Senate of Maryland, I spent five years previously as the Executive Director of the Maryland Democratic Party, which was more of an administrative position. I enjoy the Senate because I know that I have a positive impact on the lives of the citizens of Maryland.

Interest:

I got involved in politics through a volunteer position. I was most influenced by Senator Rosalie S. Abrams, whose seat I now hold in the state Senate. Since I followed her example, I have felt no particular barriers to being a woman in politics. I know this would be different somewhere else perhaps.

Preparation:

I had been trained as a teacher and supervisor of teachers, and feel that teaching was good training to be able to think logically and clearly and to be able to express one's thoughts coherently in public. I would advise others to create a career outside of politics before entering the political arena. In that way you are a person in your own right, and not just a "politician."

Future:

One of the problems women in elected office face is the necessity for sometimes keeping too many balls in the air. As a wife and mother, as well as government official, I remain active with my family, my religious community and neighborhood. Having enough time is the biggest problem.

Additional Comments:

I would like to see more women enter political life. We do bring a different perspective to some issues that is a benefit to the public. Most of the women I have met in the General Assembly are hard working and talented. We need to expand the ranks!

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: PAULA COLODNY HOLLINGER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MEMBER, HOUSE OF DELEGATES, REG. NURSE

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As a member of the MD House of Delegates since 1979, I find every aspect of my career rewarding and challenging. Serving on the House Environmental Matters Committee where bills are heard primarily on health care, the environment, natural resources and agriculture, I not only have a great opportunity to learn, but also with a professional background in health care, I have great opportunities for input. Most of my legislation is health care related. I also serve on the Jt. Oversight Committee on Health and Extremism and National Conference of State Legislatures Science, Technology and Resource Planning Committee. Constituent problems and speaking engagements fill the remainder of my time. The most difficult part of my job is need for more staff support and occasional inability to solve a problem.

Interest:

Growing up in Washington, D.C. whetted my appetite for politics. My first debate took place in the 6th grade during a presidential election. An avid interest in the political system as well as the issues was my father's best legacy to me. Unfortunately he did not live for my first election (Delegate to the 1976 Democratic Convention) where I was asked to join a slate of male candidates because I was a woman! Before that '76 election, there was a definite barrier. Running in 1978 for the House of Delegates as the first woman to represent my district proved to be a real plus in my campaign. The barriers are still there, but shrinking.

Preparation:

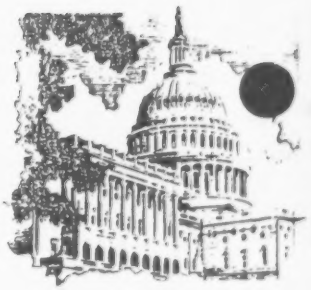
I spent from 1964--74 working on and managing other people's campaigns (men) when in 1976 I realized I should be promoting myself as a candidate. My volunteer campaign experience was invaluable to me as I taught other people how to run my campaign. I would advise women going into politics to make sure they speak to women who have already had the experience and success in order to help them avoid some of the hurdles.

Future:

Major issues are: 1) continuing to elect more women; 2) elevating elected women into leadership positions and; 3) having more women run successfully statewide for office. I have major legislative initiatives that I've been working on that I would love to see come to fruition. Whether as a state legislator or if I should be successful for higher office someday, I would like to know that I have made a difference in the health and welfare of my constituents.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: MARJORIE SEWELL HOLT AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a member of the U.S. House of Representatives. As a Congresswoman, I try to represent faithfully the people of Maryland's 4th congressional district in matters affecting our national policy, and local and individual well being. My contacts with my constituents are rewarding and challenging, even though sometimes difficult. This position makes me use every talent and almost all of my energy, enthusiasm, knowledge and experience.

Interest:

I first became interested in serving in the U.S. Congress when I was in elementary school many years ago. I had a woman civics teacher who inspired me to think that I could do it. I don't think that I ever felt there were any special barriers to achieving my goal because I was (and am) a woman. I just made the most of every opportunity along the way.

Preparation:

I prepared for my public career in the same way I would advise everyone to prepare to reach their own goals. I pursued my education seriously and as far as I could go. In my case, I graduated from law school and entered into the practice of law when my children no longer needed me at home full time. I also became active in my political party, working hard from the precinct level up. I would advise women who plan on seeking elective office to recognize opportunities - educational, political, and social - and make the most of them; these help you relate to the people whom you seek to represent.

Future:

I think women would do better in politics in the future if they focused more positively on the broad issues that affect us all - America's security, defense, economy, and growth. In my seven terms in the House of Representatives, I think I have accomplished a lot, including but not limited to the promotion of a national urban homesteading program; the fostering of a strong defense system, including personnel retention; the focusing of national attention on the federal budget and our economy; and the pursuit of a practical approach to the preservation and improvement of our natural resources like the Chesapeake Bay.

Additional Comments:

I would have liked to have been part of the efforts that led to the balancing of the federal budget. I would have liked to have made the government more efficient and responsive. I think I did show people that women can more than hold their own in the political world.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: CHRISTINE M. JONES AREA OF INVOLVEMENT: LEGISLATOR, MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

My involvement in government is on the state level. Serving on this level I sponsor and support legislation that the state is governed by. I serve on the Economic Matters Committee. This committee deals with banking, insurance, licensing and regulations. I find responding to my constituents most rewarding.

Interest:

I became interested in the area of politics by supporting people running for office on the local, state and national level. When a vacancy occurred in my district I was appointed to office and I ran for office that I was appointed to the following year and was elected by a large margin.

Preparation:

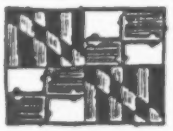
I was prepared for my involvement in government as a result of the experience I received by supporting candidates for public office.

Future:

An issue facing women in politics is raising funds in their quest for public office.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: HELEN L. KOSS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

DELEGATE, MARYLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As Chairman of the CAL Committee, I am responsible for the general administration of the Committee, including the scheduling of Committee review and action on all bills referred to the Committee. I am also responsible for defending the Committee's position before the full House of Delegates. The jurisdiction of the Committee includes: government operations; procedures of executive and administrative departments and agencies; elections; workers' compensation; energy and utility regulation; education; procurement; and amendments to the Federal and State Constitutions. As a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, I participate in the floor debate of those bills that have been reported favorably by other Committees. I find participating generally in the legislative process very rewarding. Shaping solutions to problems--and finding common ground--is personally very satisfying.

Interest:

I have had a life-long interest in government sparked by my father's participation in local government. Upon moving to Maryland, I became active in the League of Women Voters of Maryland and served as State President from 1963--67. My interest was further heightened by the experience of serving as a Delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Maryland (1967--68) and as Chairperson of the Committee on Suffrage and Elections at that Convention. I have had a continuing interest in expanding election participation, protecting women's rights and consumer rights. As the only woman serving as General Assembly, my colleagues have worked with me based on my job performance rather than the fact that I am a female.

Preparation:

I was a Social Science major and worked for the federal government before becoming active as a volunteer in Maryland. As a volunteer, I was able to develop expertise in several areas that proved to be very useful as a candidate and as a legislator. I would encourage young women interested in participating in government to read and to listen to issues developing around them. Select one of particular interest and become an expert. Involvement in organizations taking an active role in influencing legislation on these issues or in educating the public would be ideal starting places for such involvement in various issues and the opportunity for participation in the election process.

Future:

One of the issues facing women in government is that their interest must go beyond issues of concern only to women. While these issues sometimes appear the most important to us, it is crucial that women in government display an awareness and concern for issues beyond this limited area. The passage of legislation important to women can be accomplished only by gaining support from male legislators as well, and women legislators must expand their interest in order to garner respect and support for "women's issues."

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SHERRIE L. KRAUSER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ASSOCIATE COUNTY ATTORNEY

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I represent Prince George's County in the defense civil suits in the State and Federal trial and appellate courts. Since I handle a high volume of litigation involving diverse areas of the law, my work is always demanding and challenging. However, I find my work extremely rewarding both in the opportunity to develop and use my professional skills and in the opportunity to work with many different County offices and employees and to do the kind of complex litigation I enjoy.

Interest:

I wanted to be a trial lawyer since I was in junior high school. I was particularly influenced by my mother who entered the practice of law a few years before that time; by a friend, Barbara Allen Babcock who was then Chief Public Defender for the District of Columbia; and by Charles A. Dukes, Jr., who hired me as a law clerk after my first year of law school and allowed me to learn the realities of law practice and trial work at his side. The barriers I experienced as a trial lawyer grew out of the novelty of women in trial law when I graduated from law school (1973). Conversely, I feel that I was often able to use that novelty to my advantage in some professional situations.

Preparation:

I attended the University of Maryland in College Park, involving myself in campus activities and the Student Court and obtaining a generalized liberal arts education. I then graduated from Duke Law School where I became involved in the Women Law Students organization, the National Conference of Law Women, and other student groups. I became aware of the growing feminist movement during my law school years, and often concretely aware of the problems which needed to be addressed. Today, I would advise any woman planning a career in the law to prepare herself with the best possible education--both academically and in life experiences. The law is a very diversified field, requiring a breadth of knowledge and experience and an ability to understand people of diverse backgrounds and experience. It is this diversity of "people contact" which I find particularly appealing in the handling of complex legal issues.

Future:

Women in all professions need to address the very serious questions concerning the family and the ability of each of us to satisfy our personal needs for professional advancement while still providing the necessary encouragement and support for the next generation. We need to set the example by which our sons and daughters will live and to remember that our most lasting contribution to society will be what we leave behind through that example. As we lead, men will follow.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: FREDA W. KURTZ AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

OPERATIONS RESEARCH ANALYST
VICE PRESIDENT, FEDERALLY EMPLOYED WOMEN

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My position consists of using computer models for the evaluation of future postulated aircraft missiles. I have had a long career of work in "a man's world." I am also currently National Executive Vice President of Federally Employed Women (FEW). FEW is the organization which represents all the women who work for the Federal government. I have held other national offices for the past ten years.

Interest:

I became interested in my field because of the help provided by a female college teacher. She assisted me to obtain a graduate fellowship to work on a Master's degree.

Preparation:

I prepared for my career through university study. I have a Master's degree and have completed significant work beyond the Master's level.

Future:

I see obstacles for young girls being the failure to realize in junior high school and high school the importance of planning for a career and of beginning the preparation for a career. Obstacles for working women include the failure to gain access to advanced training.

Additional Comments:

I am National Executive Vice President of Federally Employed Women, and give a great amount of time to work directed toward increasing career opportunities for women.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MAUREEN LAMB AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

COUNCILPERSON

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I serve on the County Council of Anne Arundel County. I enjoy serving the people of my district. The greatest satisfaction comes with my ability to find solutions to their problems. My greatest frustration comes from being unable to find solutions. For example, I have worked for three years to find answers through legislation or otherwise to an acute housing shortage.

Interest:

I became interested in the Council as a result of serving on the Board of Education for eight years. I realized that in order to accomplish more I had to be in a position which had more "clout." The Council controlled the budget--and that was why I ran for the office. The only problem with being a woman is that you cannot afford to make mistakes.

Preparation:

I advise a woman to become an expert in some field, to know more about it than anyone and to have the facts in your head. In politics it is important to learn to speak well, think on your feet and never to gossip and never to go back on your word. Always remember government is supposed to serve the people.

Future:

The biggest issue for womern in politics is raising money and having courage--nothing ventured--nothing gained! If I could accomplish one thing it would be to become more knowledgeable about Anne Arundel County's government than anyone else.

Additional Comments:

I love what I do and even though I get frustrated I believe that I do make a difference. I hope that other women will feel encouraged to get into politics because they see me and respect what I am trying to accomplish.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MICHELE CHRISTINE LAVIN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFICER

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I am responsible for planning, developing and monitoring a federal Affirmative Program. Additionally, I have full responsibility for an agency's federal discrimination complaint process and the resolution of social complaints. The most rewarding aspect of the job is the self gratification that comes with the success when you resolve complaints. The barriers are attitudes.

Interest:

I became interested in human rights issues during the early 70's in college during the "Peace Movement". To generalize, I find woman to be their own "biggest" barrier.

Preparation:

I worked in many jobs, attempting to get a feel for the organization. I never applied for a job I was not really qualified for or had something to offer. I made sure I was not just highly qualified but best-qualified in having a greater chance for selection. I also got to know my future co-workers in advance.

Future:

My goal is to eliminate a need for my position. If I had the power to change attitudes, I would do it through positive education and accept the fact that "Tokenism did and does exsist".

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: BESS B. LAVINE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT: DISTRICT COURT JUDGE OF PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I have been a member of the Maryland Bar since 1959. I was one of the first women to practice law in Prince George's County. I have served as Chief Judge of Orphan's Court - 1954 to 1962, the first woman to serve in that capacity in Prince George's County. I served as Master for Juvenile Causes in Prince George's County - 1970 to 1978, the first woman to serve in that capacity in the State of Maryland. I have been an Associate Judge of the District Court in the State of Maryland. I have been an Associate Judge of the District Court since 1978. The most important responsibility of a judge lies in the role of sentencing. The sentencing process should include not only punitive measures, but consideration for rehabilitation and prevention of further criminal activities.

Interest:

My interest in the legal profession stems from my interest in home, family, and community. I considered that since our legal system controls and influences the quality of one's life and community, it is imperative that we involve ourselves in the legal system. I did experience barriers because I am a woman. However, I have found that somewhat diminished as more women have become interested in the legal profession.

Preparation:

I was involved in civic and political life in my community as well as my educational preparation.

Future:

I believe there must be a better understanding and sensitivity to the problems confronting women, particularly as it pertains to domestic litigation.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SUSAN C. LEPORE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

BALTIMORE COUNTY POLICE OFFICER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As a police officer, my responsibilities include arrests, patrol, traffic, report writing and first aid. Most rewarding is helping people find solutions to their problems. Most difficult is feeling "left out" when the guys socialize after work.

Interest:

During a college criminology course, I rode with Baltimore City Police and I knew this was my "calling." I don't feel I have faced any barriers.

Preparation:

My preparation has been a B.A. in Sociology, a B.A. in Psychology and many criminal justice courses. I also had training for six months at the Police Academy. My advice is to ride with police officers on all shifts to see if it is right for you.

Future:

We (women county police) need to be organized with group meetings to discuss problems and solutions.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: EARLEAN M. McCARRICK AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

UNIVERSITY TEACHING--LAW

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a political scientist with a specialty in constitutional law--I teach not only general constitutional law but a course dealing specifically with women and the law. I have also written a book on the U.S. Constitution (a guide to information sources), and have authored numerous articles for law journals on topics ranging from "Nazi criminals in the U.S." to "Desegregation and the Judiciary." I am currently writing chapters for a forthcoming book, Women and Public Policy.

Interest:

I was an undergraduate major in journalism--my interest in government gradually evolved as I took courses in the political science department as part of my preparation for a career in journalism. At the time that I entered graduate school--in the late 1950's--there were few women graduate students in political science--Indeed at the school I attended there were none, nor were there any women Ph.D. students or M.A. students in related fields. Male students were not accustomed to relating informally and professionally to women students--a phenomenon encountered also among faculty when I began.

Preparation:

I attended graduate school. Women entering the field now have different conditions than when I entered insofar as gender relevance is concerned. The mode of preparation is much the same for both sexes.

Future:

Issues facing women in my field are pay and promotion equity.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: EDNA M. MCLELLAN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ADMINISTRATIVE AIDE, U.S. CONGRESS (CONGRESSMAN HOYER AND FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN SPELLMAN -- MARYLAND'S 5TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT)

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

Throughout a 20 year career, I have held a number of different kinds of jobs, although all were in the field of politics and government, both local and federal. I find the area of administration to be the most satisfying to me personally but I also find it difficult when having to deal in personnel matters. As Administrator of a Congressional Office I found the responsibilities were great but thoroughly enjoyable when accomplishments occur.

Interest:

I reentered the workplace, after 10 years of raising children, as a clerical assistant in county government. As luck would have it, a woman by the name of Gladys Noon Spellman took me under her wing and gave me the training and inspiration to become involved in the policial management field as well as the administrative field. Gladys was at the time an elected local official who later became a Congresswoman. We worked together for over 16 years as a team, she as an elected official and I as her Administrative Assistant and confidant until her sudden and tragic cardiac arrest. I did experience some discrimination but because of my association with a female official it was more covert.

Preparation:

I had no training for political work, but as a college graduate doors were opened that otherwise may not have been. Political knowledge comes from hands-on experience alongside of experienced and seasoned campaigners, such as Gladys Spellman. I learned a great deal from her and from the 20 campaigns I have been invovled with since 1963. Administrative duties and political duties are quite the same... running both kinds of offices are very similar. My best advice is to find a mentor in your field of interest who will take the time to share experiences with you and involve you in the process whatever it may be. There is no question in my mind that the support and encouragement given to me by Gladys Spellman was central to my career advancement. She provided me with the basics of execution and confidence which converted to whatever expertise I possess today.

Future:

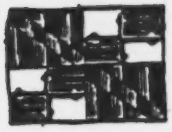
In the political area, women face the difficult decision to take risks..... to run for office against great odds. Yet risk-taking is necessary in order to achieve the goal. I have accomplished just about what I set out to do many years ago and look forward to semi-retirement. I do plan to assist other women in their quest for office.

Additional Comments:

"Being an elected official is not the only aspect of political life. I have been content and fulfilled as a political manager of campaigns for those I believe in. A full and rewarding career can be a reality for those interested in politics and issues but who choose not to run for office. It is possible to shape programs and influence outcomes as a member of the support group thus providing those behind the scenes with real achievements."

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: PAULINE H. MENES AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

STATE LEGISLATOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As a member of the legislature, I have the responsibility to develop laws that will be a response to problems encountered by the people of our state. In addition, many problems can be resolved by my acting as a mediator between the appropriate state governmental agency and the citizen. It is very rewarding to see successful conclusions to the problems I am working on, some of which are caused by people not willing, or not able, to work out an acceptable solution.

Interest:

Since this is an elective position, my opportunity came as a result of my interest and involvement in politics and community volunteer activities. It was at a time when women were being more readily accepted as members of "tickets" of candidates. I was one of the few women who ran for office on the major ticket put together in that election. Because so few women ran, it was clear that those of us running were very visible. There was also the fact that many men and other women were not sure they could or would support a woman for public office.

Preparation:

My involvement in government was without formal preparation. Since we all are citizen legislators, no formal requirements can be placed on those running for office except that you run and get elected.

Future:

The issues that face women are now very much the same as those facing the men; but in addition, we women feel a stronger obligation to try to address the problems that all women in our society still are facing--unequal access to some jobs, and lower pay for their labor. My major objective at this time would be to equalize the pay of men and women doing work of equal value.

Additional Comments:

A commemorative week such as this Maryland Women's History Week is an excellent way to help enhance women's positions in society by seeing what some women have already accomplished.

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PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

Name: Bessie R. Norris Career: Major/District Commander Law Enforcement

Career Responsibilities:

The Patrol Division is service oriented. Its goals include the protection of life and property, prevention of crime, arrest of offenders, preservation of the public peace, and the enforcement of laws and ordinances over which the Police Department has jurisdiction including the enforcement of controlled dangerous substances.

Also in the day-to-day activities, the Patrol Division has the mandated responsibilities for the enforcement of traffic laws, the investigation of property damage traffic accidents; and, the thorough preliminary investigation, follow-up and clearance of crimes brought to its attention, or otherwise developed in the normal course of daily activity, except as otherwise defined by departmental policy and procedure.

Additionally, the Patrol Division is responsible for providing the Criminal Investigation Division information pertaining to criminal activity which is beyond patrol's investigative responsibility--organized theft rings, fencing operations, major vice activity, and suppliers, courriers and large peddlers of controlled, dangerous substances are examples of such activity.

The Southwestern District is comprised of approximately 200 officers, ranging from the rank of patrol officers to Captain. Its population is about 90,000 with a geographical area of 9.52 sq. miles.

The most rewarding and challenging aspects of my career is the solicitation of the total involvement of the community working with the Police through the Block-watch Program to deter crime and bring offenders to justice.

Career Choice:

My interest in enforcement work stemmed from my interest in young females becoming identified as "juvenile delinquents" after incarceration through the Protective Services Division of the Department of Social Services; when, in fact, they were without guidance. I have encountered the usual difficulties that a female endures when entering a "so-called" man's job.

Career Preparation:

I have continually prepared myself for my career - received an A.A. Degree in Law Enforcement, a B.A. Degree in Criminal Justice, presently working on my M.A. Degree in Corrections. I have attended numerous workshops and seminars - job related.

Career and Lifestyle:

My career has had nothing but positive impacts on my lifestyle. I am a divorcee, a daughter (married) and a grand-daughter. My divorce was prior to entering law enforcement. Young people, preparing for careers outside of the home must be able to prioritize and possess the qualities of disciplines, dedication, sensitivity and most of all learn through other's mistakes.

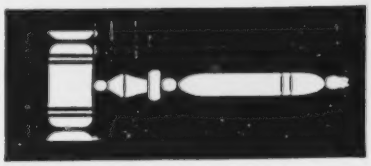
Future Plans:

I plan to remain in the Criminal Justice System and pursue charitable work.

SOURCE: 1984 Maryland Women's History Week Packet

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: HILDA R. PEMBERTON AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

COUNCILMEMBER, PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

As an elected Councilmember representing 72,000 residents of the 7th District, I find my job rewarding and challenging. This position entails enacting legislation, zoning, budget deliberation, and working with constituents solving problems.

Interest:

I became interested and involved in politics several years ago while working as a County Personnel Officer. I was encouraged to seek election by several of my political friends. As 1 of 3 females on our 9 member Council, we encountered a certain amount of chauvinism, but we have an equal voice in deliberations and votes.

Preparation:

It is important that women as well as men planning to seek a political career have an acceptable educational background and an involvement in the community, church and civic activities of the District in which they hope to represent.

Future:

My goal is to involve more women in the economic development that is taking place in Prince George's County.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: KAREL C. PETRAITIS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ATTORNEY

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I have my own law practice. It is a general practice--domestic, criminal, negligence, estates, miscellaneous. I enjoy meeting different people and I love trial work.

Interest:

My dad and uncle are lawyers. I was active in college Republicans and most of my friends were going to law school. It was a "natural." It is still a man's field. You are expected to act and dress like a man. I refuse to do this and therefore some of my counterparts are unsure of what to expect.

Preparation:

In college I took law related subjects. I was a speech and drama major and this comes in handy for trial work. Obviously, there was law school and then being a law clerk. The biggest problem these days is finding a job. There are too many lawyers for the populace here. Think of moving or have a ready-made job if you want to make a living from the law.

Future:

An issue facing women in law is being able to be recognized in the criminal and business aspects of the law. Women are stereotyped to do domestic law. I have accomplished what I wanted--to survive and make a living as a solo practitioner and to be independent.

Additional Comments:

It has to be recognized that a woman must be smarter and work harder than the average male attorney to survive. Also women lawyers have a tendency not to help other women, once "they have made it." This is a mistake.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MARY L. PREIS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ATTORNEY, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

1. I work as an attorney in the Education Division of the Office of the Attorney General, a division that represents the States colleges and universities in counseling and litigation. I find the clients' problems challenging; they most often involve policy or planning questions as well as legal problems. Problem solving is the most rewarding part of an attorney's work in my opinion.
2. I also teach paralegals at Villa Julie College, part-time.

Interest:

I became interested in law as a career change from education after 3 children were in school. I experienced no difficulty in being admitted or attending school successfully but time constraints place some barriers on my involvement.

Preparation:

My training in education and five years experience working for a newspaper in Harford County honed my writing skills, my ability to collect and process and rearrange information, and my ability to listen to people and understand issues and complaints.

Future:

Women must take care not to become second string lawyers because at some point in their lives many work at a less hectic pace, or take leaves of absences, to handle family responsibilities. Women lawyers are as hard working as men, and in many ways better lawyers. I would try to establish job sharing opportunities and convince employers that women are used to being flexible and can handle career responsibilities that grow and diminish and that they should be more creative in providing flexible duties.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: NATALIE B. REES AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ATTORNEY/LAW PROFESSOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I went to law school during the early '70's when few women were in law school. For the first seven years of my legal career, I was a law professor at the University of Baltimore School of Law. (Less than 5% of all law professors nationwide are female.) Recently, I fulfilled a long-time dream of starting my own all-women law firm. As we grow, we hope to have in-house child care for all members and employees of the firm. The most rewarding aspects of my career are helping people solve their legal problems or preventing the problems from developing in the first place. In addition to practicing law, I am continuing to teach law as a member of the adjunct faculty of the University of Baltimore School of Law. Teaching law students is also a rewarding part of my work. The most difficult part of my career is the time pressures. Law is a demanding field!

Interest:

After college, I earned a Masters Degree in Urban Planning from the Johns Hopkins University. Some of my graduate courses were law-related courses and my Masters thesis involved extensive legal research. My faculty advisor at JHU (a male professor with degrees in Urban Planning, Architecture, and Law) encouraged me to apply to law school. When I started law school, there were no women on the law school faculty and very few women practicing law. Since we didn't have female role models, we had to make our own way in a male-dominated profession. As a conspicious minority, everyone was watching us to see how we would do. Some law professors openly discriminated against female law students. However, the women who went to law school in the late '60's and the early '70's generally graduated top in their class and were in great demand by law firms seeking to hire a "token" woman. Once hired, we continued to find barriers to full acceptance as professional equals.

Preparation:

Law school applicants must have a college degree (B.A. or B.S.) from an accredited school and must take an entrance exam called the LSAT. No particular college major is required, but good writing and reading skills are a must for success in law school. Law school takes three years going full time and is very demanding. Women planning to enter the field of law should know that the '80's are not a good time for legal job-hunting. The field is glutted with lawyers and jobs are very difficult to find.

Future:

Women lawyers need to change the job market place to accommodate the large numbers of attorneys now entering the field. Law firms need to implement part-time, job sharing plans for women (or male) attorneys seeking part-time employment. Law firms need to deal with maternity leave and child care for female attorneys with child care responsibilities. If I could accomplish anything I wanted in my field, it would be to break down the barriers which still cause women and men attorneys to be treated as non-equals.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: CATHERINE I. RILEY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

SENATOR, MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I serve as a member of the Maryland State Senate (since 1983). I am a member of the Budget and Taxation Committee, and Chair the Administrative, Executive, Legislative Review Committee. I serve on numerous Committees, Subcommittees, Task Forces etc., primarily concerned with health, education, human resource issues.

The job is full of challenges. The work is 7 days a week since the prime area of focus is on people and their problems. Working to resolve those problems and succeeding is the greatest reward.

Interest:

I have always been interested in politics and government, through family members' interest and involvement. My first campaign was at 8 years old. John F. Kennedy was a special figure challenging young people to do our part. There are some barriers to women in politics but they are finally being lowered. Women have all kinds of abilities, just as men, and come from all areas of the political spectrum. People are becoming much more use to that and willing to trust women in the highest levels of decision-making. My first race was in 1970 and it was much less true then.

Preparation:

I am a biologist by training. Politics was only an avocation. I never expected to have a political career. The best training to this job is to learn to listen, develop good decision-making techniques, and to develop good inter-personal relations. Working with people is the key.

A law career is the traditional path to politics, but really not necessary. A caring for people and wanting to work with and for them is the greatest qualification.

Future:

Each year women continue to open doors. Achieving leadership positions in the General Assembly, particularly in the budgetary process, is important. Additional women in the Senate would be helpful. Women actively participating at all levels of decision-making in state government, including Governor, should be our goal.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JENNIFER RHUE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

PRESIDENT OF ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION (S.G.A.) REPRESENTATIVE TO THE MARYLAND ASSOCIATION OF STUDENT COUNCILS (MASC)

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

The jobs I am responsible for as president and representative are to protect students rights, to voice students' veiws, to set up communications between students and The Boards of Education, to set up standing and add hoc committes in my school, and to set up and sponsor various activities for students, teachers, and parents. The most challenging part of being president is finding new and better ways to get information to the S.G.A. representatives. The most rewarding part of being president is planning an activity that runs smoothly, catches peoples' attention, and that both students and teachers enjoy.

Interest:

I became interested in SGA when a friend talked me into attending a meeting. I experience no barriers on special treatment because I am a woman.

Preparation:

For S.G.A. I needed training in parliamentary procedures, communication skills, and leadership skills. I prepared for becoming president by examining and getting involved in all aspects of S.G.A. The best advise I can give is to get involved, & take time to find out what the purposes of different organizations are.

Future:

The major issue facing S.G.A. for both men and women is whether or not students and teachers with AIDS should be allowed in schools. As President I would like to accomplish organizing better communications and activities that will not only entertain but will also aid students.

Additional Comments:

I don't feel that any women in government face barriers due to their sex. I think any barriers are caused psychologically by women themselves.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SENATOR MARGARET C. SCHWEINHAUT AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MARYLAND STATE SENATOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I have served 27 years in the State legislature, both House and Senate, and participate in enactment of the laws of Maryland. Most rewarding is to sponsor laws which help people, particularly those which increase the quality of life for seniors.

Interest:

My grandfather influenced me toward understanding of Maryland and Montgomery County and the political process involved.

Preparation:

I prepared for the legislature by understanding the political system, volunteering time and developing the capacity to communicate.

Future:

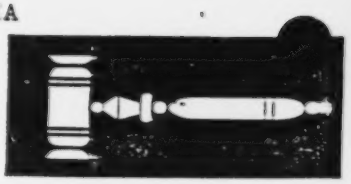
I hope to encourage women's participation in the political process and see more women in the State legislature.

Additional Comments:

The Maryland Senate is composed of 47 members. Only three are women. More able women should enter the political process and run for public office, but only when they are thoroughly prepared for legislative work.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: AUDREY E. SCOTT AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCY
ASSOCIATE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My involvement in government includes one term as a City Councilwoman, three terms (6 years) as a Mayor, President of Maryland Municipal League, Council of Governments Board of Directors, National League of Cities Board of Directors, Special Assistant for Community Planning and Development at Housing and Urban Development and present position listed above. The most rewarding aspect of my government involvement is the interaction with constituents and the realization that I contributed to improving their quality of life.

Interest:

I became interested in my field through volunteer involvement in local service organizations, church activities and my children's schools. This coalesced in an effort to build a hospital which resulted in a five-year baptism by fire with the political realities of Local, State, and Federal governments. I find the best way to overcome barriers is to be better prepared, more determined, and more optimistic than the opposition.

Preparation:

I did undergraduate work and graduate work in English and feel it is the best base for any career, especially politics. The ability to express yourself in written and spoken word is an absolute necessity when initiating and influencing legislation, developing policy and refining the art of persuasion and compromise.

Future:

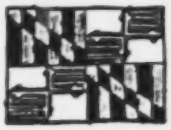
My field of government, both career and political, is relatively free from discrimination and barriers. The disparity in the number of women in elective office, however, is enormous and will not be resolved until the electorate reaches that level of sophistication and awareness to vote on merit and qualifications rather than popularity and habit. I don't expect this to happen in my lifetime, although that is my dream.

Additional Comments:

Prior occupations and experiences each contributed in turn to the development and refinement of political expertise and maturity. I am a former teacher and feel the classroom experience was a major factor in my success as a politician. I believe every achievement reflects the sum of past experiences and contributes to the success of the challenges yet to come.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: PATRICIA R. SHER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

LEGISLATOR: MD HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My jobs include drafting legislation, working on committees, meeting the public, handling constituent problems and organizing and lobbying. The rewards and challenges are making a contribution and change, being a good team player, getting a bill passed and signed,and excitement of action and debate during a session.

Interest:

I have love-hate feelings about being on display at all times and the lack of privacy. I have been a political and civic activist for almost 30 years. I got involved because my husband wanted to run for public office. He did, and won a few and lost a few. I did many jobs for candidates other than my husband. I picked my issues and candidates and thus earned a political reputation of my own. I have not experienced any difficulties as a woman being accepted in the political arena. In the Montgomery County Democratic Party the only thing that counts is getting a job done and done well. I have recently graduated from the University of Maryland and hope to build a part-time career in fiber-metal art.

Preparation:

I prepared without knowing I was preparing since I never viewed myself as a candidate until my husband decided not to run again. My advice to others would be to get an early education and work in the party of your choice. Join your civic association, your church and educate yourself about your community. You can't run for public office until you have a constituency. If you just get active in women's groups, you don't really learn about the County's sewer system or the State taxes and budget. My education, and work in the party of your choice. Join your civic association, your future will probably end up with either a House Leadership post or State Senate seat.

Future

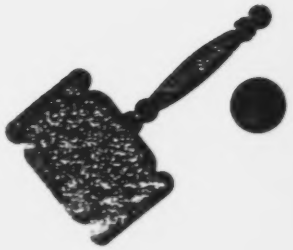
I would like to develop my own side line career in art, continue in public life, and perhaps run for the State Senate one day.

Additional Comments:

It is very difficult for the women to be away from home for 90 days. I never would have run had not my youngest child been 16 years old. Even then it was a trauma to live alone during the session, to walk into parties, bars, restaurants by myself. Constantly being on display is a real challenge and-nerve racking sometimes. The demands of public life are great and the income very limited. You need money to pay decent household help and a very supportive family. Even then, there are times

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: ANN R. SPARROUGH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MASTER FOR JUVENILE CAUSES

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I sit on cases involving juveniles. At this time, my jurisdiction is limited to arraignments, detentions, probable cause hearings and restitution hearings for delinquencies and emergency shelter care. I am most rewarded by seeing a child that the court helps and is successful with. The most difficult is seeing adolescent children who are now parents in their own right and as such without the ability to do it!

Interest:

I was interested from early high school when other teens in my school got into trouble and since my father was an attorney, I grew up with law being an option. Once I became a Public Defender (1973) I gravitated to Juvenile Court. I have always viewed barriers, prejudice or even opportunities as simply conditions of life that have to be overcome or dealt with as they come up. I have never felt terribly discriminated against nor let it affect my attaining a goal.

Preparation:

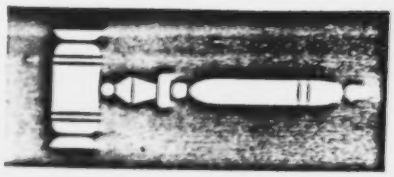
I have a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree that is infinitely useful as it instilled discipline. I went to American University Law School during which I did a great deal of legal aid work (particularly demonstrations during early '70's) and worked for the D.C. Bail Agency--all of which firmly planted me in the criminal justice system. For advice, discipline, hard work, and maintaining a variety of interests are all important.

Future:

I don't see most of the issues in the courts to be male or female. The stress, overwork pressure to succeed attack everyone, the difference being the personal reactions to those problems. My goal is to sit on the bench as a judge, preferably in juvenile court.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: ROCHELLE "RIKKI" SPECTOR AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ELECTED OFFICIAL - 5th COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT, BALTIMORE CITY

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I provide extensive constituent service to residents of the district including services for senior citizens, housing assistance, and other areas of need. Legislatively, I have introduced or supported bills which address various issues including economic development, zoning changes, housing needs for constituents and social welfare bills.

Interest:

I have always been involved in religious and community work throughout the City. I was first appointed to the position when my husband was appointed to serve as a judge of the District Court. Following that partial term, I chose to seek election for the councilmanic seat. I have been influenced in this area through my role as a mother, wife, teacher, business woman and community activist. Women now have special opportunities as elected officials because of numbers of successful women who are in the field. I believe that the public has gained tremendously because of input from women into the political process. Women have grown over the past twenty years in this field as they developed many skills in a support role and used those skills to create their own support system and political base.

Preparation:

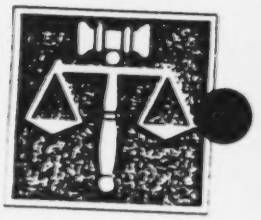
I prepared for my career through involvement with community groups and religious organizations on many local issues. I also was involved with my husband's career and believe my natural role as a woman who was concerned about her family welfare, budget, and development was a substantial factor in my preparation for the job. Elected officials need to be involved with and aware of people problems. They also need to understand the legislative and administrative process in order to be effective in this field. My advice to others if for them to get involved with people's problems and make a commitment to address those problems.

Future:

The most important issue for women is economic security and balancing the women's role as a homemaker with that of one who has a career. In my field, I aspire to become closer involved with the policies and funding relating to the delivery of services. It is frustrating working as a local elected official with such limited resources, but so close to the people who need these resources and unable to provide the people base imput at a meaningful level to effect such resources.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: LASHAWN MARIA SPENCE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

JUNIOR LEGAL INTERN/WRITER

SENIOR, WALBROOK HIGH SCHOOL

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

In being a Junior Legal Intern at the Office of Equal Opportunity at the Maryland State Department of Education, I learn to take on the responsibility of my chosen profession. As a writer, I express in pen my feelings involving government law or the media. The most rewarding aspect of my career goals is that I will have a chance to touch someone's life in anyway I can, and will try to make it as positive as possible.

Interest:

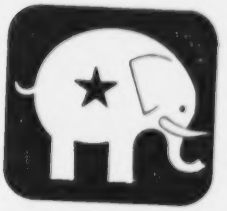
I became interested in a legal career the first time I saw a Perry Mason television segment. There are several experience barriers. People have not yet learned how to accept the idea that I wish to become a corporate lawyer. Many feel that because I am a woman, and black, that this goal is not obtainable to me.

Preparation:

I am in the process of training now: I do internships and involve myself heavily in government, law, and media affairs.

Future:

Issues facing women in my field are balancing careers along with their social and emotional lives. In the future there should be more corporate lawyers (females) who have the opportunity to climb the corporate ladder just as male executives. If I could accomplish one thing throughout my career it would be to be a very positive role-model example in order to set the pace for others.



MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JOYCE LYONS TERMES AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

REPUBLICAN PARTY VICE CHAIR; GOVERNMENT TEACHER

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

My involvement in government is extremely varied and exciting. As First Vice Chair of the Maryland Republican Party, I serve as Voter Registration Chairman for the State. I have written a publication, COMMUNITY CAPTAINS' HANDBOOK, which all 23 counties and Baltimore City use in organizing their voter registration programs. In addition, I travel statewide giving speeches about voter registration and promoting the Republican Party. In the spring of 1985 I chaired the State Convention of 220 delegates. In 1984 I managed a Congressional campaign and at the present time I am actively involved in the gubernatorial campaign.

Interest:

As a government teacher in high school, I believed one of the most effective ways I could encourage my students to become involved in government was for me to become involved in government. The opportunities for women have never been greater, and I have not experienced any barriers. I became active in local government and as a result of my efforts to increase voter registration in Calvert County, I was asked to help with voter registration throughout the State.

Preparation:

I would like to encourage many of our young people, particularly women, to enter the field. While a degree in political science, law, or public administration is helpful, it is not mandatory. Dedication, commitment, and enthusiasm are three of the most important prerequisites. Getting involved at the grassroots level at an early age is very important. (Volunteer to help in a campaign.)

Future:

The issues facing women in government are the issues facing anyone. You must be willing to work long and hard. You must believe in what you are doing. One of my goals is to give Maryland a strong two-party system. I must honestly say one of my goals is to run for office and needless to say be elected.

Additional Comments:

As American citizens we have the best government in the world. As citizens we have many rights and responsibilities. One of the most important responsibilities is to vote. Yet, almost 1 million people of voting age in Maryland have not registered to vote. It is our duty to register these people and then get them to the polls on election. For whom they vote is their choice; but they need to register and vote.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JUDITH C. TOTH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

LEGISLATOR, MARYLAND HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a Legislator, serving on the Environmental Matters Committee. I've served in the House of Delegates for 11 years, Specializing in health issues. I've also served on a number of Boards & Commissions ranging from Hispanic Affairs to mental retardation. I find constituent work most rewarding. I find the legislative process most difficult.

Interest:

I became interested in politics through civic involvement. I was also active in the civil rights and anti-war movements. Frustration with public policy led me to believe that I could make a difference.

Preparation:

The best preparation is academic. I have a broad, general liberal arts education which has influenced my political philosophy and made it possible for me to adapt to a wide range of issues. "Running" for office is primarily physical. I would advise anyone to be in good health before they embark on a political career.

Future:

Women are still facing discrimination not only from men, but from other women. There is still a tendency to stereotype us. If I were to accomplish anything in my field, it would be to be "best".

Additional Comments:

Politics is the most challenging field for any individual. It is possible to make a difference through hard work and perseverance. The system changes slowly, but it does change.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: RICKI G. WADSWORTH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

PUBLIC INTEREST LOBBYIST/GRASSROOTS ORGANIZER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I lobby state elected officials on "good government" issues for Common Cause. This includes not only personal lobbying, but research and bill drafting. I also organize our 7,000 Maryland members so they can lobby their elected officials effectively. This includes arranging meetings and conferences, writing background info and updates on issues and distributing this info, alerting members to targeted lobbying needs/opportunities. I also work with the press. Most rewarding is working with members.

Interest:

I worked at the precinct level in a presidential campaign, then learned to lobby State officials as a member of the League of Women Voters, and got "hooked" on political activism. Barriers/opportunities: some legislators need to learn to listen seriously to a woman lobbyist, especially one who represents a public interest organization with no PAC money; some legislators respond more quickly to a woman in an informal lobbying setting than they respond to a man.

Preparation:

My background includes a B.A. degree in history and a Ph.D in Literary Studies. The humanities study taught me to read critically and analytically, how to write clearly and effectively, and how to speak and listen well in public or in a small group. The League of Women Voters experience taught me that public interest lobbying may be an uphill battle, but elected officials are neither god-like nor demonic--an essential lesson if one is to work with elected officials on an equal footing.

Future:

In politics, money is often power. The traditional strongholds of money are male. Until we reduce the raw power of money, women in government and "women's issues" will continue to get second-class treatment. We need to reform our campaign financing practices and our lobbying practices so that no one may continue to spend unlimited amounts of money on meals, beverages, and social events for officials, or contribute unlimited funds to election campaigns.

Additional Comments:

I would like to be able to convince more women and men that there are no "women's issues." What we call "women's issues" are matters of concern to our communities, our society, and our world at large. Changing our notion of "women's issues" requires re-educating ourselves and educating others.

RICKI G. WADSWORTH

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: PAMELA J. WHITE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ATTORNEY--TRIAL LAWYER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a partner in the law firm of Ober, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver, in civil litigation for eight years and have been admitted to practice in Maryland, New York, and the District of Columbia. I handle general business litigation complemented by significant attention to employment matters and many Title VII job discrimination proceedings. My experience also includes significant health-care related litigation in antitrust, employment, construction and government contracts. Civil litigation is very challenging and rewarding upon providing the best possible representation for your clients to win cases, to negotiate commercially and practicably reasonable settlements. Eighteen hour days are a difficult adjustment.

Interest:

I wanted to learn a trade where my tools would be words and my challenges would be endless. My parents and siblings urged me not to feel inhibited or restricted by my sex in whatever education I sought. Barriers to female litigators fall upon proof of experience and success.

Preparation:

Law school presents an educational challenge and opportunity at any age. The study of law provides an excellent basis and background in virtually any business and career endeavor. The practice of law requires dedication and single-minded determination.

Future:

Issues facing women attorneys are difficulties in juggling family and career obligations. Do mothers and litigation mix like oil and water? My goals are to gain and/or maintain the respect of my clients, colleagues, and judges in every case so that I am known as a good, fair, and honest lawyer, and a worthy adversary.

Additional Comments:

The Women's Bar Association of Maryland is an organization of considerable resource to women aspiring to enter law school and the practice of law.

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IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

WOMEN IN MEDIA

Art By: Michelle
McDonald
Centennial High Schoo

QUOTABLES

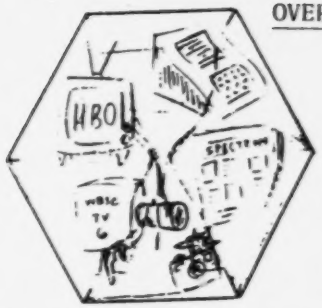
JOURNALISM

If the public really wants to get at the truth, they can read a variety of publications whose owners and writers have different points of view and in so doing they will be able to decide where they themselves stand.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers, or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

Thomas Jefferson



OVERVIEW: HISTORY OF WOMEN IN THE MARYLAND MEDIA -- JOURNALISM

Dr. Maurine Beasley
Associate Professor of Journalism
University of Maryland, College Park

Although their achievements often have been overlooked in history books, women have played important roles in the journalism of Maryland, as well as the rest of the United States, from colonial to contemporary times.

When bestowed, recognition frequently has been belated. It was only last year that tribute was paid to Anne Catherine Green, who succeeded her husband, Jonas, as editor and publisher of the Maryland Gazette, one of the first newspapers to fight British authority in the pre-Revolutionary War era.

On June 13, 1985 a plaque was dedicated in Annapolis by the Society of Professional Journalists/Sigma Delta Chi in honor of Anne and Jonas Green. It pointed out that Anne Green, left a widow in 1767, successfully carried on the newspaper and also followed her husband "as official printer to the province of Maryland" until she died in 1775.

Appropriately on hand to accept the plaque was a woman, Eleanor Merrill, the present publisher of the Capital-Gazette Newspapers Inc. of Annapolis. She is an example of one of the thousands of women now working in the media in Maryland.

Anne Green was not the only colonial woman journalist in Maryland. Another important early figure was Mary Katherine Goddard of Baltimore, who published the Maryland Journal during the Revolution. She also printed the first copy of the Declaration of Independence with the names of the signers attached and acted as postmistress of Baltimore.

After the Revolution when the Journal began making money, her brother, William Goddard, who had started the paper, took it away from her. Similarly the post office position was given to a man, just when it began to be lucrative, on the pretense "more travelling might be necessary than a woman could undertake."

In the nineteenth century, journalism moved outside the family unit into the bustling world of male-dominated commerce. Women were not welcome, but a few brave individuals fought their way into the field.

Among them was Mollie Irene Cook, the first woman reporter in Baltimore, who proved her zeal by performing a stunt. Showing her determination, she ascended in a P.T. Barnum balloon to view the city and reported her experience in the Baltimore News.

May Garrettson Evans, the first woman reporter on the Baltimore Sun, faced the problem of preserving her reputation as a lady but was determined not to give up her career. Hired in 1888, Evans initially was chaperoned by her mother when she went out on night assignments.

When Evans finally rebelled, and ventured out alone, she encountered a man who apparently intended to molest her. She started to jab him with a hat pin, before she recognized he was a male relative trying to scare her as a joke. Subsequently her masculine colleagues presented her with a slim stilletto, which she routinely carried for protection.

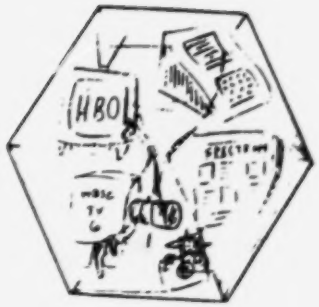
The most extraordinary Maryland woman journalist of the early twentieth century was Sadie Kneller Miller, one of the world's first photojournalists. Her photographs and reports from abroad appeared in the pages of Leslie's Weekly, a New York magazine, in the pre-World War I era.

(continued)

Born in Westminster, Maryland in 1867, she was a graduate of Western Maryland College there and started her journalistic career on a local newspaper. Upon moving to Baltimore, she was married to Charles R. Miller, who eventually made a fortune as head of a bonding firm.

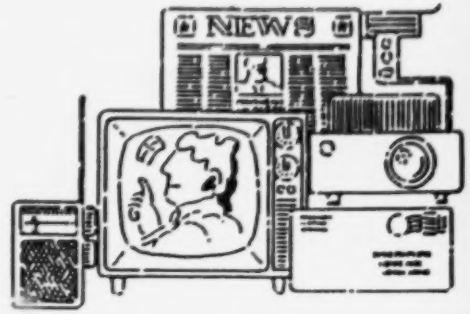
Determined to have a career, for three years after her marriage Sadie Miller covered baseball for the Baltimore Telegram, signing her stories with her initials, "S.K.M.," to disguise the fact she was a woman. Taking up photography to help with sports coverage, she won a roving commission from Leslie's to roam the world, looking for stories.

Her reputation was based on illustrated articles she sent back from exotic spots: A firing line in Morocco, the Gold Rush in the Yukon, a leper colony in Hawaii and the interior of czarist Russia, among other places. Her most widely reprinted article was an interview with the Mexican bandit, Pancho Villa, whom she hunted down at his guerilla base in the Mexican mountains in 1916. She died in Baltimore in 1920.



Over the years other women have proven their dedication to journalism in less flamboyant ways. Among them was Gertrude L. Poe, editor of the News Leader, a weekly newspaper at Laurel, for nearly 41 years before she retired in 1980. She was the first woman president of the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association.

Today women play key roles in all phases of the media in Maryland. The managing editor of the Baltimore News-American is a woman, Tonnie Katz. Women are editors and columnists for the Baltimore Sun and other newspapers. In broadcast journalism women serve as anchors and newscasters.



At the University of Maryland College of Journalism about 70 percent of the students are women. Women's History Week provides an opportunity for the women in the media now - and those who hope to enter it - to pay tribute to their predecessors: The women who led the way.

WOMEN IN JOURNALISM

TO DO AND DISCUSS

1. Read the following article.
2. Why do you think the percentage of women in journalism has increased over the last 10 years?
3. Do you agree or disagree with the view in the report that as more and more women cover stories, "the nature of the news may change from an approach stressing conflict and controversy to a softer approach that features harmony and community."
4. Collect articles about the same subject from different newspapers on the same day. Compare articles written by men and women. Can you note any differences?
5. Survey a local newspaper and note which articles are written by men and which by women. Do women and men tend to be assigned to different types of stories?
6. Cover up the by-lines (names of writers) of various articles. Give the articles to other students. Can they identify which were written by women and which by men?
7. For further research, call the University of Maryland School of Journalism and request more information about its recent study on women in journalism.

Most Journalism Students Are Women

By Zita Arocha
Washington Post Staff Writer

Women now make up 60 percent of all journalism students in the country and may soon outnumber men in communications, according to a University of Maryland study whose authors expressed fears that the shift will lower the pay and the prestige of the field in comparison to male-dominated fields.

"Journalism and related professional fields are becoming principally female, with a danger that they will become 'pink-collar ghettos' offering lower salaries and status," a summary of the study said.

University officials released the report yesterday during a news conference at the National Press Club in downtown Washington, where they also announced plans to make Maryland's college of journalism "one of America's two or three best by 1990."

Officials said they will raise admissions standards and pump an additional $3 million over the next five years into the college of journalism, which has a $1 million annual budget. The school, on the university's College Park campus, now has a 60 percent female enrollment.

Authors of the report cited other studies showing that women now are about 30 percent to 40 percent of the employes in newsrooms across the country.

The study said women who enter the profession still are restrained by "vestiges of blatant discrimination," assumptions about what is appropriate work for them, career interruptions for family reasons, and a "shortage of role models," among other things.

Judith Paterson, one of the authors of the study, which was funded by the Gannett Foundation, said women still are being guided into journalism, education and English programs because of the belief that "women and girls are always good at language-related things."

A spokesman for the American Newspaper Publishers Association took issue with the suggestion that journalists' pay would be affected by their gender.

"There's a lot of recognition in the newspaper business that people should be paid for the work they do without regard to sex," said Robert L. Burke, vice president for industry and public affairs of the publishers group.

"Just because a reporter or an editor is a woman certainly would not suggest by itself that that person is likely to be paid less."

Burke said that this issue is one in which top editors are particularly sensitive.

The University of Maryland report includes a history of women in journalism and journalism teaching. It also contains surveys of alumni of the University of Maryland, employers of alumni and students.

Among the study's observations:

- Women have more career interruptions than men (58 percent to 43 percent among Maryland journalism alumni) and generally lose ground as a result, whereas men tend to gain ground after career interruptions.
- Male graduates at newspapers and wire services outnumber women female graduates 2 to 1, while female graduates outnumber male graduates on magazines and newsletters 2 to 1.
- As women become "the new majority," the nature of the news may change from a skeptical or "watchdog" approach stressing "conflict and controversy" to a softer approach that features "harmony and community."

Burke, while noting that he had not seen the Maryland study, challenged its suggestion that any increase in the numbers of women automatically would shift the focus of newspapers away from so-called "hard news" stories.

The way in which a story may be approached depends more on the individual reporter's talents and inclinations than on sex, Burke suggested.

"I think it's a presumption that just because a story is covered by a woman it would be handled substantially differently from the way a male would handle it," he said during a brief interview.

He said newspaper content depends upon readers' needs and interests, and there is "overwhelming evidence that readers are interested in what journalists call 'hard news.'"

While cautioning that he, too, had not seen the study, the president of an editors' group was highly skeptical of its inferences.

"I would have trouble coming to the same conclusions," said Michael J. Davies of the Associated Press Managing Editors.

"I don't know of papers which pay women less than men" for comparable work, Davies said. He also expressed strong doubt that an increasing number of women in newsrooms would lead to "softer" reporting.

Maurine Beasley, who directed the study, written with Paterson and Kathryn Theus, said women should not predominate in communications.

"I don't think we want to get any business as important as communications limited to a particular segment of the population," she said. "We want a lot of viewpoints to reflect the proportions [of men and women] in the population."

JOURNALISM MAJORS
MALE, FEMALE ENROLLMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

	Total	Female	Male
1973	437	46.2%	53.8%
1974	447	46.1%	53.9%
1975	832	60%	40%
1976	778	56.7%	43.3%
1977	731	62.9%	37.1%
1978	845	66.2%	33.8%
1979	782	65.8%	34.2%
1980	830	64.7%	35.3%
1981	849	67.6%	32.4%
1982	904	68.4%	31.6%
1983	1,033	68.2%	31.8%

SOURCE: University of Maryland School of Journalism

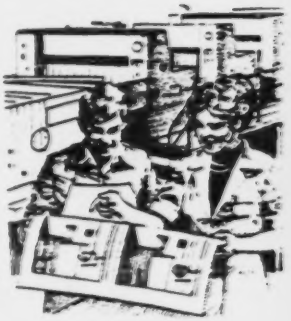
SOURCE: Washington Post, Oct. 15, 1985

WOMEN AND NEWSPAPER CAREERS

TO DO AND DISCUSS

1. Look at the figures below comparing numbers of women working for different newspapers. Why do you think the numbers vary so much from paper to paper? In which categories are women represented the most?...the least?

2. Survey the newspapers in your area. Make a chart or graph showing the numbers of women reporters, editors, publishers, etc., on each paper.



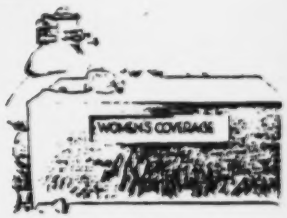
SURVEY OF FRONT PAGE NEWSPAPER STORIES
September 17-31, 1984 and January 7-20, 1985

NEWSPAPERS (ownership)	TOTAL STORIES* Total	Male	Female	LOCAL REPORTERS** Total	Male	Female
1. USA Today (Gannett)	135	79	56	132	77	55
%		58.5	41.5		58.3	41.7
2. Boston Globe (Globe Newspapers)	167	116	51	129	90	39
%		69.5	30.5		69.8	30.2
3. Atlanta Journal (Cox Enterprises)	103	72	31	86	55	31
%		69.9	30.1		64.0	36.0
4. Washington Post (Washington Post)	262	193	69	254	188	66
%		73.7	26.3		74.0	26.0
5. Detroit Free Press (Knight-Ridder)	183	135	48	139	98	41
%		73.8	26.2		70.5	29.5
6. Cleveland Plain Dealer (Newhouse)	115	89	26	113	87	26
%		77.4	22.6		77.0	23.0
7. Chicago Tribune (Chicago Tribune)	99	80	19	99	80	19
%		80.8	19.2		80.8	19.2
8. Wall Street Journal (Dow Jones)	85	69	16	85	69	16
%		81.2	18.8		81.2	18.8
9. Philadelphia Inquirer (Knight-Ridder)	179	146	33	143	117	26
%		81.6	18.4		81.8	18.2
10. Los Angeles Times (Times-Mirror)	260	214	46	257	211	46
%		82.3	17.7		82.1	17.9
11. New York Times (New York Times)	199	179	20	199	179	20
%		90.0	10.0		90.0	10.0

* Includes staff writers, wire service stories or other newspapers' reporters
** Staff writers only

Women's Media Project, NOW Legal Defense & Education Fund, 202/429-7339, April 1985

New directions for news



Summary:

How did newspapers report issues of importance to women?

The summaries that follow are based on analysis of newspaper stories that appeared in 10 of the country's most outstanding newspapers, each of which cooperated in the project sponsored by George Washington University and funded by newspapers and newspaper foundations. To a limited extent the Associated Press also participated in the study.

In all, 4,500 stories were examined and of these 1,098 were coded and analyzed by computer.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS

During the three-year period, 1978-80, in which the Media project studied newspaper stories dealing with domestic relations law and the economic consequences, the federal government released surprising and vital information on the subject.

The study shows, however, that readers were not adequately informed of the facts reported by the U.S. on the difficulty and costs of collecting child support; on the percentage of mothers awarded child support; on the amount of the awards; on the percentage of divorced women awarded alimony, the amounts, and the difficulty of collecting; on the percentage receiving property settlements and the worth, and on the percentage of divorced women and their children living in poverty.

Local stories of individual families that would enable the public to understand the meaning of these facts for children, women and society were few.

There was practically no inquiry as to whether state domestic relations laws or their administration contributed to the problems and no discussion of the issues of public policy raised by the facts.

While the Denver Post, the Los Angeles Times, the Dallas Times Herald and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch are cited for certain exceptions, the general reportage is called shallow.

Because public policy issues inherent in the facts have not been resolved, the full report on Domestic Relations suggests story ideas. It asks the press to take responsibility for informing the public on the state and local level since state laws govern divorce and are administered by local judges and law enforcement officials.

THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE, HOUSTON, 1977

The 10 papers in the George Washington University study recognized the newsworthiness of the event and sent reporters to Houston. Their stories were clear and well-played.

However, the reporting emphasized the emotional issues — abortion, ERA and sexual preference — almost to the total exclusion of substantial accomplishments at the Conference.

No paper reported in depth on the 25 planks of the Plan of Action which set goals of equality in many areas of women's lives, the lives, of course, of women newspaper readers.

Generally, the papers ignored background material available from several sources over a period of years. Just prior to the Conference these issues, and material backgrounding them, were the focus of the State Meetings for Women held in every state and U.S. territory, so that newspaper reporters should have been familiar with these concerns.

The Los Angeles Times and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch were rated best among the 10 papers; the Denver Post and Arizona Star, in second position.

THE UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE FOR WOMEN, COPENHAGEN, 1980

With one exception (The New York Times), the papers in this study did not view the U.N. World Conference for Women as sufficiently newsworthy to send their own reporters to Copenhagen despite the fact the issues involved concerned half the world's population.

So the papers relied on wire services and, in a few cases, free lance writers. Unfortunately spot coverage by all the services focused on contention and conflict which was only part of the story.

In instances where wire service coverage was more thorough the stories were seldom used. Frequently, the wires were rewritten and condensed until these reports had little meaning.

Complex material was not explained.

Headlines accented the conflict even when the story attempted balance. Many headlines were distorted.

Solid accomplishments — adoption of a Program of Action and 48 resolutions, and the signing, by 52 nations and the United States, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination — were largely ignored.

Newspapers where the reportage approached — but did not reach — the goal of informing readers so they could understand the issues involved were: The Denver Post, Los Angeles Times, St. Louis Post-Dispatch and the New York Times. Reportage in the other papers was entirely inadequate.

LEGAL IMPACT OF THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

In general, one of the most fundamental, complex and controversial legal issues of the 1970s was not treated seriously by the newspapers in the study.

(The full text on this study reports a few exceptions — The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in particular; The Arizona Daily Star and The Miami Herald.)

Of 2,129 clippings that were examined, only 50 stories were based on legally authoritative sources; as a result readers did not have information which would permit them to evaluate the merits of competing claims.

The intent of Congress, as expressed in the Senate Judiciary Report, the debate, and the hearings, the most authoritative sources for interpreting the proposed amendment, were seldom cited to support claims. The significance of the intent of Congress was never pointed out.

Another authoritative source, the views of constitutional experts on both sides of the issue, was under-reported.

Reporting was generally badly done. Hard questions were never asked. Statements went unchallenged. Opponents and proponents were not asked to justify their opinions on a legal basis.

No news analysis dealt with the contested points by presenting, side by side, the conflicting points by experts on constitutional law.

The report on this section of the project concludes as follows: "The ERA is again before the Congress. It is hoped that this report will help the press inform the public on a major question of public policy and at the same time provide needed understanding of our basic form of government."

PAY EQUITY

The expectation that the country's top newspapers would be on the cutting edge of an emerging issue proved wrong.

Only 34 news stories were submitted by eight of the papers during the 29 months time span of the study — January, 1978 to June, 1982. Of these 34 stories, only four examined the issue sufficiently so a reader could understand even partially the dimensions of the concepts of equal pay for work of comparable worth or comparable value.

Spot news coverage of events during that time (the National Pay Equity Conference, EEOC hearings and three important court rulings) was negligible.

Four overview stories, while stating the case for women adequately, failed to deal with the stand of business on this issue.

Papers which had access to supplemental news stories and good AP coverage, in the main, failed to print these stories.

Opportunities were missed by nearly all the papers to present the issue in terms of how women workers in their communities would benefit in their paychecks and in terms of what specific costs would be to industries in the papers' area.

ENFORCEMENT OF TITLE IX

In order to analyze how newspapers had informed their readers about enforcement of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, this study requested clippings dealing with an important federal court case, WEAL v. WEINBERGER, and clippings concerning the report of the Civil Rights Commission on the Enforcement of Title IX. Also requested were clippings relating to the report of the Project on Equal Education Rights.

Three of the nine papers studied covered the court case; nine papers reviewed the Project on Equal Education Rights, but none of the papers reported on the Civil Rights Commission censure of the enforcement of Title IX, although an AP story on the report was available.

This study concludes the public was not informed of the dilatory and inefficient record of the Federal government in enforcing the laws prohibiting discrimination in education.

Particularly disappointing was the failure of any of the papers to follow up with local and state stories on the topics covered in the study of the Project on Equal Education Rights.

Equality in education, the report says, is one of the most important goals of the women's movement, a goal, according to national polls, approved by a large number of Americans.

To help newspapers better inform their readers about "the present state of public education with respect to sex discrimination" ... and the "actions of the federal government with respect to enforcement," the author of the report suggests a number of pertinent state and local story ideas.

SOURCE: Women's Studies Programs and Policy Center, George Washington University Sept. 1983

(Continued on next page) 183

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR NEWS

(Continued from previous page)

'If the way newspapers have covered recent issues and events of importance to women can be taken as a measure of general performance, then it would seem papers have often failed to carry out their primary purpose.'

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the information below about newspaper coverage of women's issues.
2. Monitor stories on the types of women's issues studied in the report. Evaluate the coverage of the stories using the guidelines.

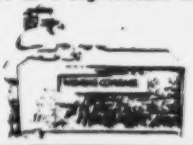
WHAT ARE WOMEN'S ISSUES?

Many young reporters now for one reason or another, do not want to be identified as a reporter of women's issues. To them and to many editors, the beat is regarded as a dead end, and at times, even one to be ridiculed.

This idea may be due to a lack of understanding of the women's issue beat --- largely one of human issues. It includes: political participation, health, education, insurance, reproductive freedom, battered persons, vocational training, government training programs, displaced homemakers, military service, sports, welfare, food stamps, child care, Women Infants and Children (WIC), divorce, support payments, inheritance laws, rape, taxation, business, employment in non-traditional jobs and social security.

It was apparent in this study that the general assignment reporter, frequently chosen to cover such complex subjects, had neither the knowledge, interest nor understanding to do so adequately.

The need to re-establish this subject as a significant and esteemed area of reportage has come.



Guide in evaluating clippings

HOW WELL DID THE NEWSPAPER INFORM THE READER?

1. Did the newspaper consider the event newsworthy?
   a. Coverage in general?
   b. Staffing?
   c. Play of stories?
2. How did stories score on comprehensiveness?
   a. Were substantive issues covered sufficiently to give readers understanding?
   b. Was complex material explained clearly?
   c. What of depth of reporting? What was covered? What of importance was not covered?
3. Were stories balanced? Fair?
   a. Were sensational, emotional or confrontational aspects more fully covered than other aspects?
   b. Was there sufficient probing of less visible aspects (or issues)? Were these examined as closely as more apparent or spot aspects?
4. How well did the newspaper inform its readers as indicated by:
   a. Number of stories;
   b. Advance overviews;
   c. Spot news coverage;
   d. Follow up analyses;
   e. Amount of space given — this was considered only to a limited extent.
5. Would a reader be able to make informed judgments on the issues involved by reading this story or stories?

SOURCE: The Women Studies Program and Policy Center of The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. 9/83

Window Dressing: Women in Broadcasting

by Susan Shaffer
The Mid-Atlantic Center for Sex Equity

The average adult is exposed to an estimated nine hours of media each day; six of these hours involves watching television. Whether we like it or not, media is an important part of our daily lives. It is almost impossible to live through a day without seeing and/or hearing a message from the various media. What subtle biases are contained in the messages that the media relates to its public?

Unfortunately, those messages are often fraught with sex-stereotyped images, whether these images are found in front of the camera or behind the camera. Because media is such an integral part of our lives, we rarely stop to analyze what it is saying to us, selling us, telling us to be or who has the power to make these media decisions. And because we don't analyze, we accept -- perhaps not consciously -- but we do "get the message." These images and messages perpetuate old myths about what women and men ought to be and often these sex roles represent something quite out of line with the reality many of us know. Let's look specifically at women in broadcasting on television and radio -- where have they been and how far have they come? Are women just "window dressing" or are they as influential as their male colleagues?

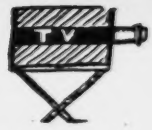
There is a belief that women aren't credible when delivering the news. Also, it is accepted that news is not an appropriate area for women to either work in or have a decision making role. In fact, when Pauline Frederick was hired by ABC as the first woman news correspondent thirty-six years ago, she was assigned not only to interview the wives of presidential contenders at a national convention, but also to apply their on-camera makeup. By 1982 in television, 97 percent of all local newsrooms had at least one woman on their staffs, as compared to 57 percent in 1972. It is true that more women are working in the news programs at the major networks than ever before and there are women reporters and anchors at almost every one of the nation's 1,179 television stations. But serious barriers do remain.

In spite of the perception that women are covering the news more on network national nightly news, there has never been a solo woman anchor or a female co-anchor team assigned permanently to any prime-time weeknight network news program. Of the 576 nightly news stories filed by all three networks between May 15 and June 15, 1984, only 59 were filed by female correspondents. CBS topped the list with 14.7 percent of their stories filed by women, with 8.4 percent at ABC, followed by NBC with 7.9 percent. They had at that time 21, 16, and 12 women correspondents, respectively. At each network, at least one-third of the broadcasts had no women correspondents reporting the news. For minority women, their percentage filing stories was only 5.3 percent of the total. Once again, minority women remain the most invisible members of the industry.

These barriers are most visible in behind-the-scenes jobs. Management and technical jobs are still composed mainly of white males in their thirties and forties; only one in 20 is nonwhite; one in five is female; one in 12 is following in his father's footsteps as a second-generation journalist.

Although women have been in broadcasting long enough to have the experience for top management positions, as they move to the top, the pyramid gets narrower and narrower. In the early 1980s, many women joined Cable Network News in order to get these opportunities. They were willing to take a risk and work for less pay in order to step up the career ladder.

(Continued on next page)



Women also used legal action for their career battles. In 1977 16 women won a landmark lawsuit against NBC and brought about better hiring procedures that affected other networks as well. ABC is currently being sued in a lawsuit charging sexual harassment and unlawful retaliation. According to Nina Totenberg, legal affairs correspondent for National Public Radio, female employees at all three commercial networks are considering taking legal actions. The effects of law suits is unclear, but the message is clear. The next step for women is top management.

However, where women are prominent is on national public radio news broadcasts. Susan Stamberg was the first woman to host a national nightly news program ("All Things Considered," now 13 years old). Half of National Public Radio's senior reporters are women. These women have helped to bring the lives of ordinary people to the public's attention. Another watershed for women in broadcasting is the appointment of Diane Sawyer to "60 Minutes." After 17 years of an in-depth news show, a woman is now assigned on a permanent basis. What are other benefits of women in broadcasting?

The selection of Geraldine Ferraro as the vice-presidential candidate and her press coverage can, in some ways, be attributed to the gains made in broadcasting. Mary Alice Williams, New York vice-president of Cable News Network, who spent her time in the anchor booth during the Democratic convention said, "Men and women kept stopping me and saying, 'You know, it's because of you women that Ferraro was nominated. It's because people are used to seeing women with authority. It took that for this to happen.' " It is up to the news media, then, to push toward greater equality in the newsroom and resist the temptation to backslide into the patterns of discrimination that have limited and punished prospective female broadcasters because of their sex.

Art Work By: Wendy Tafu
Glen Burnie High School

By Susan Shaffer
The Mid-Atlantic Center
for Sex Equity

Fact Sheet: Women in Broadcasting*

TABLE 1: Women in Broadcast News—Mid-1983

	Stations with Women		Women per News Staff		Female % of News Work Force	Number of Stations Surveyed
	In News	as NDs **	Mean	Median		
All TV Markets	94%	11%	7.9	5.6	31%	432
ADI 1-25 ***	85%	18%	13.6	9.2	32%	76
ADI 26-50	88%	5%	9.9	10.4	29%	70
ADI 51-100	95%	6%	7.8	7.2	32%	112
ADI 101-150	98%	17%	5.1	4.8	33%	104
ADI 151-212	88%	11%	4.2	3.3	34%	66
All Radio	58%	20%	1.1	.8	31%	371
Major Markets	79%	18%	1.8	1.7	31%	53
Large Markets	67%	22%	1.3	1.0	31%	76
Medium Markets	53%	18%	1.0	.6	32%	115
Small Markets	50%	23%	.7	.5	32%	125

*
** News Directors
*** Area of Dominant Influence (numbers of people in thousands)

Table I Questions

1) What percent of the work force in both TV and radio news are women?

2) What percent of the TV news directors are women?

3) What percent of the radio news directors are women?

4) In radio, the larger the market, the more likely a news staff was to include at least one woman and the greater was the average number of women per staff.

True or False

Answers: 1) 31%; 2) 11%; 3) 20%; 4) True.

By Susan Shaffer
The Mid-Atlantic Center
for Sex Equity

Fact Sheet: Women in Broadcasting*

TABLE 2: Men and Women as Anchorpersons/Newscasters

	Stations with Female Anchors	Anchorwomen per Staff		% of Women Who Anchor	Anchormen per Staff		% of Men Who Anchor	All Anchors per Staff		% of Staff Who Anchor	% of Anchors Who Are Women
		Mean	Median		Mean	Median		Mean	Median		
All TV Markets	89%	2.1	2.0	26%	3.6	3.0	21%	5.7	5.1	23%	37%
ADI 1-25 **	82%	1.9	1.9	14%	3.1	2.7	11%	5.1	4.5	12%	38%
ADI 26-50	88%	2.3	2.2	23%	3.7	2.9	15%	5.9	5.2	18%	38%
ADI 51-100	92%	2.3	2.1	30%	4.3	3.7	26%	6.7	6.0	27%	35%
ADI 101-150	93%	2.0	2.0	39%	3.5	3.1	33%	5.5	5.1	35%	37%
ADI 151-212	84%	1.8	1.8	43%	3.1	2.9	39%	4.9	4.5	40%	37%
All Radio	48%	.7	.5	68%	2.1	1.7	91%	2.8	2.3	84%	25%
Major Markets	64%	1.1	.9	60%	2.7	1.8	69%	3.8	3.0	65%	28%
Large Markets	60%	.9	.8	70%	2.6	2.3	92%	3.5	3.1	86%	25%
Medium Markets	44%	.7	.4	71%	1.9	1.7	87%	2.6	2.2	84%	27%
Small Markets	38%	.5	.3	73%	1.7	1.5	119%	2.2	1.9	105%	22%

Note. Percentages of radio newswomen and newsmen who anchor newscasts are spuriously high because anchors at many stations include persons who are not members of news staffs. Thus a station may have more newscasters than newspersons.

** Area of Dominant Influence (numbers of people in thousands)

Table 2 Questions

1) Fewer than _____ of all TV anchorpersons in 1983 were women.

a) 2/5 b) 1/4 c) 1/3

2) Less than _____ of all radio stations employ female anchors.

a) 1/3 b) 1/2 c) 1/4

3) What percent of the TV stations reported having no anchorwoman at all?

4) _____ percent of all radio anchors are men.

a) 91% b) 69% c) 75%

Answers: 1) a; 2) b; 3) 11%; 4) c.

*Source: "Newswomen's Numbers Level Off, More Become News Directors," RTNDA Communication, July 1984, pp. 122-123.

By Susan Shaffer
The Mid-Atlantic Center
for Sex Equity

Women in Broadcasting

1) Ask the students to analyze local and national news programs for sexism. Ask one group of students to listen to the news on the radio. How many female reporters are there? Female anchors? What women's news* is covered? Is it taken seriously or is it made light of?

*Teacher: News regarding the lives of ordinary people; human issues (e.g., health, education, childcare)

2) Ask the students to fill in the chart after they have watched or listened to news broadcasts.

Values TV News Communicates	Human Values You Think Are Important
Values Radio News Communicates	

3) You have seen excerpts from one week of news programming. You each have seen other TV programming. Now assume that you are an Extra-Terrestrial Being who has no contact with Americans other than your TV experience. Using that TV experience, write a summary of what individual Americans are like:

Network Newswomen Explain:

Why There Are Still No Female Dan Rathers

Though women have made considerable progress as network reporters, they don't believe all the barriers have been removed...yet

By Joan Barthel

"Women are tested in ways that men are not."

The television network newswoman is, in fact, often overeducated, overqualified (Marlene Sanders, with 19 years of television experience and three Emmys, now does brief "newsbreaks" for CBS on Saturdays, and contributes short pieces to the *CBS Morning News* and *CBS News Sunday Morning*), as well as—sometimes—overpaid, overcompetitive, overzealous, overcritical (of herself) and thus not particularly overjoyed at the prospect of a story assessing her as a female television journalist rather than as a television journalist. CBS's Susan Spencer says wistfully, "I am really waiting for the day when people don't find us interesting enough to speculate about." NBC's Jane Pauley underlines it: "Apparently our hold is perceived as tenuous enough that we're still a story. Lord, I look forward to the day when we're not any more!" But her former colleague at NBC, Judy Woodruff (now with PBS), adds a soothing footnote: "I know some women chafe at being asked to assess their progress, but I think it's important to keep an eye on where we are, how far we've come and how far we have yet to go."

As a group, we've come a tremendous distance since NBC's Jessica Savitch was told, by a professor at her college radio station, "There's no place for broads in broadcasting." Or since 1974, when Lesley Stahl prepared for Election Night coverage and saw that her colleagues' desks had been labeled RATHER, CRONKITE, WALLACE, etc., while hers read FEMALE. Or since Barbara Walters, on *Today*, had to wait for Frank McGee to ask three questions before she could open her mouth. Or since her subsequent million-dollar move to ABC, in 1976, when Sen. John Pastore referred to her publicly as "this little girl," though she was 44 years old at the time.

In the dozen years since the FCC included women in its affirmative-action program for broadcasting, they've become routinely visible on the screen and more than routinely competent. Ann Compton, the first full-time female correspondent assigned to the White House, traveled around the world with Jimmy Carter, to Versailles and Bonn with Ronald Reagan and, altogether, does her job so well that ABC keeps holding it open for her when she keeps leaving to have babies (three in 39 months). Women reporters are clearly no longer limited to what Savitch calls "cookie correspondency," covering occasions—church fetes, Girl Scout anniversaries, governors' receptions—where cookies are inevitably served. They've covered elections, riots, summit meetings, and interviewed heads of state.

Some say they were hired specifically because of their sex, at a time when the networks had quotas to fill: Lesley Stahl heard of a CBS internal memo, at the time she was hired, decreeing that "the next person you hire will be a women. We need more women." Today, Andrea Mitchell says definitely, "I was not hired because I'm a woman, and certainly not because I'm a glamorous woman, and to that extent, things have certainly improved."

Either way, their numbers are still disproportionately low. The most recent study from the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission in 1979 reported that 82.8 per cent of network correspondents are white males, and Mitchell says any change since then has been undramatic. "We had a dinner meeting a while ago for Washington bureau people—correspondents and producers—and, of the 50 people, I counted three women, including me. Judy Woodruff was out of town, and since then NBC has hired another woman, but that's still only five out of 50. I was very offended."

"There still is a double standard."

Even more offensive, or at least more troubling, is an attitude that's harder to combat because it's harder to describe. "It was easy to put a lot of women on the air," says Jane Pauley in her NBC office—one of the most cheery among all the women's, with some of the oldest furnishings: a frayed sofa from the days of Jim Hartz; limp, gold hand-me-down draperies from a producer who long ago moved to ABC. "Our numbers just seemed to explode, until about 1975, when the wave crested. Now I think we've lost the momentum. Women became accustomed to seeing doors starting to open, and a lot of doors that had been locked were unlocked. There are no doors left that are bolted shut. But how come nobody's crossed over yet? Because there are still some invisible barriers, and those are the hardest to challenge."

"I think we've lost the momentum."

ABC and CBS have only one woman apiece in the upper management levels of the news divisions; NBC has none. "As long as you have such a dominance by men, it will take longer for women to be perceived as strong, active participants," says Andrea Mitchell. "I would like to see more women moving up through the ranks, on the producing side and in the executive areas at the networks." Liz Trotta is emphatic: "While it took guts to go to Vietnam, it takes a lot more guts to survive at the networks," she declares. "That's where the real heroism comes in, because those guys passing through can make you or break you! They make the decisions about your future, whether you're on the air four times a week or once a month; and if you're not careful they'll determine what you think of yourself. That's the real danger."

Judy Woodruff says she's "cautiously optimistic" at the prospects for women, but adds a warning. "Sometimes when progress has been made, people become complacent. "I think we have to be watching carefully so that when we take two steps forward, we don't also take one step back. We have to keep reminding them and, if you will, hold their feet to the fire."

SOURCE: TV Guide, August 6, 1983

Women In Network News

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Secondary

TO DO:

1. Find out more about the role of women today in television network news broadcasting.
2. Read at least one of the magazine articles listed on this page. Share your finding with your class. Compare your article's information with views presented in other articles.

Kathleen Sullivan of ABC

"Are Newswomen Changing the News?," Jean Gaddy Wilson, MS. Magazine, December, 1984

"Why There Are Still No Female Dan Rathers," Joan Barthel, TV Guide, August 6, 1983.

"Women in Network News: Have They Arrived or Is Their Prime Time Past?", Judy Flander, Washington Journalism Review, March, 1985

"Women on the Air," Diane Cole, Savvy Magazine, September, 1983.

"UPDATE: Women and the Media," (Series), NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund Women's Media Project, 1776 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

It has been said that women in television reporting are often hired, assigned and promoted primarily on physical appearance. While male news anchors are considered more distinguished with age, women are expected to remain young looking. One newswoman, Christine Craft, filed a discrimination suit against a television corporation when she was demoted not because of her abilities but because she was "too old, too unattractive, and did not hide her intelligence to make men look smarter." She won her initial lawsuit but the case is now being appealed.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read and discuss the quotes, cartoons, and article below.
2. Watch TV news programs and compare the ages and physical appearance of male and female reporters and anchorpersons. Are there any older men? Older women?

UPDATE: CHRISTINE CRAFT

The problem, you may recall, was that Christine Craft was "too old, too unattractive, and not deferential enough to men" to continue as anchorwoman at KMBC-TV in Kansas City, Missouri.

Craft sued the then Metromedia-owned station in 1981 and was awarded $500,000; the ruling was later thrown out by a federal judge who called for a retrial. The next jury awarded Craft $325,000, but an appeal by Metromedia has kept the case within the judicial system. Presently it is in the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, which was to have heard arguments in November. The court will take its time, Craft says, issuing verdicts on the three parts of the suit: fraud, Equal Pay Act violations, and sexual discrimination.

In the meantime, Craft, now 40 and living in Santa Barbara, California, has left the broadcast industry to write a book and to hit the lecture circuit a couple of weeks a month. The venture is less extracurricular than economic: "The real problem now is people saying, 'That woman won nearly half a million dollars and she's still fighting.' What they don't know is that I'm still greatly in debt. It's like, how much justice can you afford?"

Craft gets a great deal of support from her audiences, primarily women's organizations, state bar associations, and college crowds, who last year voted her one of the five top collegiate speakers.

But she also gets support from other quarters. "Motel maids all over the country give me a dollar and say, 'You're fighting for all of us,'" she says.

Craft recently addressed the 1984 National Professional Conference of Women in Communications Inc. in Seattle, telling them: "American women should not have to wage Promethean struggles to claim their rights as citizens. We must support legislators who understand that a proper role for good government is to actively promote justice for all."

Elaborating afterward, she added, "I was raised with the profound belief that I have the right to my civil rights. I have no intention of quitting."

Craft: "I won't quit."

SOURCES: Chronology of Craft Lawsuit, NOW Legal Defense Fund Media Project, 1985; Savvy Magazine, January, 1985.

- "I don't think the question is how we'll look at 55 but whether we'll be given the quality of assignments and quantity of exposure to develop the loyalty and trust of viewers. I'm positive it will happen with the next generation. As for my age crop, I don't know."
  Jessica Savitch, USA Today, July 25, 1983

- "Years ago, while I was still a fledgling reporter in another market, a news executive told me that I would never succeed as an anchor because I, in fact, appeared to be intelligent...It was a shame, he said; I was a decent reporter, he said, and if it were up to him...well, some of his best friends were intelligent black women with Afros...but it's those media consultants, you know, who do those audience surveys, you know, who say the viewers just won't stand for it.
- I heard that line 10 years ago, Christine Craft heard it two years ago. Judy Woodruff, interviewing NBC's news president for her book, "This Is Judy Woodruff at the White House," heard it one year ago. And some anchorwoman, somewhere, is hearing it today, hearing it as she's shown the door, pink slip in hand, told that she failed to meet the audience's expectations."
  Renee Poussaint (co-anchor at WJLA-TV in Washington, DC) writing for the Washington Post, August 14, 1983

GOOD EVENING. I'D LIKE TO WELCOME OUR NEW ANCHORPERSON HERE AT EYEBALL NEWS, MS. DARLENE DARNELL. SHE REPLACES OUR FORMER ANCHORPERSON, KATRINA FALCO.
THANK YOU, BIFF!
THINGS ARE REALLY HEATING UP IN SOUTH AMERICA AS COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS IN EL SALADORA BLOW UP ANOTHER BRIDGE! WE'LL HAVE DETAILS IN A MOMENT, EH, DARLENE?
ACTUALLY, THAT'S EL SALVADOR, BIFF, NOT SALADORA AND IT'S LOCATED IN CENTRAL AMERICA, NOT SOUTH AMERICA. ALSO, MANY OF THE GUERRILLAS ARE NOT COMMUNISTS AT ALL!
GOD, SHE'S UGLY.

Are Newswomen Changing the News?

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the articles below about National Public Radio and women "behind the scenes" in broadcasting.
2. Are women having a significant impact on radio and TV news reporting? In what areas is their impact the greatest? In what areas does there seem to be the least impact?
3. Interview women who work for radio stations or who work behind the scenes at local TV stations. Do they agree with the views in these articles?

Invisible Women

Superficially, there has been an improvement for women in television over the past ten years," says Ron Powers, media critic at CBS and author of *The Newscasters* (St. Martin's Press), a book that cites recent trends in local news toward increasingly cosmetic and theatrical presentation. "I say the improvement is superficial because women are advancing in the most visible ranks," he adds.

Virtually every newswoman agrees that there is a dearth of women in the decision-making positions in the news divisions at the major networks.

There are five at the top: they are Joan Richman, vice president and director of special events at CBS; Pamela Hill, vice president and executive producer of "Closeup" at ABC; Jo Moring, vice president of affiliate news services at NBC; Mary Alice Williams, New York vice president for Cable News Network; and Jeanee Von Essen, vice president of foreign news at CNN. (Moring points out that Natalie Parks-Hunter, a vice president for business affairs and administration, has a "strong dotted-line association" with the news division at NBC.)

Hill credits the low numbers to something indigenous to television: "There have always been more women in front of the camera. That has something to do with theatrical traditions in television."

Richman says, however, that below the top levels, the change is "more dramatic behind the scenes." Women are in jobs in all levels of production, the positions that lead to management. "Senior producers on the evening news, producers of major broadcasts, editors, bureau chiefs, and assistant bureau chiefs—these are sort of comparable to middle-management jobs in a business," she said. "There are women in all these areas.

"The problem with senior management," continued Richman, "is that it's very small. As you get to the top of the pyramid, it gets narrower and narrower. It's a gradual process of people who are moving out of senior management, moving on to something else, thereby leaving openings for other people. Then there are others pushing up from the bottom."

Does it make any difference to the content of news if women are not in those policy-making vice presidencies?

"I insist that we not lump women into a big group—we are individuals," Williams said. "When I get a script to read on the air, I can't tell if a man or a woman has written it. There are some women who have more compassion than others. There are some men who have more sensitivity than others. There are some women who can foster a creative atmosphere and make everyone have fun working for them, and there are some men who can do that. It comes down to individual merit."

Moring, who was hired sight unseen for her first job on radio because her first name was mistaken for that of a man, says, "Women bring something to management. They contribute perhaps from a different perspective."

Hill elaborates on the point: "I think I feel somewhat freer [to fight battles] because I was never brought up with the idea that I had to be responsible for supporting a family. I'm not uncomfortable with the notion of fighting from principle, and that's not because I think women are morally better than men . . . because I don't. I think being a woman makes it a little bit easier to fight in a somewhat different way for things you believe in within the corporation. I think it has to do with women not always having to look at life in terms of the bottom line."

Williams credits exactly that fact—that women have not been expected to be breadwinners—for the large number of women throughout CNN. "When CNN started four and a half years ago, it seems women were more willing to take a risk on a project that wasn't a sure thing. They were willing to take a risk on an idea that by sheer will and imagination they could make work and have an impact on. They were far more willing to do that than young men were. They were also willing to do it at less pay because this notion of career ladder and salary wasn't so much ingrained in women," she said.

Williams noted that in 1982 she received 400 résumés a week in her New York bur[eau] "about ninety-two per[cent] from women." Now that salaries are roughly doubled from the 1980 figure ("Doubling minimum wage isn't very high—that's a joke; we are slightly under what someone working at an equal position at a network would be paid"), résumés are half and half.

Moring contends that [it] only are the women pushing [up] but the women above them are reaching down to help pull them up.

"When it comes to the issue of helping women around me refine management skills, helping them to be exposed to the political process that is the network news operation, I think I do perhaps go out of my way to see that skills are shared, that women are included in meetings that they may not have anything to add to—*yet*. But they learn."

Williams, a young manager at 35, echoes the rationale about why there are not more women in those behind-the-scenes jobs that determine what news is: "We haven't been in here that long. Give us five more years. We'll be there. I'm sure of it."

Richman adds: "Groups that I used to attend years ago where I was the only woman now have three or four women. I don't think I am ever in a situation—except in a senior staff meeting—where I'm the only woman any more. Walking down the hall, in the control room, out in the field, in a press conference—in all the different places where our business takes place, there are women now."

—JGW

Where Women Have a Real Voice

Each week, 3 million listeners tune in to evening news programming on 288 radio stations that is at once lengthy and over too soon. Weeknights, cohosts Susan Stamberg and Noah Adams anchor what has become the evening's "broadcast of record"—the 13-year-old "All Things Considered."

"No one in broadcasting has a woman anchor as important to them as Susan Stamberg is to us," said Robert Siegel, director of news and information programming at National Public Radio. "That can be seen in the prominence of Susan Stamberg as host of 'ATC' and the assignments of three major correspondents—Linda Wertheimer, Nina Totenberg, and Cokie Roberts," he added. "In fact, women are more important to our staff than they are to the television network staffs." Of NPR's 24 reporters, 11 are women.

"I only recently learned from the man who was our program director at the time, Bill Siemering, that there was quite a bit of opposition from the unit managers of the NPR stations across the country to me," Stamberg says. "I was the first woman to host a national nightly news program. The opposition was that 'women's voices are not authoritative'; 'people won't take them seriously when they present the news.' He never told me about the enormous criticism he was getting until maybe two or three years ago. It speaks wonderfully of him. He had confidence in me, and he felt that if I were given a chance, the criticism would die down.

"It's a lovely story, but it shows you just how far we've come in thirteen years. That's not just my story; it's the story of all the other women, who from the very first days of NPR and 'ATC,' were investigative, solid, day to day reporters."

Nina Totenberg, legal affairs correspondent, said: "Half our senior reporters are women. Once, the vice president of news was a woman, Barbara Cohen [now at NBC]. In that sense, it has always been a much more female-dominated place."

Stamberg adds: "When Frank Mankiewicz was president of NPR, he was having lunch one day with Cokie, Linda, and me. Roger Mudd walked into the coffee shop. He stopped by the table and said, 'Hey, Frank, when are you going to hire a man over there?' Frank, without missing a beat, said, 'As soon as I can find a qualified one!' "

"I'm not quite sure why there are more women here," continues Totenberg, "except I think women bring in more women. In fact, I helped bring in Cokie [Congressional correspondent]. I called her husband and said, 'She ought to apply.' Then it turned out that Linda [national political correspondent] had gone to college with her. She put in a plug for her. It was really the old girl network!"

Siegel, who has worked at NPR for eight years, said, "After I was here a few months, a relative said to me, 'Those girls do a terrific show.' It hadn't occurred to me that our news was different.

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SOURCE: Ms. Magazine, December, 1984

WOMEN ON THE AIR

TO DO:

1. Read the article about the observations of members of "American Women in Radio and Television" about females in the broadcast industry.
2. Name and discuss at least three issues that are raised. In what ways does it seem that women and men are treated differently as broadcasters?
3. Why does the article refer to broadcasting as a "youth oriented industry"?

PROFESSIONAL CONNECTIONS BY DIANE COLE

WOMEN ON THE AIR

Members of AWRT strive for professional advancement and security in a youth-oriented industry.

*(AWRT--American Women in Radio and Television)

President Charlotte Thorp presents the Silver Satellite award to Loretta Swit.

If you think you've been seeing and hearing more women on the air lately, your eyes and ears have not been deceiving you. There are more women. But they're also younger.

"Many mature women are finding themselves replaced—jobless after twenty or twenty-five years in the industry," says Jeri Warrick-Crisman, president of American Women in Radio and Television and president and general manager of WNJR-AM in Union, New Jersey. "It's a youth-oriented industry, but older women have a great deal to contribute. And the problem is not limited to women on the air—it's true of women working behind the scenes, too."

The statistics can be misleading. Women hold about one-third of all news positions nationwide in radio and television, and some local stations even give more air time to women than to men, according to a 1982 survey sponsored by the Radio-TV News Directors Association and conducted by Southern Illinois University. Yet more than one viewer might wonder what happened to Pauline Frederick, the veteran television reporter, or other female reporters whose hair is turning gray.

"Now that we have the jobs, the new myth is that we won't keep them," Jessica Savitch told a recent AWRT convention. "Women can't get old on television, they say." Or perhaps only "special cases" like Barbara Walters and Betty Furness can—they may be television's only grande dames. Gray-haired women are as rare on-air as "distinguished-looking" older men are plentiful.

"The industry seems to have shrinking manpower needs," says Warrick-Crisman, "and it appears that a lot of women who have been in business a long time lack bottom-line impact. They are the ones often eliminated or replaced by younger women. One reason might be economics—management feels they can bring in someone younger who would not demand the same kind of salary.

"For some reason this doesn't happen as often with men as it does with women," she continues. "Instead of adding women to fill open positions, management fills a 'woman's slot' with another woman."

Savitch agrees: "If a station or network contemplates hiring a female," she told AWRT, "then it's assumed another must be leaving." No matter that women make up the majority of the daytime audience—as far as tv executives are concerned, they remain passively in the viewer's seat.

"I think women in the industry have to recognize that the security we were seeking might not be there," Warrick-Crisman admits. "We must be realistic and recognize that we might eventually have to consider another profession."

Jessica Savitch addresses the AWRT convention

Diane Cole is a contributing editor of Savvy.

SOURCE: Savvy Magazine, September, 1983

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A STUDY OF REPRESENTATIONS OF LIFE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION; PORTRAYALS OF FEMALES

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Perhaps the most significant finding of this study of sex role portrayals on children's television lies in the overwhelming proportion of male characters. This lack of recognition of females is clearly evident in the summary data below:

243 females represent 22% of 1107 characters identified by sex.

203 females represent 27% of 758 human characters.

23 females represent 9% of 244 animal characters.

There were also interesting demographic differences between female and male characters. Although greatly outnumbered in almost all demographic groups, females were cast as younger than males:

43% of teenage characters were female.

31% of young adults were female.

15% of middle age characters were female.

Females were also more apt to be cast as married and identified in family roles:

40% of single adults were female.

45% of married adults were female.

38% of all characters in family roles were female.

17% of all characters not identified in family roles were female.

They were more likely to appear in non-animated comedy and drama than in cartoon comedy or action/adventure drama:

31% of non-animated comedy and other drama characters were female.

20% of animated cartoon comedy characters were female.

19% of action/adventure drama characters were female.

Females were not well represented in important dramatic roles:

12% of dramatic heroes were female.

7% of dramatic villains were female.

16% of all major dramatic characters were female.

27% of all minor dramatic characters were female.

They were less often shown as employed, and when employed, were shown as professional entertainers, clerical or household workers:

29% of females were employed.

42% of males were employed.

24% of professional and technical workers were female.

50% of clerical workers were female.

33% of household workers were female.

12% of managerial and sales workers were female.

Females were almost completely unrepresented in other occupations, such as craftsmen, operatives, transportation workers, laborers, farmers, and service workers.

In spite of their small numbers, female characters tended to uphold traditional values. They more often sought altruistic goals such as respect for others, devotion to group, home, and family. When seeking "self" goals, they more often were concerned with safety and self-preservation or power. Males, on the other hand, were more apt to engage in self-indulgences, seek wealth, fame, thrill, and act out of hatred. They also valued work and patriotism more than females.

In attempting to achieve their goals, females relied on personal charm and dependence on others to a much greater extent than did males who used violence, trickery or deceit, and persuasion.

(Continued on next page)

A STUDY OF REPRESENTATIONS OF LIFE ON CHILDREN'S TELEVISION: PORTRAYALS OF FEMALES (continued)

Females are also portrayed in traditional sex-role patterns. They were found to be significantly less aggressive and active than males, had lower self-concepts and less achievement-related behaviors. They demonstrated much greater concern for social relationships and exhibited slightly greater anxiety.

Traditional personality characteristics were also demonstrated by female and male characters. Males were seen as having stronger, more violent, cruel, active, and independent personalities; whereas, females were unselfish, kinder, and warmer--personalities rated as higher on the good-bad continuum than males. They were, however, more dependent and passive.

There is, in the several measures used in this study, strong and consistent evidence not only of a lack of recognition of female characters--through their sheer lack of numbers, but also a lack of respect illustrated by the small proportions of females in roles of status and prestige in society. However, they do uphold many values of society which have been traditionally considered the province of the female--home and family. And they demonstrate greater concern for social relationships and human qualities of unselfishness, kindness and warmth. At the same time, traditional stereotypes of women as weaker and dependent were abundant.

Perhaps we should not be surprised at these findings, for they tend to confirm a number of previous studies of sex-role stereotyping on television.

What is difficult to understand is why television specifically designed for the child audience continues to be more extreme in its portrayals than that for adults. Whereas the research has indicated that there has been a levelling off of male to female ratio in prime-time TV of about 2:1, this analysis shows children's TV at about 4:1--and in some important roles an even wider disparity.

Although one can find some examples of female "superhero" models in the TV programming for children, we have found the overall representations of males and females to be quite traditional and streotyped. Moreover, in spite of the efforts by many groups to improve the status of women in society and the efforts to influence the portrayals of the sexes on television, the research over the past decade has shown that they are not changing in children's programming.

As a representation of some of the real changes taking place in the status of women in society, children's television provides a distorted mirror, with outdated models for young children. At this time, commercial children's television programs represent part of a pattern of persistent barriers to social change.

SOURCE: "Representations of Life on Children's Television: Portrayals of Females" Action for Children's Television, F. Earle Bareus, Judith L. Schaefar, June, 1982.

TELEVISION PORTRAYALS OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY: MYTH OR REALITY

How accurately does television portray women in society today? In particular, how are minority women, disabled women, and families depicted?

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the three articles below and summarize the issues raised by each article.
2. With other students, analyze the prime time programs for one week, noting portrayals of families, minority women, and individuals with disabilities.
3. Which programs do you feel give the most realistic view of the "real world?"

THE MEDIA AND THEIR EFFECT ON BLACK WOMEN

Beth Rawles

The "double jeopardy" of being Black and female is nowhere more evident than in the area of mass communications, where the achievements, accomplishments, and struggles of the black woman are doubly invisible; moreover, when her image is seen, it is almost always doubly distorted and doubly negative. The black woman, through media imagery, has been victimized by the socialization process of being "shown and told" until she perceives herself as the antithesis of the American ideal: the blond, blue-eyed woman with attractive, regular features and a shapely body.

Identifying with the image of white femininity is an exercise in self-hate for black women. Identifying with the images of black femininity as portrayed by the media is just as bad. Positive models of black womanhood do not have to be invented. Their cultural past, in both African and American history, offers many positive images and models, information on which must be unearthed, collected, categorized, interpreted, published, and disseminated. Such an undertaking could have widespread effects resulting in the development of mainstream media projects that give balanced, in-depth, positive portrayals of black women and their contribution to history.

In the final analysis, it is not the fault of the media that bigoted attitudes and prejudices exist; those have been with us for centuries. Nonetheless, the media reflect and reinforce the myths and stereotypes which feed these attitudes and misinform whites about Blacks, as well as miseducating Blacks about Blacks. (2)

SOURCES: (1) Newsworthy, Maryland Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped; (2) "The Media and Their Effect on Black Women," Beth Rawles; (3) The Washington Woman, October, 1985.

DOES T.V. PORTRAY DISABILITIES REALISTICALLY?

Disabled people are portrayed in situation comedies, movies made for TV, dramatic series, children's programs, and even variety shows.

The question, then, that needs to be asked is, "Does television portray disabilities realistically?" Very often it does not. The frequency of disability portrayed on television is on the increase.

A study conducted by Byrd, Byrd, and Allen (1976) revealed some interesting information. A total of 256 programs depicting disability were aired during prime time in 1976. The Public Broadcasting Service aired 110 of the programs, followed by CBS, ABC, AND NBC.

Raw documentaries headed the list of program types, with 71 programs aired, followed by police dramas, movies, dramatic series, talk/interview shows, drama specials, situation comedies, variety musicals, religion, and telethons.

It is interesting to realize the larger number of disabilities being portrayed, and to note that the commercial networks are training the Public Broadcasting Service in airing programs with a disability theme. It also seems apparent that the most frequently used category of disability is emotional disturbance, which is a popular theme for police dramas, movies, and dramatic series.

The television industry needs to take a close look at its portrayal of disability. The power of the media as a tool for learning is immense. Television needs to reflect the realities of the disabilities it portrays from day to day and week to week.

What can consumers do to encourage realistic programming? Be sensitive to misrepresentations of a disability.

As concerned consumers, we can make a concerted effort to become knowledgeable and aware of a variety of disabilities, and how these disabilities affect people. Let your voices be heard by the television networks. Write the producers of the program. It is precisely this kind of feedback which reaches those in charge of programming, and lets them know of areas that need to be improved. Also, make sure you support airing of programs which you feel will help educate. (1)

A family scene from "The Cosby Show."

Families on TV: A Reality Gap

Family television shows such as *Ozzie and Harriet* and *Leave It to Beaver* have given place to *Webster*, *The Cosby Show*, and *Punky Brewster* as reflections of the American family. But are these new shows any more accurate models of contemporary American life?

No, says the National Commission on Working Women in a new report entitled, *Prime Time Kids: An Analysis of Children and Families on Television*. Sally Steenland, author of the study, says television is still "a medium that is basically out of touch with the daily lives of real people."

The report analyzed all prime time network programs during the 1984-85 season portraying families, and found that the programs made frequent departures from statistical "reality." Nearly half the families on television were coded in the report as upper middle class or wealthier; in reality the actual median annual income for families with two working parents is $30,000. Single mothers on television were coded as middle class or wealthier – in reality 69 percent of households run by women are impoverished. More than half the television children live with their fathers as single parents. In fact, 90 percent of children in single-parent homes live with their mothers, who average $9,000 a year. No black children on television (except those on *The Cosby Show*) live with their natural parents, and 80 percent are upper middle class or above in fact, one out of two black children lives in poverty.

The report also notes that few shows, *The Cosby Show* being an exception, portray adults and children in conventional family roles, with the parent as guide or counselor. Instead, children are depicted as having more savvy or insight than the adults (*Webster* is an example).

Commission chair Alexis Herman, who issued the report, says, "American viewers deserve more from this medium than repetitious portrayals of affluent families where mothers work as spies, corporate presidents, and oil tycoons." (3)

– Ruben Bonilla

THE MEDIA: POTENTIAL FOR INFLUENCE

TELEVISION

Americans, mainly the very young, the poor, and the old, tune into television about seven hours and eight minutes a day, according to A.C. Nielsen statistics for 1984.

Between the ages of 2 and 65, the average person will watch *nine* full years of television.

By the time an average student completes high school, s/he will have:

spent 15,000 hours in a classroom; and

17,000 hours in front of a TV;

witnessed an estimated 18,000 murders, and

watched 350,000 commercial messages, or 2800 per year.

More than 85 million U.S. households, or 98% of all homes, own television sets (more than have indoor plumbing or telephones). About 55% of these households have more than one set.

Television is the primary source of news and information for America. Roper polls show 67% of Americans identify television as the main source of news and 53% consider television the most believable news source.

An estimated 479 million radio sets in the US; 74% are in homes and 26% are outside the homes (predominantly in cars). The average household has 5.7 radio sets.

NEWSPAPERS

Newspapers are read in 75% of all US households, according to the newspaper trade association. Two out of 3 adults read a newspaper every day and 9 out of 10 adults read at least one newspaper every week.

A recent report by the Northeast-Midwest Institute shows, however, that 60 million adult Americans cannot read the front page of a newspaper. Illiteracy has reached all-time high levels in the US with 1 in 5 adults unable to read. The 1985 report shows 16% of White adults, 44% of Blacks and 56% of Hispanics are "total, functional or marginal non-readers."

Newspapers are called by some, "the media of elites." Nevertheless, the industry is an important target for trends, public opinion leaders and in-depth coverage of issues.

In 1984, 1,715 daily newspapers were published in the US with a combined circulation of 63 million readers. The majority of these newspapers are the only local dailies in the city.

An additional 7,604 weekly newspapers are published in the United States, with a circulation of nearly 49 million readers.

An estimated 175 newspapers are published for a predominately Black readership and an estimated 75 are written in Spanish or for Hispanic audiences.

SOURCE: Woman's Media Campaign, NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund, October, 1985

By Susan Shaffer
The Mid-Atlantic Center
for Sex Equity

IMAGES OF FEMALES AND MALES ON TELEVISION

I) Directions: Every time you watch TV, you learn something about what it means to be a male or female. What you learn is not necessarily like the real lives of most adults. Similarly, the media stereotypes the kinds of careers that are acceptable for men or women. You can ask yourself, "Does being a man or woman have any effect on how well a person can perform in this particular occupation?"

Take a closer look at the images of boys and girls and women and men commonly created by the media. Discuss TV using the charts below. Share your findings about sexism in television with the class.

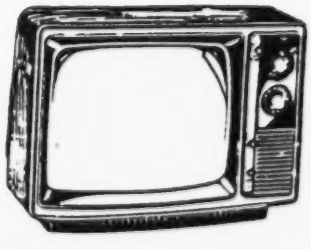
A. What TV Tells You

Watch for two hours; then complete the following exercise. Repeat this activity, and see what pattern emerges.

Show	Character(s)	Sex	Role or Occupation

Commercial	Character(s)	Sex	Role or Occupation

What did you learn from this exercise?



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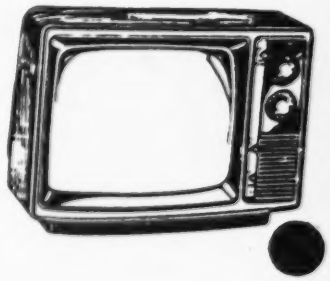
IMAGES OF FEMALES AND MALES ON TELEVISION
(Continued)

B. TV for Children

On Saturday morning, watch the children's shows and commericals. What do they tell you about differences between boys and girls? Record the following information below.

Commercial or Show	Character	Sex	Product Advertised or Character's Activity

What careers do commercials seem to encourage boys to pursue through their play?



What career options are shown for girls through play?

Have any of the advertisers shown girls playing with trucks, building materials or other "boy-oriented toys"?

Yes No If yes, which?

Have any of the advertisers shown boys playing with dolls, toy appliances or other "girl-oriented toys"?

Yes No If yes, which?

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

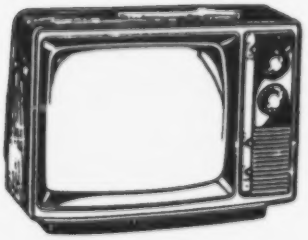
1. Read the articleson the front and back of this page.
2. What responsibility does the media have in presenting non-stereotypical programs? What responsibilities do parents have in monitoring and/or changing media images?
3. Select one strategy from the Action Guide on the back of this page and implement that strategy.

Fighting TV Stereotypes

The "scalp-hunting Indian"...the "Mexican bandit"...the "crotchety old man"...the "buxom black mama"...the "inscrutable Oriental"...the "helpless female"...all images that are now part of a more prejudiced past, right? Wrong. Minorities and women have been protesting these tired stereotypes for years. Yet they're all still there in living color on the TV screen, teaching children lessons about the world that countless speeches about racial harmony and sexual equality could scarcely correct.

If television is a window on the world, it is the only window through which many children can see people who are different from themselves: people of other races, religions, or ethnic heritages, people with different accents. Yet most television, especially commercial TV, closes the window on diversity.

What kind of message is TV sending by leaving those who are "different" out of the picture? What does it teach the young Chicano if the Hispanic characters on television are most often criminals? Equally important, what does it teach the young white child about Hispanics—especially if he has no personal contact with them to help him form his own opinions?



What the Research Says

Television, to be blunt about it, is basically a medium with a mind closed to the swiftly moving currents of tomorrow. The networks have erected an electronic wall around the status quo.
—Jack Gould, former columnist, The New York Times

All television is educational TV to young viewers, giving them an understanding of the way people should be treated. Young people are watching television at all hours of the day and night, not just during the Saturday morning cartoon blitz. Nielsen statistics reveal that children aged six to 11 do fully 30% of their TV viewing during so-called prime-time hours.

How does TV portray the elderly, racial minorities, and women? According to Michigan State University Professor Bradley S. Greenberg's *Life on Television*, the elderly are scarce on the small screen:

- Only 3% of all characters are in the 65-and-over group; a disproportionate number of these are male.

The 1982 National Institute of Mental Health report, *Television and Behavior*, reviewed a decade of research on television, finding:

- Men outnumber women 3 to 1. TV women are more passive and less achievement-oriented than men; some 70% of the women on TV do not hold jobs outside the home (this at a time when 53.1% of all American women have joined the labor force).
- Blacks and Hispanics are cast mainly in situation comedies, and even then only in a very few shows. Both groups are more likely to be portrayed as unemployed, or in unskilled jobs.

A 1981 study by Brigham Young University researchers showed that the proportional representation of minorities in TV comedies and dramas has actually *declined* over the last decade. Yet minorities are the fastest growing segment of the U.S. population. Why are so many of them all but invisible on TV?

Came the revolution. And went the revolution. And Saturday morning children's programming on the three commercial networks is pretty much back at ground zero, improved only by a few hard-won cosmetic changes.
—Tom Shales, TV critic, The Washington Post

If prime-time TV slights women and minorities, children's television offers an even more slanted view of society. In *Representations of Life on Children's Television*, Boston University Professor F. Earle Barcus concluded that in commercial programming specifically designed for children there are fewer minorities and females, and more stereotypes about them, than in adult television. The Barcus study, conducted for ACT in 1981, found that:

- Out of a total of 1145 characters in the programs studied, only 22% were female. They were portrayed as younger, more dependent, and less active than males.
- Only 3.7% of all characters were black, 3.1% were Hispanic, and 0.8% were Asian; one American Indian appeared. (By contrast, the latest census counted 11.7% blacks, 6.4% Hispanics, 1.5% Asians, and 0.6% Native Americans among 226.5 million Americans.)
- Of all characters with speaking parts, 57.5% were white, and 33.8% were animals, robots, or other non-humans.

When an animal is more likely than a black to have a speaking role, it's time to take a closer look at the television our children are watching.

SOURCE: Fighting TV Stereotypes, An ACT Handbook, Newtonville, Mass. 198

(Continued on next page)

Changing the System

We are an unfinished item on America's agenda. It is our task to involve and engage ourselves in the struggle to force our country to recognize its best potential.
—Actor Ossie Davis

Minorities and women who have made it into television know how hard it can be to scale the walls that insulate the industry. To help others make their way, they have banded together to set up new "old boy networks".

- The National Black Media Coalition runs a media clearinghouse and an EEO resource center, and counsels minority media investors.
- Minorities in Cable and New Technologies holds workshops to increase minority participation in alternative technologies.

Impetus for change has come from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting as well:

- The National Black Programming Consortium sponsors an annual competition—with a Children's/Teen category—for notable TV programs and films reflecting black concerns.
- The National Asian American Telecommunications Association produces radio and TV series and serves as a clearinghouse for information about Asian media professionals.
- Public TV and radio stations controlled by women and minorities are eligible for CPB grants, as are female and minority public TV employees wishing to upgrade their skills.

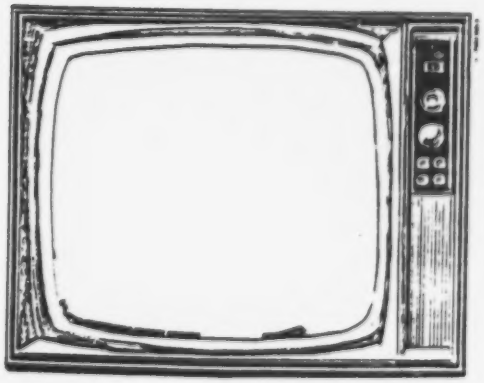
It's not only national organizations that can effect change; a lot can be done on the local level. WETA-TV in Washington, D.C., for example, has provided solid training through its minority internship and minority film laboratory projects. Broadcasters can watch out for stereotypes on network-fed programs and choose to air alternative material. Local broadcasters and cablecasters can promote positive images by turning to unexplored sources for programming ideas: African poetry, Italian folk tales, local ethnic festivals. And media employees can let the community, and the press, know of obstacles they meet in getting balance and accuracy into local programming.

If we want our children to grow up without the prejudice that has stained so many of our generation, and we want the educational achievement of our children to be as great as possible, then why have we ignored the inexpensive chance to reach children over television?
—Former Vice President Walter Mondale

There are many ways we all can work toward more and better portrayals of minorities and women on children's television. Getting involved in the cable franchising process is one step—making sure that cable systems provide programming for, and by, young people and minority and women's groups. Businesses can underwrite programming for local broadcast or cablecast that aims at erasing stereotypes, and companies can pool their resources to set up job training or scholarship programs.

Viewers can talk back to the TV industry. Protests can be effective; praise is equally important. Parents, educators, religious groups, and youth groups can encourage children to question TV's view of the world.

The TV industry can't know how viewers feel if the lines of communication are closed. Opening them up, and speaking out about television's portrayal of women and minorities, is not only our right. It's our responsibility to our children, and to their future.



Fighting TV Stereotypes An Action Guide

For children, seeing is believing. How can we improve TV's messages?

The TV industry can:

- Increase diversity in programming of all kinds. Children need to see characters who just happen to be black or Hispanic, as well as dramas and documentaries that focus on racial issues.
- Hire and promote minorities and women, especially to decision-making positions.
- Establish recruitment and training programs and scholarships to open the doors in all branches of the field: writing, production, news reporting, management.
- Actively solicit programming ideas, scripts, and onscreen talent that reflect America's multiethnic, multicultural nature.
- Provide access to community groups to ensure a minority voice on cable, low-power, and local broadcast TV.

The business community can:

- Underwrite children's programs that reflect the interests and showcase the talents of minorities and women.
- Support public television as a valuable TV alternative.
- Fund education and promotion campaigns to develop new audiences and encourage community involvement.
- Pool resources to sponsor scholarships and recruitment and training programs to give the handicapped, women, and minorities a start in television.
- Help finance minority ownership of broadcast, cable, and low-power stations and other TV technologies.

All of us can:

- Watch TV with our children and talk about the role models and stereotypes television provides.
- React to what children see on the screen. Call, visit, or write to station managers, producers, writers, and advertisers to applaud, criticize, or suggest new ideas. Encourage children to speak out as well.
- Become involved with cable in the community. Get in on the negotiations to make sure that children are served and that programming reflects local ethnic flavor and minority-group concerns. Urge young people to take advantage of the chance to make their own programming for public access channels.
- Support policies at the local, state, and national levels that ensure fair representation for women, handicapped, the elderly, and racial and ethnic groups—in television and in society at large.

Action for Children's Television
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Massachusetts 02160
(617) 527-7870

TO DO:

1. Watch several television programs and use the checklist at the right to evaluate their portrayal of women.

2. Write to the networks and let them know your reactions and opinions. (Addresses are on the back of this page)

You can Rate TV Shows

As part of a public education campaign to encourage TV viewers to pay close attention to the shows they watch, the Commission has published "The Working Woman's Scorecard to a Better TV Season," a sheet of 10 questions viewers should ask themselves as they watch televison.

According to Elizabeth Koontz, "This scorecard helps us all monitor female characters on TV—what they look like, how they behave. Then we can give our own ratings to this season's programs and make sure our ratings have an impact on theirs." She encouraged women to write letters to their local stations and to the networks, criticizing those shows that insult women and praising programs which are well-done.

SOURCE: National Commission on Working Women, Washington, D.C.

National Commission on Working Women

THE WORKING WOMEN'S SCORECARD TO A BETTER TV SEASON

The next time you watch a television program, ask yourself the following questions:

(1) Are there any regular women characters on this show? How many?

(2) About how old are they? What is their race? Are any disabled women shown?

(3) Are they married or single? Do they have any children?

(4) What kind of home or apartment do they live in?

(5) Are the women on this show rich, middle class, or poor? Where do they get their income?

(6) Do these women have paying jobs? What kind? Do they ever have financial difficulties? Does the program ever show them at work?

(7) Some female TV characters don't have paying jobs. How do these women spend their time? What does the program show them doing?

(8) Do the women on this TV program have the same kinds of problems and good times as you or are their lives quite different?

(9) How do the male and female characters behave on this show?

- Who shows more leadership?
- Who interacts more with children?
- Who talks the most?
- Who is more violent?
- Who is smarter?
- Who has more friends?

(10) Most TV programs contain relationships between men and women. On this show, when men and women work together, what are their relationships like? Do they involve:

- Romance
- Conflict
- Violence
- Sex
- Friendship
- Competition

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Elementary/Secondary

WOMEN & THE MEDIA

VOICE YOUR OPINION

Write to the following network directors or local stations to voice your opinions regarding how women are portrayed on television or about women's roles on news and public interest programs.

NATIONAL

ABC
Leonard Goldenson, Chairman
1330 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019

CBS
Thomas Wyman, Chairman
51 West 52nd Street
New York, NY 10019

NBC
Grant Tinker, Chairman
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
Mark Fowler, Chairman
1919 M Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20554

LOCAL

Channel 2--WMAR
6400 York Road
Baltimore, MD 21212

Channel 11--WBAL
3800 Hooper Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21211

Channel 13--WJZ
Television Hill
Baltimore, MD 21211

Channel 20--WDCA
5202 River Road
Bethesda, MD 20016

Channel 22/67--WMPT
Maryland Center For Public Broadcasting
11767 Bonita Avenue
Owings Mills, MD 21117

Channel 45--WBFF
3500 Parkdale Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21211

HBO(Home Box Office)
Marquee Television Network
12303 Twinbrook Parkway
Rockville, MD 20852

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the summary of the Nationa National Commission on Working Women's Survey of the portrayal of women on television in 1984. What conclusions did the Commission draw? What does this organization want to happen in the future.
2. What are your feelings about the way women are shown on television? Does TV show a "fantasy" or "real" view of women?
3. What changes would you like to see in how women are portrayed on television?
4. Analyze some new shows and discuss your findings (use the RATE SHOWS activity in this packet.)

THE PICTURE IMPROVES:

A LOOK AT THE 1984 TELEVISION SEASON

Commission Releases New Report on 1984 Television Season

On December 5, the Commission released its annual report critiquing the new shows of the fall television season. The report is one in a series issued by NCWW since 1982, and documents the similarities and disparities between the lives of real life working women and their television counterparts.

This year NCWW was happy to report some positive changes in how working women were depicted on television. NCWW sees these changes as steps towards closing the large image gap documented in past years. For example, the 1983 Commission critique blasted a television season that was overwhelmingly "white, young and professional" in terms of female characters. While noting that this distorted image has not yet disappeared from the screen, the Commission applauded the 1984 season because, according to this year's research, "there are more women characters, more minorities, new family structures, job diversity, new roles for men, and a focus on issues of interest to women."

Report Highlights

☐ RACE: In 1984 there are more minority female TV characters than there were last season (12 in 1984, three in 1983). This year there are 10 black female characters on new shows, as opposed to one last year (*Hotel*). There is one Asian female character (*E/R*) and one Hispanic female on new programs (*Miami Vice*). Out of 67 female TV characters on the new fall shows, 82% are white and 18% minority. Last year 93% were white, 7% minority.

☐ OCCUPATION: Seventy-six percent of all adult female TV characters in new programs have jobs outside the home. Most are concentrated in professional occupations such as lawyer or doctor, and there is a dramatic increase this year in female entrepreneurs and business owners (11%).

In real life, working women are concentrated in clerical and service jobs (51%). However, on this season's new shows, only 12% of female characters work in those occupations.

The number of homemakers continues to decline on television, from a peak of almost half of all female characters in the early 70s to 6% in 1984.

☐ AGE: In 1984 female TV characters are still younger than women in real life. On this season's new shows, 66% of all female characters are between 20 and 40 years old, although in reality women under 40 constitute only half of the female population. However, older women are starting to appear in slightly growing numbers. Ten percent of all female characters this season are 40-59, and many of them work outside the home as nurses, writers, court clerks, administrative assistants, and self-employed executives. In addition, the lead character of *Murder, She Wrote* is an older woman who is independent, clever, and successful.

☐ SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS: This season's new shows continue the trend toward upper middle class and wealthy characters. Of all the season's new programs, only two contain working class or poor female characters (*Punky Brewster, Dreams*). Even shows whose characters are portrayed as middle class have environments and lifestyles which suggest wealth. For example, the Cosby's and their children live in a large brownstone house in Manhattan, a single mother on *Who's the Boss?* has live-in domestic help, and the blue collar workers on *Dreams* have expensive clothes and musical equipment.

☐ MARITAL STATUS: There is an increase of divorced female TV characters in 1984; they account for 10% of all women on television. All but one work outside the home. There is also an increase of female characters who are widowed on new shows (9%). However, single, never-married female TV characters still comprise the majority of all women on television; they are 55% of the total this year. Married female TV characters account for only 16% of all women on television; 73% of them have jobs outside the home.

☐ MALE/FEMALE RATIO: There are more female characters in new shows this year than ever before. Out of 143 new TV characters, 67 (47%) are female. In fact, on NBC there are more female than male characters on this season's new shows (51%). Ten years ago, women on television were outnumbered by men three to one.

In spite of these significant changes, many of this season's characters and plots are still stereotypical and strongly reminiscent of the past. For example, the norm for female characters remains the young, white, and single woman. The "female-as-victim" ingredient in action/adventure shows is still thriving and most shows still have all-white casts.

Copies of the report "The Picture Improves: A Look at the 1984 Television Season," are available from NCWW for $5.00 prepaid. Make checks payable to NCWW

AN ANALYSIS OF FEMALE TV CHARACTERS ON PROGRAMS PREMIERING IN 1984

National Commission on Working Women 2000 P Street, NW Suite 508 Washington, DC 20036

SOURCE: Women at Work, National Commission on Working Women, Winter, 1985

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TO DO AND DISCUSS

1. Read the article about the ALICE Awards.
2. Which shows on television do you think best portray women in a positive manner?
3. Nominate your own favorite shows about working women for an ALICE by writing a letter to the National Commission on Working Women, 2000 P Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

WOMEN AT WORK

The National Commission On Working Women
Winter 1985

1984 Broadcast Awards
Honor Nation's Best TV And Radio Shows on Working Women

Twenty-eight television and radio shows on working women's issues won awards for excellence in this year's Women at Work Broadcast Awards competition. Producers and writers of the winning shows were honored at a gala luncheon attended by 250 people in Washington on December 5. NCWW Chair Alexis Herman, and Commissioners Linda Lavin and Betty Thomas hosted the event.

The winning programs in six categories, including television news, entertainment, radio documentaries and news features, explored such issues as pay discrimination, sexual harassment, and the impact of new technologies in the workforce. Among this year's top winners were: NBC's "A Matter of Sex," the made-for-TV movie based on the true story of eight valiant women who went on strike against a small mid-Western bank over unequal pay and unfair promotions; "Poverty Has a Woman's Face," a TV news series from WTVD-TV in Durham, N.C. about the alarming increase nationwide of the number of women living at poverty level; and a WCBS-TV editorial recommending that New York City support the concept of equal pay for jobs of comparable worth. First place winners received "Alice" awards, crystal statuettes named after the famous television character, which were provided for the competition by Avon Products, Inc.

In her remarks at the luncheon, Linda Lavin credited news shows, like those winning this year's awards, as the driving force behind changes in the broadcast industry. Lavin said, "The news is getting through that women are making news. When a single mother who went to work sewing beads on dresses in New York City's garment district can dream of a future for her daughter...and see that daughter nominated to the second highest office in this country, that fuels all of our imaginations. It is the feminization of the American dream." Lavin asked the writers and producers present to continue to "see beyond the stereotypes into the real stories of women's lives."

Since the Commission created the Women at Work Broadcast Awards six years ago to focus media attention on the women it represents, over 1,300 entries in the competition have been reviewed, and over 125 awards have been presented. This year's competition was the most rigorous to date, with over 300 programs competing for awards.

SOURCE: Women at Work
The National
Commission on
Working Wo[illegible],
Winter, 19[illegible]

"Cagney & Lacey" Renewed

Ethel Williams, Executive Director of the D.C. Commission for Women, presents official "CAGNEY & LACEY DAY" proclamation to actors, Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly, as NOW President Judy Goldsmith looks on.

Cagney and Lacey are back. CBS Entertainment announced in late April that "Cagney & Lacey" and "Kate and Allie"—two prime time television programs with strong female leads—will return to the Monday night line up in the fall.

NOW members across the country who wrote letters and organized activities to promote "Cagney & Lacey" can take special pride in the show's return.

In response to massive viewer protest of the show's cancellation last year, CBS renewed the series on a trial basis for seven episodes this spring. Both "Cagney & Lacey" and the new "Kate and Allie" did very well in the ratings, consistently ranking in the top 15 network programs.

Sharon Gless and Tyne Daly, co-stars of "Cagney & Lacey," came to Washington, D.C. in April as part of a 10-day tour to promote the show.

NOW President Judy Goldsmith introduced the actresses to the American Film Institute and audience following a special screening of an episode focusing on pornography. Goldsmith called the return of "Cagney & Lacey" an "extraordinary" event, adding, "these women have given us strong role models, real women we can identify with."

NOW initiated a successful letter writing campaign to CBS executives in December, 1983. Goldsmith said, "we got rather good at writing letters for the ERA, and we are pleased that we were able to use those skills to help get the show back on the air. We have every intention of seeing that it stays there. In this critical year, "Cagney & Lacey" provides strength and inspiration."

D. C. Mayor Marion Barry proclaimed April 12 "CAGNEY & LACY DAY," citing the "positive and realistic presentation of the difficult and dangerous duties being performed by police women."

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the article by Dorothy Uhnak, a policewoman, analyzing television's portrayal of women as law enforcement officers. Why does the author feel that Cagney and Lacey is the most realistic program? What stereotypes have other programs shown? Watch TV programs with policewomen and discuss your observations regarding portrayal of men and women working as police officers.

2. Read the article "Cagney and Lacey Renewed." Why did groups and individuals protest the cancellation of this show? What techniques did groups use to influence the renewal of this program? What might you do to work to have a program taken off the air or kept on the air?

I'D WALK THROUGH A DARK ALLEY WITH CAGNEY OR LACEY BEHIND ME'

STUDENT ACTIVITY
Middle/Secondary

A policewoman-turned-novelist has strong feelings about lady cops and how they're presented on TV

By Dorothy Uhnak

In 1955, I was one of 10 women members of the New York City Transit Police Department. Our assignment, in plainclothes, was the same as our male partners'. We patrolled, investigated and made on-the-spot arrests ranging from molesters to pickpockets to pocketbook snatchers to juvenile delinquents; from fare beaters to armed robbers; from degenerates to armed rapists. The public was, by and large, unaware of our existence.

When I was assaulted by an armed rapist and managed to disarm and capture him, I became the property of the media. No one like me had ever been seen working with Joe Friday on *Dragnet*: all "police-type" women on TV were fat, surly uniformed guards whose only function seemed to be to walk female prisoners into and out of the room at the pleasure of the male officers. The public perception of me and the work I did reflected my own experience with non-police friends. The New York Journal-American ran a congratulatory editorial: DOROTHY'S LITTLE, BUT OH MY! The New York World-Telegram's editorial was headed: NEVER UNDERESTIMATE THE POWER OF A WOMAN.

It was not until the civil-rights and women's lib movements that women were finally offered the same opportunities as men in law enforcement. It seemed impossible to men of my generation that one day a woman might be their superior officer. It would never happen. Of course, it did happen as more and more young women were qualified as police officers.

In the last few years, women police officers have appeared with great frequency on TV. It seems that whenever the writers want to emphasize the fact that a woman is "strong," they make her a cop. Or their idea of a cop. Whether in the daytime or the nighttime lineup, there seems to be little understanding of who a woman law officer is.

Then along came *Cagney & Lacey*.

At last! To a very great extent, this is what it looks like, feels like, sounds like to be a police officer. Male or female.

The team is wonderfully balanced: two very different women of disparate backgrounds, different outlooks, who might never have selected each other as friends, but who have ended up as partners. No matter what their differences, they respond immediately and completely when the transformation is required from two individuals into one team. Their relationship is representative of a typical *good* partnership. The personality clashes that occur are normal between any two people who work together closely on a job that is often tedious, exhausting, boring, but may suddenly turn into a life-death situation. What is really extraordinary is the way their differences are so clearly established, and yet we know without question that they can rely on each other completely.

I think there is a greater leeway for TV writers to show qualities of compassion through women officers. They feel more comfortable allowing vulnerability to be a part of a woman's character. In a way, I think this will lead to a greater freedom in expressing the same feelings on the part of men officers, who traditionally have had to keep the tough mask in place in public, but who do harbor many mixed

The important fact to me about *Cagney & Lacey* is that we are shown a couple of complex, capable, caring and intelligent police officers at work and they just *happen* to be women. The same scripts, cast with male leads, would still play. That is authenticity and shows a respect for reality. (It is probably worth noting here that of the 22 episodes of *Cagney & Lacey* that will be seen this season, 15 were written or co-written by women.)

I am delighted and grateful that CBS had the good sense to return this program to the air. I'd walk through a dark alley with Cagney or Lacey behind me. That is the ultimate compliment from one police officer to another. (END)

SOURCES: NOW Times, June, 1984
TV Gu[illegible] Feb. 2[illegible]1985

William A. Whiteford lends a supporting arm to the 73-year-old leading lady of "Living with Grace." The documentary movingly shows the effects of an affliction of the brain commonly confused with senility in senior citizens.

TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the article about the filming of a documentary written and produced by Maryland filmmaker Susan Hadary Cohen.
2. What is a "documentary?" What role can the media play in informing the public of important issues and events through documentary films?
3. Name some topics related to women in government, law, and the media that might be appropriate subject matter for a documentary. Select the topic of greatest interest to you. Is your topic about an event or person of the past or the present? Where could you go to locate resources and information to prepare your documentary?
4. Produce a film videotape, or slide/tape documentary about a person, event, or organization in your community related to women in government, law, or the media.

Portrait of a good, kind woman set adrift by Alzheimer's disease

By Susan Hadary Cohen and William A. Whiteford

Editor's note: This article tells of the filming of "Living with Grace," which won the 1983 Grand Prize (and First Prize in its category) at the International Rehabilitation Film Festival. (Previous winners were "Best Boy" and "Elephant Man.")

The trilogy of which the film is a part explores the lives of the elderly, their medical problems, their psychological response to aging, and their instinct to survive with dignity.

"Living with Grace" will be shown nationally on public television . . . It is also being syndicated internationally and for cable TV.

Glenn Kirkland, Grace's husband, is president of the Maryland Alzheimer's Association. (Also see PERSONAL REFLECTIONS of Susan Hadary Cohen).

For several months we had been documenting the life of Grace, a woman living in a zone of timelessness, in a world without memory. At first, we had been skeptical about such an undertaking, but as footage accumulated, we found that we were succeeding. With our camera, we were leaving the world of reality, capturing an experience remote and alien to normal, rational human life. We were documenting, from the perspective of the afflicted, a condition called Alzheimer's disease, a form of dementia.

None of our pre-production research had prepared us for our first encounter with Grace. Consumed with panic and confusion, she watched our approach from behind the screen door of her home in Bethesda, her eyes dominated by unmasked fear.

For weeks before introducing a camera, we carefully observed her behavior, her extreme emotional swings, her confused reactions, her life with no short-term memory. We noted her interactions with her husband, how he managed her in her difficult moods of crying, depression, and anger.

At times Grace was terrified of the camera. She would shake her fist at it, stick out her tongue, and stamp her feet. At times she was perfectly content to be filmed. But most frequently, she was totally unaware of the camera's presence. At these times, unknowingly, she shared with complete openness her confused behavior, her world without time.

As producers of documentaries at the Baltimore campus (UMAB), we often follow one person for an extended period of time, establishing a close rapport with the individual. This rapport is essential as we explore the intimate core of a person's existence. To establish this rapport with Grace required us to be constantly reassuring, showing her that we were her friends.

As our camera documented Grace, we found that we were drawn to her. We could not help but feel a compassion for her struggle to regain control. She would ask questions trying to locate herself in time. "Is it dinner time? What day is it?"

Under her confusion we found a warm, loving person, a person who had forgotten the etiquette of social behavior, but who still had the instincts of kindness and giving and who often laughed and smiled. On a good day, she would show her affection by opening her refrigerator and offering us the contents. On the last evening of filming, she presented us with a banana and an orange.

We were never sure if Grace was becoming more comfortable with us, or if it was just our becoming more comfortable with her. Our uneasiness with the situation was replaced with a growing compassion and concern for Grace. The closer we got to her, the more we realized the tragedy of her situation, the cause of her often seemingly bizarre behavior, confusion, frustration, and anger.

Susan Hadary Cohen produced and wrote the award-winning film.

We documented the skill and patience her husband demonstrated in managing a wife with a slowly deteriorating mental condition for which there is no cure. Despite his already heavy burden, his cooperation with our filming was total.

As footage for the documentary accumulated, we found we were obtaining unusual material that would show insights into a tragic human dilemma. In addition, we had the usual interviews with specialists, doctors, and professionals describing national impact, clinical characteristics, and research efforts. Twelve hours of tape had to be edited into a half-hour format.

We decided to take an untraditional approach: instead of integrating footage of Grace with facts and figures and professional statements concerning her disease, we decided to present a video portrait of dementia from the perspective of the victim. Her reality would speak for itself. Our audience would know the tragedy of Alzheimer's disease from seeing the affliction firsthand. They would not forget Grace when they turned off their television sets. They would remember her face that echoed the turbulence of her being; her frantic energy; the tortured existence of a kind, good woman.

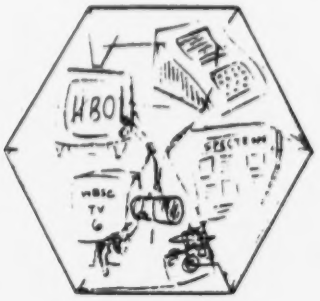
William A. Whiteford is the director/producer/cinematographer/editor of the film and Susan Hadary Cohen is the producer/writer. Both members of the physical therapy department at UMAB, they have also made films and tapes on allied-health professional training that are shown in more than 200 professional schools in the United States and in other schools abroad. The American Film Festival and the Gerontological Society of America are among the many groups that have awarded prizes to their films.

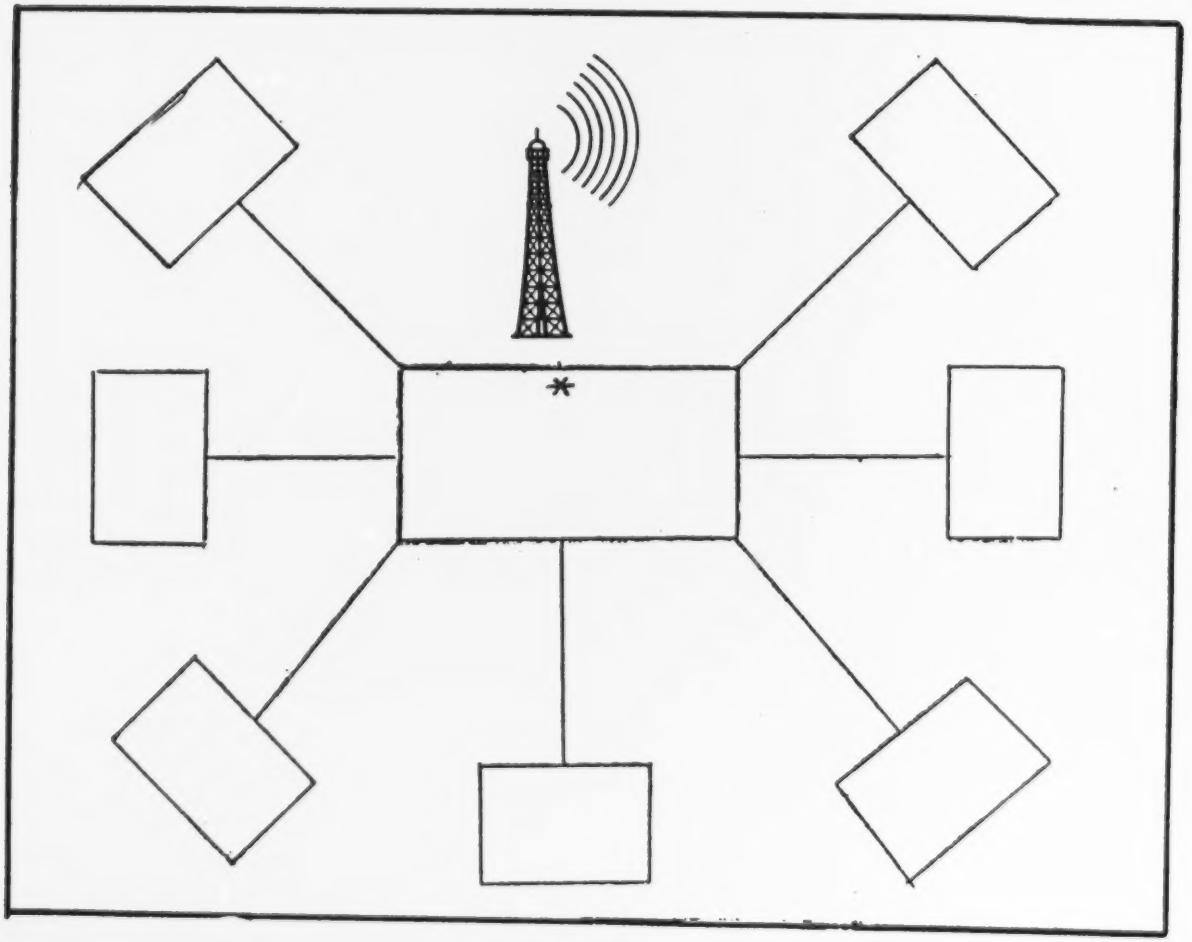
SOURCE: Maryland Today Magazine, University of MD, Spring, '84

MEDIA CAREER WEB

TO DO:

1. Select one career area of the media, such as newspapers, magazines, radio, or television and place the name of that area in the * rectangle below.
2. In each of the smaller boxes, write the name of a type of occupation you could choose in that field (example: NEWSPAPER--reporter).
3. Select one occupation from your web and find out more about it by talking to a school counselor or interviewing someone who is involved in that career.





The Power of the Printed Word

Much of what we believe and how we feel about persons with disabilities has been developed through the printed word. Unfortunately, most of what we have read in newspapers and in our literature has painted persons with disabilities in a negative and one-dimensional light. **Ms. Joy Pittman-Gurley,** reporter with the *Frederick News- Post,* through her newspaper articles, has taken many giant steps to change that negative image and turn things around. Her efforts were recognized by the *Maryland Governor's Committee* at their Awards Program on April 12, 1985, when she was presented with the 1985 "Media of the Year" Award.

In making the presentation, Awards Chairperson *Dr. John Strahan* stated:

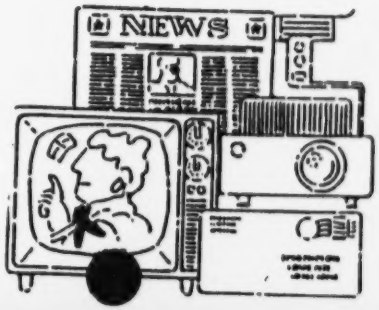
"Joy's many newspaper articles have had a positive impact in teaching her readers about the challenges faced by the disabled job seeker. She has shown that persons with disabilities want and are capable of employment not unemployment. Her efforts will do much to dispel the myths and misconceptions that have existed regarding persons with disabilities."

Joy's continued efforts to report accurately and fairly on the issues that affect persons with disabilities will do much to help the disabled citizens of our state win their struggles to become fully productive members of our society. There is much power in the printed word, and Joy's pen is being utilized as a mighty sword for all members of the disabled community.

Media

A number of women in media have been honored this award season. 1985 Black Communicators Awards went to **Doris McMillon,** WJLA-TV reporter and anchor, for excellence in presenting black issues and **Kathy Blunt,** host and producer of WDCA-TV's *Eye on Washington,* for her contribution to black business development . . . The National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences 1985 Emmy Awards have gone to a number of area women. At WJLA-TV winners include producers **Virginia Mielke, Gena Fitzgerald,** and **Phyllis Ward,** and photographer **Beverly Bryan.** At WDVM-TV winners were producers **Janet Harrell** and **Jeanne Bowers,** writer **Kathy Brisette-Minus,** set designer **Shelley Van Epps,** and sound person **Joan Waffle.** At WRC-TV winners include **Marijane Roark,** producer, and **Susan King,** reporter; at WTTG-TV, **Gertrude Houston,** producer, and **Christie Delisio,** editor; and at WHMM-TV, **Flemmie Kitrell,** producer . .

SOURCES: The Mainstreamer, Maryland Governor's Commission on Employment of the Handicapped, Spring, 1985



Ricki Green, executive producer of *Washington Week in Review;* **Linda Winslow,** an executive at *The MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour;* and **Sue Ducat,** producer, *Washington Week in Review,* won the American Bar Association's Silver Gavel Award . . . **Sheila Jack,** formerly Washington correspondent for Medill News Service, has joined WDVM-TV's *Eyewitness News* as researcher/associate producer of urban affairs issues . . . **Noreen Welle** has left *Automotive Executive* magazine to join *Builder* magazine as managing editor, and **June Fletcher** has been named features editor . . . **Jerilyn Ross,** associate director of Roundhouse Square Psychiatric Center in Old Town, is also now co-hosting *On Your Mind,* a new radio call-in talk show on psychology on WNTR-AM . . . **Ann Hagemann,** vice president for the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters, has been named president of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of American Women in Radio and Television, Inc. for 1985-86.

Kathy Blunt

SOURCE: The Washington Woman, September, 1985.

profile

Myra E. Barrer

1927 - 1978

Outstanding Contributions:

Myra Barrer's contributions to the promotion of equal rights and equal opportunities for women virtually speak for themselves. However, a brief sketch of her achievements reveals not only the growth of the women's movement but also provides a chronicle of early successes of the equal rights struggle. Myra Barrer's career as an early childhood specialist parallels her involvement as a Trustee of the Montgomery County Board of Education. Very early in the women's movement, Myra became a role model for her peers and for future generations of women. In 1970, she founded the first national independent newsletter on women's issues: "Women Today." The newsletter is dedicated to promoting sex equity in education, employment, health, labor, government, media, and international affairs. At its inception, the newsletter set a standard for objectivity and established a model for networking among women. Myra was the creator and publisher of the Directory of Women's Organizations and Leaders, a compendium of women's organizations and prominent women in the women's movement. The Directory was awarded the American Library Association's "outstanding reference book of the year" award. Myra also started and was editor of another unique and valuable reference source book, the Journal of Reprints of Documents Affecting Women, which contains official copies of court decisions, public laws, presidential orders and proclamations, and other relevant and precedent-setting documents that influence women's lives. Her contributions to women through her role as a journalist is acknowledged through the Myra E. Barrer Journalism Award, given to an American University graduating student whose work reflects Myra's devotion to the promotion of equal rights and equal opportunities for women. In addition, the main library of American University established the Myra E. Barrer Special Library Collection on Women. It is one of the largest dedicated libraries on women in the United States.

Myra Barrer's energies extended beyond the media into grassroots organizations and the "establishment." She helped found the Women's Political Caucus of Montgomery County, MD, and was an active member of Women in Communication, and was chairperson of its National Legislative Committee. She was also chair of the Advisory Committee of the Women's Banking Headquarters of the State National Bank of Maryland, and she was a member of the Montgomery County Ad Hoc Commission on the Status of Women. Her priorities, her values, her daily life -- all attest to her extraordinary generosity and willingness to improve the lives of women of all incomes, interests, and ages. Myra gave her peers tools by which they could educate themselves as well as memories of accomplishments undertaken together. Her legacies, therefore, are noted in the present, not the past, for they continue to enhance women's lives.

The Writer's A Woman, Redskins Are Her Beat

By MIKE JONES
Blade Staff Writer

The nation's capital, the city of cherry blossoms, goes bananas at this time each year as the Washington Redskins begin another season of tribal rites in the National Football League.

Although the eyes of Washington are on the Redskins each game day, the focus switches the next morning to the game's dissection by Christine Brennan, an Ottawa Hills High School graduate and the reporter who covers the Redskins for the Washington Post.

"I've always loved newpapers and I've always loved sports, and the job is like a dream come true," she said in an interview yesterday.

"Because of the interest in the Redskins, it's great exposure for a journalist. When you think that each Monday the President is probably reading your story . . ."

Miss Brennan developed an interest in journalism as co-editor of the Arrowhead, Ottawa Hills High School student newspaper, and later as a summer intern at The Blade in 1978 and 1979.

In 1980 she received a bachelor's degree in journalism from Northwestern University, and she worked that year as an intern at the Miami Herald. She earned her master's degree from Northwestern in 1981 and began covering sports for the Miami Herald later that year.

"In 1981 and 1982 I covered the University of Florida for the Herald. And the next year I was assigned to cover sports for the university. The next year I was assigned to cover the football team of the University of Miami."

As luck and a long pass would have it, the University of Miami won the college national championship that year after a win against Nebraska in the Orange Bowl.

In February the Washington Post contacted her about the possibility of working for them, but she waited because of a commitment to cover the Olympics for the Herald.

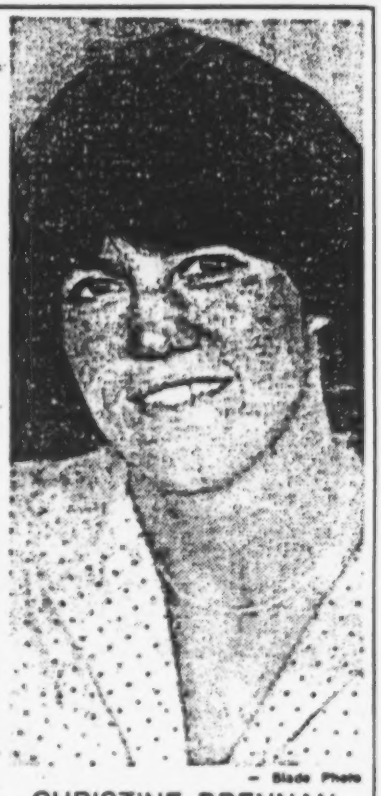
"That was probably my biggest thrill. I would have paid thousands of dollars just to be there, but I was being paid to watch all of these events and write about them."

Miss Brennan said she views her job as that of a journalist and doesn't consider her sex to be a serious drawback.

"I think that if a male sportswriter asks a dumb question he'll get a dumb answer, but if you let the players and coaches know that you know what you're doing, you'll get the answers you need as a sportswriter.

"The National Football League has a policy of open locker rooms for the press. I do get into the Redskins locker room right after a game, but I don't view it as anything important. I have a job to do and I have to meet a deadline."

"I also wonder sometimes if what I'm covering isn't frivolous, but I know it serves a variety of good purposes. I think I might eventually like to branch out into another area of reporting, but right now I'm enjoying what I do."



— Blade Photo

CHRISTINE BRENNAN

Being A Pioneer Isn't Easy

Collecting baseball cards, watching Rocket football games, and playing catch with her dad, Jim Brennan, longtime Lucas County Republican party chairman, provided Christine Brennan with the foundations needed for sports reporting, she says.

Her rapid success — from graduate school to the Washington Post in four years — was fueled, at least in part, by being a woman in a traditionally male field, she said in a speech last night at a meeting of the northwest Ohio chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

She said she sees herself as helping to pave the way for other women sportswriters by her meticulous attention to accuracy and diplomatic approach. But it isn't easy being a pioneer.

"I've been laughed at, yelled at, had bad jokes made about me," by the men she covers, she said.

She was banned from several locker rooms until this year, when the National Football League established an open locker policy after games, she said. Being left out in a cold stadium hallway while the pack of male journalists stuffed into the sweaty locker rooms made covering a team with depth and spontaneity even more difficult.

A begrudging compliment offered by men is the disparaging, " 'she's good for a girl . . .' you get that a lot," she said.

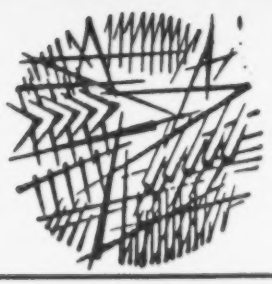
She also fields two common questions: "Do you get into the locker room and what do you see?" Her answers: "Yes, and not a whole lot."

Covering the Redskins is an all-consuming mission, she said, with months on the road with just a handful of days off throughout the season. But the long hours have a plus side — she gets lots of free time during the off-season.

Another advantage is the liberty of style that sportswriters are given.

"Sports pages feature some of the best writers today," and sportswriting is one of the finest ways to hone writing skills, she said.

SOURCE: The Blade, Toledo, Ohio
Sept. 18, 1985



profile

Brunson Communications Inc.

DOROTHY E. BRUNSON, PRESIDENT

Ms. Brunson started her career in 1960 in the print communications industry. By 1964, she had joined the broadcast side of the communications industry and by 1969 was assistant general manager of radio station WWRL, New York City. From 1973 to 1979 she served as corporate vice president and corporate general manager of Inner City Broadcasting Corporation. She left Inner City in 1979, to form her own broadcasting company which currently owns WEBB Radio in Baltimore, Maryland, WIGO Radio in Atlanta, Georgia, and WBMS Radio in Wilmington, North Carolina. In addition, Ms. Brunson (reps) sells advertising time for another six (6) radio stations.

Ms. Brunsons' awards for communications excellence and for being a "fighter" for the rights of people are extensive. Among them: the citation by the National Conference of Christians and Jews as one of the 50 outstanding women in America; Black Citizens for A Fair Media, as a leader and pioneer in radio and TV; the National Association of Media Women, Atlanta and New York Chapters, AWRT's (American Women in Radio &TV) historical recordings as the first black woman in America to buy her own station the first black woman general manager of a radio station, and the first black woman to co-own an advertising agency on Madison Avenue. On Three ocassions she has served as a panalist on business and communications at the White House. During 1984 the Life & Heritage Museum of Atlanta Georgia honored her as one of its early inductees and in 1985 Dollar & Sense Magazine along with Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., selected her as one of the top one hundred black business and professional women in the United States.

Ms. Brunson is listed in Who's Who in Black America various editions, Who's Who in Advertising, CORE-- Congress of Racial Equality's, Profiles In Leadership, Double Days Publishing, Careers For Black Women, New York City's Women Making History and many other articles and periodicals. She has lectured and spoken on business, economic development, affirmative action, communications, womens rights, religious and human issues throughout the nation. On several ocassions she has been a guest in Africa where she spoke on the need for a greater input by women into business and industry. Concurrently, Ms. Brunson serves on boards in three cities-New York, Atlanta and Baltimore, many of which emphasize economic development for women and minorities.

Ms. Brunson has two sons, holds a Bachelor of Science degree and sums up her living by quoting Ralph Waldo Emerson. "To laugh often and much; to win the respect of intelligent people and the affection of children; to earn the appreciation of honest critics and endure the betrayal of false friends; to appreciate beauty, to find the best in others; to leave the world a bit better, whether by a healthy child, a garden patch or a redeemed social condition; to know even one life has breathed easier because you lived. This is to have succeeded."

Connie Chung rises and shines

By Donna Shoemaker

New York

Connie Chung, JOUR '69, developed her nose for news the hard way. As a cub reporter for CBS — and the first Asian in network news — she joined the star-studded team of Walter Cronkite, Roger Mudd, and Dan Rather and reported on burglars, bunglers, politicos, and the decline and fall of Richard M. Nixon. She tells the tale: "I would hold a microphone up at a closed door, the door would open, and then I'd puke that microphone into his or her face and ask an untoward question.

"There was a myth during Watergate," she explains, her soft voice deepening as she imitates a gruff editor: "'Send Connie. She'll smile and get them to say anything and she'll get the story.'

"But the truth is, they would slam the door in my face just as quickly as in any other reporter's face. That's how my nose got so small — I used to have a nice nose until Watergate."

Connie Chung takes her tenacity and her talent in stride. Her flawless, porcelain appearance seems to dissolve into an earthenware ease, a naturalness and courtesy that incite adoration.

Last August, Connie Chung joined NBC in New York as the solo anchor of the half-hour "NBC News at Sunrise," the revamp of the unsuccessful lead-in to "Today." The 6 a.m. "Sunrise" newscast is updated and fed again to affiliates at 6:30 a.m. Chung has made the program one of the nicest ways to wake up since the invention of a cup of coffee.

Gerry Solomon, the affable executive producer of "Sunrise," says of Chung, "She is the heart and soul and personality of 'Sunrise.' Because it's an early morning program, it needs that special warmth and charm — and someone who has that dedication to covering news. She's an experienced news broadcaster and reporter."

In a 90-minute interview this fall, Chung graciously, candidly, and engagingly talked about TV journalism and the part she plays in it. The "Sunrise" staff had just moved into new quarters in NBC's Rockefeller Plaza headquarters. Chung's small, sparse office in the "Sunrise" suite is a quiet retreat from the lights, cameras, and action of the studio.

Chung wants nothing to do with the kind of TV anchor who delivers the news of war, crime, and scandal while sporting a glib grin and chattering inanely. "'Happy news,'" she states, "makes me want to throw up. I want to be normal and conversational and not slip into such carnalness. Generally, one of the greatest things you can do for people is just be normal."

That calm, collected look is deceiving; really, she says, half apologizing, half laughing, "I'm always asleep." No doubt that's related to having to rise at 3 a.m. Monday through Friday, working half of the night and a good chunk of the day. "Dracula time," she calls it. Once a "night person," Chung now may be one of the few national newscasters who has to stay up past her bedtime to catch the 7 p.m. news. Two days a week, she takes a nap and comes back to do the brief NBC "news digests" at 9 and 10 p.m. On Saturdays, she anchors the "NBC Nightly News." Sundays are for watching sports and reading magazines.

It's a world away from the seven years she spent in Los Angeles, first as a reporter, then as a very popular anchor for CBS's KNXT-TV, where she earned awards for her reporting on politics. In southern California, she could get up "at the crack of noon," have weekends off, and occasionally cruise in her sports car. But, she adds, "I was really held hostage at the anchor desk. I felt that, after a while there, I wasn't working hard enough.

With grace and gutsiness, credibility and hard work, Connie Chung, JOUR '69, has become a top journalist.

"People who anchor can fall into a trap. I don't want anyone to think that I'm a dummy anchor. I can rest on story laurels for 30 seconds, then I tell myself, 'Why don't you get off your tail and do something?'" Such shameful guilt and sloth last August prodded her to switch networks, coasts, and lifestyles to live in a Manhattan hotel (until she buys a condo) and commute by cab.

But, she says the NBC slot is the only way that "I can sink my teeth into some red meat" — that is, get back to reporting. She has been volunteering for assignments for the NBC nightly news. Having just completed two — a "soft" story on the final performance of "Chorus Line" and a "hard" news story on AIDS victims — she says she feels "fat and sassy."

Chung concedes that TV news has its limitations. "It treats events in such a fleeting fashion, a cursory way. We do lack depth. But we help shape opinion by providing a modicum of information. When it is honorable is when we're able to get directly to the source of information and bring it to the attention of the public." Vietnam was a prime example. "That war was brought home to the American people in a way that no other war had been; they saw blood on their television sets."

Chung sets her own standards. "No one would know if I slipped in at 6 a.m. and just read the news," she says. No one but herself, that is. She insists on writing at least the lead story and usually several others. "It's terribly important how we write it, so that it is accurate and unbiased." Her copy, she claims, "hums a little, but I have to really work to make it dance and sing."

Hard work is hardly "news" in the life of Connie Chung, who turned 37 in August. Born in Washington, D.C., she's the youngest of five daughters (and the only one not born in Nationalist China) in a family that values diligence.

She commuted from home while studying at the College Park campus (UMCP) from 1965-69. "All through high school, I was a very good student. I ran for student government, but that was the only divergence from studying. But my first two-and-a-half years at college, I was very decadent. I discovered a social life." Never one to mince words, she decides that "decadent" may need to be put into perspective: "I was still a goody-two-shoes." The photo in the 1966 yearbook of Chung as the freshman queen clearly shows the grace and intelligence that attracted admirers.

To earn money for college, she worked part-time at a Naval lab. "I used to edit massive volumes that they wrote for God-knows-what purpose. I didn't understand nary a word that they were writing about, but I would turn it into English and they were very grateful." She also wrote for *The Diamondback*, UMCP's independent student newspaper, and began to learn about broadcasting at WMUC-AM, the campus radio station. After veering from one major to another, she stuck with biology — at least until becoming a Capitol Hill intern the summer following her junior year. The excitement of politics and the media steered her into the College of Journalism.

A part-time job as a copy girl at WTTG (Metromedia's Channel 5 in Washington, D.C.) during her last semester turned into a full-time job after graduation. Chung made a rapid rise to news-room secretary, newswriter, then on-the-air reporter. When CBS decided it had better hire a few women reporters, she joined the "boys on the bus" in network news, working out of the CBS Washington bureau. There Chung rode the crest of some of broadcasting's finest moments: the 1972 presidential election (she covered George McGovern), Watergate, and the Nixon resignation and impeachment hearings. It was a heady time: "I knew everything. There's such a joy about being over-knowledgeable!" After Watergate, she was assigned to cover Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

Looking forward to reporting the 1984 presidential election, she comments: "It sounds corny, but history is made and shaped by politicians and leaders. I get such a kick and a charge about covering historical events and those who shape them." She admires Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Dr. Barbara McClintock, the late Anwar Sadat, and Menachem Begin for fighting for a dream. "I love watching those people, though I have always preferred to be wishy-washy rather than push for a cause."

Wishy-washy? Connie Chung? Aren't journalists supposed to be accurate? Maybe this introspective comment about her days in L.A. better sums up the drive that keeps Chung on-course: "I didn't like myself for being complacent. It was too comforting. I think a person needs some challenges. A person needs an edge." M

SOURCE: Maryland Today Magazine 1984
University of Maryland Spring

Meet

Mary Cliff

Traditions, WETA-FM

Mary Cliff has made her reputation at WETA the hard way: she earned it. Formerly a typist, Mary is now a producer/announcer of the Traditions program.

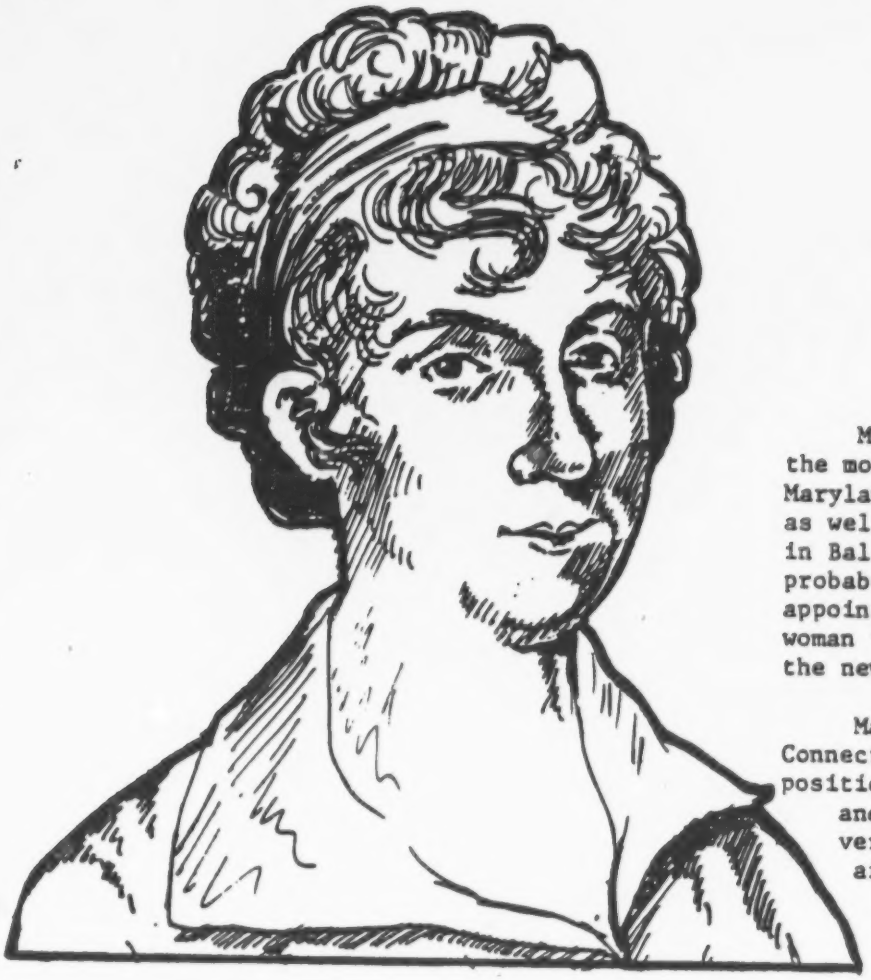
As Shop Steward with the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, she serves as liaison between the company and on-air staff for FM and television. Representing independent station staffs, she's on the Executive Board of the union local.

Mary is also a single mother, very proud of her kids. Gloria is a college sophomore and singer. CJ is a high school junior on this year's "It's Academic" team. Mary and the mortgage company own an eight-year-old Falls Church townhouse; she alone owns up to the 17-year-old Saab she drives. She's a member of the Saab club; they know where parts are.

Mary is proud of her independence, her family, her relationship with the Washington folk community, her own paragraph in the FCC tariffs, the local musicians broadcast agreement she worked on, and a lot of her radio productions. What other job could give you the opportunity to interview composer Virgil Thomson about salon life in Paris and Arlo Guthrie about his famous father within a couple weeks' time? And Mary loves talking to friendly listeners who call to comment or ask questions on a Saturday evening program.

WETA

profile



MARY KATHERINE GODDARD
1738-1816

Mary Katherine Goddard published the most influential newspaper in Maryland during the Revolutionary War, as well as functioning as postmistress in Baltimore from 1775 to 1780; probably the first woman to be appointed to that office and the only woman to hold such a position under the new American postal system.

Mary Goddard grew up in Connecticut in a family of respectable position. Her father was a physician and her mother seems to have been very well educated. In 1762, after her father's death, she and her mother moved to Providence, Rhode Island, to help William Goddard set up a printing press. The press seemed to be a family operation; after William left in 1765, the mother published the newspaper for several years and Mary Katherine learned the business. Later, the Goddard women sold the Providence press and moved to Pennsylvania where William was publishing the Pennsylvania Chronicle. Mrs. Goddard died in 1770.

William seems to have been a rather erratic character. In 1774, he moved to Baltimore to begin publishing the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. The paper appeared intermittently until 1774, when Mary Katherine moved to Baltimore. For the next nine years, from 1774 until 1783, Mary Katherine's name appeared alone on the masthead. During this time, despite the paper shortage caused by the war, the Maryland Journal kept Marylanders informed about the progress of the war. It even accomplished such journalistic "scoops" as printing for the first time in 1777 the Declaration of Independence with the names of the signers.

Mary Katherine also acted as postmistress of Baltimore during this period. In 1789, the Postmaster General told her to relinquish the post to John White. Mary Katherine fought this decision; over 200 prominent Baltimore businessmen signed a petition praising her worth and asking that she remain. She even appealed to the President. However, the official reply was that the job would now require too much travel for a woman to handle the job.

Mary retired to bookselling and storekeeping. In 1784 she had quarrelled with her brother and he had evidently bought her share of the Maryland Journal. She died in 1816 a respected businesswoman of Baltimore.

profile

ANNE CATHERINE HOOF GREEN

Public Printer 1720--1775

Anne Catherine Hoof Green is the first woman to be honored for selection in the Hall of Fame of the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association.

It was she who kept alive the Maryland Gazette in the turbulent years just before the Revolutionary War.

She was the widow of Jonas Green, who had learned printing under Benjamin Franklin and had become the official printer of the Province of Maryland in 1738. He began publication of the Maryland Gazette in 1745. (His newspaper was the second to bear that title; William Parks had begun the original Maryland Gazette, the first newspaper in the colony, in 1727 but suspended it in 1734 when he moved to Williamsburg.) Green's Gazette became one of the most important colonial newspapers. It was the only one in Maryland until 1773, and it played a key role in the "newspaper war on Britain." It was a strong critic of the Stamp Act.

Jonas Green died in 1767, just before the outbreak of the Townshead Acts crisis, and Anne Catherine Hoof Green, the mother of fourteen children, immediately took over the operation. This proved she must have aided her husband and learned printing and publishing while working with him. At his death she and her children, of whom three sons and three daughters lived to maturity, were left, as she told her readers "without your favor almost destitute of support, by the decease of my husband." She succeeded so well in carrying on the business that a year later the colonial assembly appointed her to succeed her husband as public printer. She received her pay in tobacco - 48,000 pounds when the legislature was in session and 36,109 pounds when it was in recess.

As editor and published of the Maryland Gazette, she printed news of the events leading up to the American Revolution and many of the essays which stimulated the colonists to revolt, including John Dickinson's "Letters From a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." But she was careful to open her newspapers to all sides of an argument and not to print libelous attacks on individuals. She also excelled as a printer, with her issue of The Charter and Bye-laws of the City of Annapolis praised as a volume which "for typographical nicety could hardly have been surpassed by the best of her contemporaries."

Jenette Kahn
President and
Publisher
DC Comics Inc.

A Corporate Entrepreneur Who Runs Her Division With Ideas, Inspiration & Integrity

JENETTE KAHN

The daughter of Rabbi Benjamin Kahn and Rosalind Aronson, Jenette Kahn was born in Altoona, Pennsylvania, on May 16, 1947 and raised in State College until she was twelve. Her family moved to Maryland ., where Jenette attended high school. She went on to Radcliffe College, where she graduated cum laude in 1968 with a major in art history. After graduation and a fellowship at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, she attended graduate school at Boston University. While at Boston University, she received a grant from the Kress Foundation to prepare an exhibition of 20th century photography.

In partnership with James Robinson, a Harvard Education School graduate and part-time publisher, Ms. Kahn launched KIDS, a magazine for kids, written and illustrated by children for each other. The magazine met with rave reviews, and Ms. Kahn went on to create two other successful publications for young people—DYNAMITE, which became Scholastic's most profitable publication in the company's then 40-year history, and SMASH. Her new ventures brought her to the attention of Warner Publishing Chairman William Sarnoff, who offered her the position of DC Comics publisher when the position became vacant in 1976.

Ms. Kahn's early years at DC Comics were distinguished by innovation: She introduced Dollar Comics and Digest Comics; established guaranteed rights and payments to the talents who create new DC properties; recruited some of the best talent in the industry; and strengthened the licensing arm of the company. She took over an ailing DC Comics that she described as "a very small speck in Warner's Universe" and turned the company into a profit center for Warner Communications.

In March, 1981, Ms. Kahn was named to the additional post of president of DC Comics, becoming the first woman at Warner to head a division. At 33, she was also the youngest president in the company.

Ms. Kahn has since founded the Wonder Women Foundation (1982), of which she is president, an organization that provides recognition and financial grants to deserving women 40 and older. She is a charter member of the Committee of 200, a group of the top 200 women business owners or executives in the U.S. In addition, she is a member of The Trusteeship, an organization of distinguished women based in Los Angeles. In 1984, *Esquire* cited Jenette in its first register of "One of the Best of the New Generation: Men and Women Under Forty Who Are Changing America." Ms. Kahn serves on a number of boards and advisory committees.

Jenette Kahn lives in New York City with her husband, Mort Fink.

Ms. Kahn's considerable achievements have earned her the esteem and admiration of her colleagues and friends. She is a woman worthy of emulation by young people. B'nai B'rith Youth Services is proud to honor her as its first National Corporate Women Award recipient.

1985 CORPORATE WOMAN OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

JENETTE KAHN

SOURCE: B'nai Brith Woman of Achievement Awards, May, '85

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

profile

LILLIAN R. LEVY

Lillian R. Levy, writer and editor , is the Freedom of Information Act Officer for NASA Headquarters. She began her association with NASA in 1963 as consultant to James E. Webb, then NASA administrator at his invitation. Ms. Levy is a journalist and lecturer of national and international reputation. She has reported on national and foreign political events and has written about the significant scientific and technological developments of the atomic era and the space age.

Formerly Washington Bureau Chief for the National Jewish Post, the largest independent Anglo-Jewish weekly in the United States, Levy also served as senior correspondent for Science Service, Inc., and Science News. Her articles on science and foreign affairs have been given wide circulation in the United States and abroad. Her writing on the influence of space exploration on women and the domestic side of space was singled out for special attention by New Yorker magazine. Her articles and a special series on radiation hazards both from atomic testing and peaceful uses of nuclear energy attracted both attention and response at the highest government level.

She has produced TV programs on science and international issues for network shows and has written radio scripts on space exploration and medical research, including a series for Voice of America. She has also written a weekly column she originated for NASA: Down to Earth--A Woman's View of Space. This was carried by more than 100 daily newspapers in the United States, each with a minimum daily circulation of 23,000. Her column also appeared in several weeklies and other publications.

Ms. Levy was named by Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson as a "woman doer." She is the recipient of NASA's Sustained Superior Award for her skill in applying the art of communications in the public interest and for advancing interest in and support for the space effort. In 1972, she was nominated for the Federal Woman's Award. Her NASA peers nominated her to serve as an Equal Employment Opportunity counselor and was active in that capacity while continuing her work in communications. She has the distinction of being the only person to twice receive the Cooperative Achievement Award from NASA "for outstanding creative person-to-person relationships in activities within NASA..., other government installations, industries, educational institutions and the public."

Among some of her special achievements must be included the show-stopping NASA exhibit, which she designed and scripted for the International meeting in Vienna on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. She was selected by her male peers for a coveted pool position for a manned Mercury space launch, the only woman reporter to get such recognition. Twice elected president of the American News Women's Club, Inc., she was honored by First Lady Rosalynn Carter with a full-scale White House reception on her election to her second term.

Because of her reputation and demonstrated capabilities as a communicator, she was requested by the State Department from NASA to undertake the duties of the Communications Liaison and Senior Press Officer for the U.S. Secretariat for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, 1980. In her work for the Secretariat, she served on the U.S. Delegation and was advisor to the Delegation on public affairs and press relations and was responsible for all press and communications nationally and internationally for the one-year life of the Secretariat which concluded December 1980. High among her accomplishments during this period was her highly successful effort to arrange and produce the first international woman-to-woman telecommunications via satellite. She arranged two television exchanges between women delegates from countries in Europe, Africa and Asia at the Conference in Copenhagen with and to American women in six cities in the United States. She also served as speaker for the State Department during the lifetime of the Secretariat.

profile

DINAH NUTHEAD

Pioneer Printer

It is regrettable that so little is known about Dinah Nuthead. The dates of her birth and death can only be surmised and even the year of her marriage to the printer William Nuthead has not been discovered. However, it has now been established that William Nuthead set up the first printing press in Maryland. Dinah inherited the press after her husband's death in 1695 and she transported it to Annapolis. When she received a government license to print, she probably was the first colonial woman so empowered. When she ran the press for at least a few months in 1696, she provided the first printing service in the new colonial capital.

Surprising as it may seem in the twentieth century, Dinah Nuthead undertook to operate the first printing press in Annapolis, although she very likely was unable to write and perhaps to read. She may have employed a journeyman printer to perform the skilled tasks needed in her trade, though the poor quality of the work her press turned out could mean that she handled some of the labor on her own.

Though her skills as a printer were minimal, it is noteworthy that neither her sex nor her apparent illiteracy prevented her from plying her trade. In a colony where few persons of either sex, outside of the elite, received even a simple education, her barriers were much less severe than in modern society. More important in a colony lacking expertise and technology were the facts that she owned a printing press, possessed some skill in the trade, and was willing to put both to work in Annapolis.

SOURCE: Notable Maryland Women, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD 1977

Read the following article about Journalist Sadie Miller and complete the activities on the next page.

profile

STUDENT ACTIVITY

Upper Elementary/
Secondary

SADIE MILLER

Roving Reporter from Westminster

By BONNIE JOE AYERS

Long before radio, television, and satellites were bringing the news of the world into our homes, a feisty little lady from Maryland was doing the same armed only with a pen, camera, and sense of adventure as large as the world that was her beat.

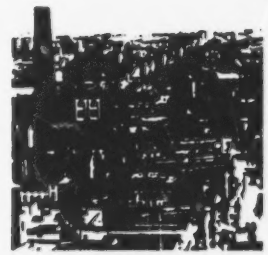
Whether in the leper colony on Molokai or back home in Baltimore amidst the flames and debris of the great fire of 1904, Sadie Kneller Miller proved that no corner of the world was too remote nor any event too dangerous for her to cover. She got the story irrespective of personal peril, a woman—and journalist—ahead of her time.

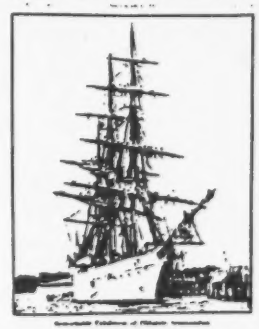
Although it was a photo taken in Annapolis during the Spanish-American War that launched the career for which she was best known—that of roving photographer for *Leslie's Weekly Illustrated*—it was as a baseball writer that Sadie gained her first recognition. At age 16 she followed the local team for the *Democratic Advocate* in her hometown of Westminster, and 11 years later after moving to Baltimore and marrying her Western Maryland College sweetheart, Charles R. Miller, in 1894, she covered the "original" Orioles for the *Baltimore Telegram*.

Sadie and her camera in the Rockies.

Sadie took up photography in an effort to improve her baseball stories and was soon turning out extraordinary work. "It is one of my characteristics that if I determine to do anything, I try to do it well," she once explained. "So, when I began to photograph . . . I studied the subject as thoroughly as possible, experimented, worked, and finally could produce a very fair picture," such as the career-launching one she describes. "I went down to the Naval Academy . . . and made a picture of three Spanish officers (captured during the defeat of the Spanish navy in Santiago harbor). . . . This I offered, with some trepidation, to *Leslie's Weekly*. The editors accepted it and the thin end of the wedge was inserted." However, it was not until three years later, in 1903, that *Leslie's*, then overtaking *Harper's* as the country's top illustrated weekly, offered her a full-time staff position, the same year husband Charles was appointed a vice-president of Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland.

Within a year of her first assignment (photographing the riding school and other activities at Ft. Myer) she was on the scene in Baltimore as fire destroyed the heart of the city. During the inferno, she not only captured some of the most dramatic shots of the tragedy but helped countless numbers of people in distress.





Sadie captured action in the air and on the water. ABOVE, Hubert Latham's flight over Baltimore in the early 1900s. BELOW, Midshipmen furling sails during a drill was one of the many Maryland covers featured by Leslie's.

Photos from Leslie's Weekly Illustrated

Sadie enjoyed what she called "a roving commission" with *Leslie's* which meant she chose her assignment then presented the idea to her editors (who never said "no" to her). She intentionally sought out the less-traveled corners of the globe. "I never travel the beaten path," she told a reporter. "I tried it once, and thought I would go crazy." She preferred traveling by herself, except when accompanied by her husband, as his schedule allowed.

But in spite of acclaim for scoops such as—the first photos taken inside Leavenworth Federal Prison, extraordinary nighttime shots of the St. Louis World's Fair, coverage of the overthrow of the sultan in Turkey, and an interview with the infamous Pancho Villa at his Mexican guerilla base—she never forgot nor neglected her home state, and no person or happening of note in Maryland escaped her camera.

In fact, little of note anywhere went uncovered by Sadie, and while modest about her accomplishments, she was also proud of the work she turned in. "I want to say this for myself . . . after an editor has given me an assignment, he has no further cause to concern himself with the matter. I get those pictures."

And part of getting "those pictures" was enduring whatever it took—whether roughing it in Alaska (and being stranded on an ice floe for three days) which produced what Sadie called "the most important . . . interesting and altogether biggest things [sic] I have ever accomplished" and provided *Leslie's* with enough material for a series on Alaska; capturing frontline action in the midst of 40,000 Spanish troops during their war with Morocco which earned her the title she treasured most, "the world's only woman war correspondent"; traipsing through czarist Russia during a cholera epidemic; or climbing through mud and slime to the engine room of the battleship *Maine* as it was raised.

Despite these and countless other adventures, Sadie admitted to being "alarmed" for her own safety only once. During a sojourn in Haiti, she suspected her native guide of leading her in the wrong direction. "I consoled myself with the recollection that if I was missing at dark, the American consul would become alarmed and institute a search . . . so I did not worry long. . . ." The boy turned out to be, in Mrs. Miller's words, ". . . a perfectly amiable and well-meaning person who was taking me the right way after all."

While that was her most apprehensive moment, one of her most interesting experiences was at the leper colony in Hawaii. Not only was she the first person to have photographed the colony and its inhabitants, she was the first outside woman to have gone onto Molokai. "It was the adventure and spice . . . that attracted me . . . and made the risk worth taking," she said in a 1907 interview in *The Baltimore Sun*.

Although she seldom smiled and rarely, if ever, laughed aloud, Sadie possessed a keen sense of humor. Sitting in her Baltimore home talking with reporters, she liked to tell them that the rug under their feet came from the leper colony then watch the invariable reactions which ranged from uncomfortable squirming to bolting the premises altogether.

Her humor also came through during what could have been an unpleasant accident in New York City. The hansom cab in which she was riding was hit by a streetcar and toppled on its side. Sadie escaped unharmed, but remembering her baggage was still in the cab, returned to the scene only to be halted by one of New York's finest.

"Stand back there, madame," the policeman ordered, "quit your crowding."

"I want to get my camera and valise," she replied.

"Did you see the accident?" he asked.

"Did I see the accident?" Sadie retorted. "I was the accident."

But there was more to Sarah Virginia Kneller Miller than a sense of humor and titles such as "the only woman baseball writer in the country" or "the world's only woman war correspondent." She was devoted to her husband (There are those who attribute her initial career as a baseball writer to the fact that Charles Miller was a well-known player in the Westminster area.) and—never allowing the demands of her career to interfere with homelife—managed domestic duties with the same dexterity as she handled a camera. Prior to leaving on assignment, she planned each day's meal with the two-member household staff and often boasted that ". . . sitting in any foreign land, I can tell what they are having for dinner, even to the soup."

Her wardrobe, just like her household, was organized to the extreme. In the winter she wore brown, and during the warm months was garbed

(Continued next page)

in white. The latter, she would explain, was for two reasons. "... white is cooler and more sanitary than any other color. In the second place, it is neater and more business-like, and, I think, prettier."

Although Sadie moved in a man's world, she had, early on, faced the realities of the situation and felt that only at certain times was being a woman a problem. "I have often been asked if I find my sex a handicap. I cannot say that I do. Of course," she admitted, "many a time it is harder for a woman to go wherever she wants than it is for a man. For instance, during the Baltimore fire . . . I had difficulty getting a pass through the lines when men had not. But to offset this . . . a woman can often obtain favors from an official that would not be granted a man."

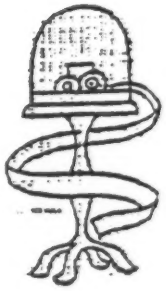
Far from being the feminist many believed she should be, Sadie was quite outspoken about the role men played in her professional life. When asked by an interviewer if she was a suffragette, the ever-candid Sadie replied, "Indeed I am not. When women's suffrage prevails then my work will be much harder. . . for chivalry, the innate impulse of man to help a woman, will vanish, and I will have to fare against much greater odds."

She was also proud of her role as a wife. During her days covering baseball, she used only "S.K.M." as a byline, but once her career with *Leslie's* was launched, she insisted upon "Mrs. Charles R. Miller." While reporting on the suffragette convention in Baltimore shortly after the turn of the century, she was confronted by a woman who asked, "Why aren't you proud of your *real* name?" "I am," Sadie fired back, "but I'm even prouder to have a husband."

Unfortunately, we're left to only wonder what other scoops Sadie might have racked up, for two situations occurred during the war years which cut short her stellar career.

First, the advent of press service war coverage effectually removed correspondents like Sadie from the pages of national publications. Then, in 1918, at age 51, she suffered a disabling stroke and died two years later.

And although she died as she had lived—ahead of her time—it somehow seems fitting that after so many miles, words, and photos her story should end the way her first one began, datelined Westminster. ✚



TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. List the types of stories Sadie Miller reported (examples: Great Baltimore Fire, Spanish-American War). Which event or events would you most want to have reported?

2. Discuss Sadie Miller's sense of humor as it is portrayed in the article. In what ways might her sense of humor helped her in accomplishing her tasks?

3. How was Sadie Miller able to balance career and home responsibilities? Read some PERSONAL REFLECTIONS in this packet to see what other journalists say about maintaining a family and a professional life.

4. Compare what Sadie Miller says about barriers and advantages of being a woman in her field with what other women in media say in their PERSONAL REFLECTIONS in this packet.

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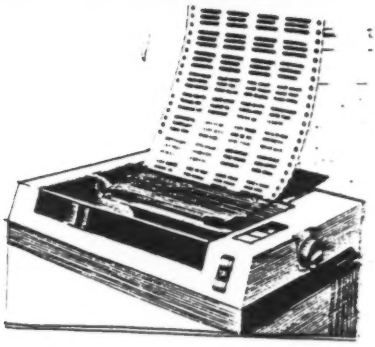
SOURCE: Maryland Magazine, Autumn, 1984, Vol. 17 No. 1 pp. 39-41

profile



M. ELIZABETH MURPHY MOSS, 1917

Newspaper Publisher

M. Elizabeth Murphy Moss served as vice-president of the well-known Afro-American Company, publishers of the largest chain of black weekly newspapers in the country--the Afro-American newspaper. The firm publishes thirteen editions and maintains offices in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Philadelphia and Newark. A prominent leader, she has served the people of the state in many capacities.

She initiated the penny lunch program in the public school system for undernourished children. In 1908, she introduced for the first time in Baltimore a definitive plan for helping retarded children through the teaching of manual skills below the sixth grade. In 1934, she initiated the Clean Block Program which is still quite an important entity in the city's summer programs. The initial idea of the Clean Block Program was to encourage black youngsters to keep their neighborhoods clean and beautiful. Prizes were awarded annually to those who developed the most beautifully maintained blocks. As a tribute to her forty-seven years of outstanding work in the field of education and community development, the laboratory school on the campus of Coppin State College was named in her honor--the Frances L. Murphy Laboratory School.

M. Elizabeth Murphy received her early education in the public schools of the City of Baltimore. She is a graduate of Howard University and the University of Minnesota. She holds certificates in editorial management from the American Press Institute for Managing Editors of Columbia University.

During World War II, she served as the first black female war correspondent in the European Theater. In 1961 she became the first woman in Baltimore to serve on the Baltimore City Board of School Commissioners. She has received numerous honors and awards. In 1975, she was nominated as one of ten outstanding women in the field of communications for 1975 by the Ladies' Home Journal. In 1970, she received a citation from the American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism, Berkeley, California, awarded to black people.

SOURCE: Notable Maryland Women, Tidewater Publishers, Cambridge, MD 1977

profile

(Also see PERSONAL REFLECTI

GERTRUDE L. POE

Newspaper Editor

For nearly 41 years Gertrude L. Poe was editor of The News Leader, a weekly newspaper published in Laurel, Maryland. It was in 1931, fresh out of high school, in the midst of the Depression, that Gertrude Poe started to work at 357 Main Street, Laurel, as a legal secretary. For 48 years she worked at the same Main Street address in Laurel, and a lot happened in the intervening years. She earned a juris doctor degree (at night), conducted an insurance agency, and was involved in real estate. For two years she was a daily newscaster over radio station WLMD when it opened in Laurel, and prior to that, a weekly Laurel newscaster over radio station WGAY.

It was in 1939, with a fresh law diploma in her hand, that her supervisor, Mr. McCeney, handed her a small weekly newspaper which he had acquired unexpectedly and said, "See what you can do with this." She was editor of that Laurel weekly for nearly 41 years. A prize-winning journalist, she captured in these 40 years as editor innumerable awards, local, statewide and nationwide, for herself and the newspaper. She has garnered literally hundreds of mementoes, letters of appreciation, plaques, and honorary memberships (some as the only woman in all-male organizations such as Laurel Volunteer Fire Department and Laurel Jaycees). She has been the only woman to serve as president of Maryland-Delaware-DC Press Association, steering it through its 50th anniversary year in 1957-58, and becoming one of the first women in the nation to head a state press association.

In 1972, she was the first woman nominated to participate in the formerly all-male Joint Civilian Orientation Conference sponsored by Department of Defense, and was one of four women from the United States who broke precedent by joining the group of 75 civilian business and professional leaders to tour the main installations of the four military branches.

Miss Poe was featured in the Summer, 1975, issue of MARYLAND magazine, in a three-page story entitled "Gertrude Poe, Lady Editor," with an explanation: "What does a community newspaper in Maryland look like today? What is it trying to do? Where is it heading? Gertrude Poe's name was most frequently mentioned by newspaper sources as typifying a small community journalist who might be able to answer those questions..."

In November, 1976 when the Prince George's County Business-Community Service Awards were handed out for the first time, Miss Poe won First Place for Media/Newspapers within the county, and was finalist as Female Business Leader. She has been listed in Who's Who in American Women and Who's Who in the East.

Gertrude Poe,
Lady Editor

SOURCE: The Laurel Leader, Laurel, Maryland

Effervescent, talented, and intelligent, Renee Poussaint has held many positions in her odessey to becoming co-anchorperson of Washington, D.C.'s WJLA-TV's evening broadcast of "NEWS 7." Renee has been a translator of a french textbook on african archeology, a dancer with the Jean Leon Destine Haitian Dancers, a program director for AIESEC, an editor for an African arts magazine, a billiard instructor, a college lecturer, and a reporter/anchor/talk show hostess. Whatever the role, doing her best has always been Renee's guiding beacon.

New challenges and new experiences have long captured Renee's attention and energies. As an undergraduate student in New York who wanted to broaden her understanding of all levels of black life, Renee lived with a sharecropping family in Tennessee and picked cotton. She shared all aspects of their daily life - sleeping on the floor, working literally from dawn until dusk, and eating rice three times a day. Renee remembers this as one of the best experiences she has had. Renee Poussaint was born August 12, 1944, and grew up in Spanish Harlem. Her father was a printer for the New York Times and her mother a welfare administrator. Renee traces her ancestry to the island of Martinque. She completed her undergraduate studies in comparative literature at Sarah Lawrence College in New York, earning a B.A. degree. She spent her junior year in Paris at the LaSorbonne. She went on to earn a M.A. degree in African Studies from the University of California, and has partially completed doctoral studies at Indiana University. Renee has also completed non-degree university studies at Yale University Law School.

Renee's decision to enter the world of television news reporting was not a long-held childhood dream. Rather, her interest was sparked during her tenure as a graduate student lecturer at Indiana University where she taught undergraduate students. Her students were functionally illiterate. As Renee painfully recalls, "Her students told her they got all the information they wanted from television and didn't need to perfect their reading skills." It was then that Renee decided she should know more about television as a source of information.

Armed with determination and a sense of purpose, she began circulating her resume to news broadcasting services. Chicago's WBBM-TV was interested even though Renee had no broadcasting experience. To gain fundamentals of television news reporting, Renee enrolled in the Michele Clarke Program for Minority Journalists at Columbia University and, upon graduation, began her newsreporting career by becoming a newswriter for WBBM in 1973. Shortly thereafter, in 1975, her talents as a newswriter and her adaptness in handling the last-minute, crisis-oriented demands of producing the news caught the attention of CBS, who invited Renee to join its news reporting staff. Renee, however, did not feel that she had mastered the skills she identified as quality reporting, and declined the offer. A year later, in 1976, she accepted CBS's second offer.

Renee has amassed an impressive list of credits as both a CBS network reporter and local anchorperson. She has covered many of the events of the '70s and '80s which have been news highlights, including the succession of power within the Democratic enclave of Chicago after Mayor Daley's death. She was a principal reporter on a prime time three-hours CBS energy special, and did a retrospective analysis ten years after the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Many have recognized the outstanding quality of Renee Poussaint's news reporting, and she has received many awards, among which are: a Washington Emmy award in the "Spot News" category for her compassionate reporting on the homecoming of a U.S. Iranian hostage released shortly after the embassy takeover; the 1980 Religion in Media award for "The Quiet Revolution", an exploration of recent change in the Roman Catholic Church; the National Council on Family Relations' 1980 award for the best film on sexuality and sex education for "Like It Is - Teenagers Talk Frankly"; the 1979 award for excellence from the American Association of University Women for "She's in the Army Now", a look at women in the military; and the Chesapeake AP Broadcasters Association 1979 Outstanding Spot News Reporting award for her coverage of a Maryland nursing home fire. Renee Poussaint also received an Emmy award for her excellent three-part news series, "Bitter Harvest", which illuminated the abuse of Haitian migrant workers. In researching the background information for this news report, Renee faced a trespassing complaint and wound up spending four hours in police custody. Her crime - attempting to talk with migrant workers at a Maryland labor camp when the farm manager threatened to seize the cameras. Renee has also received the 1975 National Association of Media Women award for "pioneering efforts in the electronics media" while a local reporter for WBBM-TV. She is listed in the 1980-81 edition of Who's Who Among Black Americans.

Renee Poussaint

News reporting does not occupy all of Renee's time and energies. She is active in civic, charitable and cultural organizations within the Metropolitan Washington, D.C. area. She belongs to the board of directors of the area's Folger Shakespeare Library and the Capitol Ballet, and is an honorary committee member of the National Kidney Foundation. Renee is also a volunteer tutor to an inner city elementary school child.

Renee Poussaint is married to attorney Henry Richardson, whom she met while at Yale University, and who is presently on the faculty of Temple University in Philadelphia.

Renee Poussaint displays determination, awareness, spirit, and style. Her image as a striving black woman who has reached many plateaus yet continues to maintain a sense of spirit with those young and old is refreshing and encouraging. One can only salute Renee Poussaint!

Reviewing the critics

Baltimore's women reviewers talk about their tastes —

by Eileen Rowe

The business and professional world in the Washington-Baltimore area is filled with hard-working, enthusiastic women who have often found themselves among the first to break into traditionally male occupations. The business of "reviewing" the arts for both the print and electronic media is no different. Baltimore's women critics share with us some of their insights regarding their profession.

Corinne Hammett

Baltimore film reviewer Corinne Hammett of the *News American* and WCBM Radio has reached a kind of distinction in her city. Hammett is the only full-time critic on the staff of either of Baltimore's daily newspapers.

Formerly with the now-defunct *Washington Star*, Hammett has covered everything from city hall and the courthouse to education and the sciences and brings a newspaperwoman's perspective to her work.

"I'm conscious of what both the filmmaker and the audience want. I try to be informative and, if not, then entertaining. Many people who read movie reviews don't go to the movies," she says, "and I'm writing for them as well as the ones who do go."

Hammett began reviewing for the *News American* about ten years ago, but was reassigned as feature writer in 1978, when new management took over the paper. After successively trying out three new critics (all male), the editors tossed up their hands in despair and returned Hammett to the job last year.

Hammett's preparation for reviewing film began at the University of Maryland where she studied theatre and the arts and was actively involved in theatre productions there as well as summer productions back home in Cleveland.

And, as a mother of two, Hammett brings a parent's point of view to her criticism of young people's films. She warns her readership if a picture contains offensive material and occasionally even uses her children's opinions in her reviews of films for juvenile audiences.

Hammett, a single parent, says that as a woman, she may sometimes view a movie differently from a man but tries to "adjust" her perspective to the individual film. But in the case of movies such as La Vita Continues (a story about a "suddenly single" woman who easily breezes onward with the business of raising her children alone), it was impossible not to draw from personal experience, and heartily disagree with her male counterparts.

"There was a male reviewer who said that the picture was absolutely wonderful and realistic and super and all that," recalls Hammett. "And I just couldn't agree," she says emphatically, and pauses to reflect on this. "Maybe it's because I am a woman who has been through it . . . and I know that that's not the way it is in real life."

Elane Stein

Elaine Stein's husky voice and down-to-earth personna have become as much a part of the Baltimore mosaic as clownish politicos, urban renaissance and soft-shell crabs.

After 19 years in broadcasting—first at WCBM radio, now at WBAL radio, as well as in public television—she easily qualifies as the best and most well-known woman interviewer/commentator in town. The criticism she delivers as a television reviewer for The Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting's "Critic's Place" is characterized by the same directness and fearlessness as her radio interviews.

Says Stein, "I'm not going to tell the viewers that this or that program is fabulous, if it's so complicated and high falutin' and 'in' that I can't understand it. I've got a reputation for being very honest," she says. "If I think it stinks, I'll say it stinks. If I think it's extremely complicated, then I'll say so."

It's all a matter of common sense, according to Stein, whose formal training in the theatre has been at the American Academy of Dramatic Art, and Johns Hopkins and Columbia Universities. "Look, if I don't get what the show's about, and I think I have average intelligence, then I figure a lot of people out there aren't going to get it either."

Stein came to television criticism by default. For years she has done film, drama and food reviews for WBAL radio, and the producers on "The Critic's Place" originally wanted her to review the stage.

But when health problems interrupted this, Stein found herself convalescing in front of the tube and reviewing what she saw. "The Critic's Place" soon asked her to focus on television exclusively.

"In reviewing anything, I keep in mind good taste and bad taste and also remember that it's show business. You can have the most interesting documentary about the most interesting subject, but if it's presented in a dull manner, who's going to [illegible]?"

Stein is quick to admit that she has little tolerance for violent or sexual programming. "I'm very prejudiced against the dumb women and the macho men that are represented in most series," says Stein. "As a woman reviewing something, I'm much more aware of the stereotypes."

Denise Koch

Thirty three-year-old Denise Koch, the only movie critic, male or female, to do spots on a Baltimore television news show, never intended to review films for a living. When WJZ-TV, Channel 13 asked her to include criticism in her regular job as lifestyle reporter, the former actress, who earned a graduate degree in theater from the University of Michigan, agreed.

Because her television segments are limited to only 90 seconds in length, Koch says she simply gives her viewers her basic impression of a play or film and uses the accompanying video tape to back up her viewpoint.

"I don't pretend to be objective," Koch says matter-of-factly. "I try to have as emotional and thoughtful a reaction as I can while I'm watching."

Married to Center Stage's associate artistic director, Jackson Phippin, Koch is quick to admit that her gender influences her taste. One of the few critics to find Barry Levinson's film, "Diner" boring, she attributes her response to her own disinterest in the picture's subject: the sexual exploits of young men growing up in the 1950s.

"I found every reviewer who loved it was a man of a particular age. That was a particularly male film," she says. "It was about those young boys who couldn't wait to get the girl's brassieres undone."

Koch says women critics on television have an easier job than those working in print, because of a public attitude that equates criticism by females with "bitchiness."

"If a woman took the same hard line that Stephen Hunter (the *Baltimore Sun*'s film critic) takes, she'd look negative," Koch says. "It's harder for a woman to come across tough and caustic without appearing snotty," she

Ida Peters

As one of but a handful of black women reviewers in Maryland, Ida Peters says she knows all about discrimination. But she believes it goes beyond race or sex. "Television people get special treatment," says Peters, the entertainment editor for *The Afro American* for over a decade. "Black, white or female, you're in the same boat when you're in the print media."

Peters first began work at *The Afro American* 42 years ago as a sort of one-woman show. She sold ads, was subscription manager, and public relations/promotions director. In fact, her zeal for selling ads served as the catalyst to her career later on as "critic." Peters used to write film reviews to accompany the movie ads that she would sell.

Today, in addition to reviewing, she writes regular columns on show business personalities and provides editing assistance on the jazz column, as well as television, music and book coverage.

According to Peters, the audience reaction to a particular film or play is critical to the business of good review writing. "A critic should watch the audience to get a sense of what they're feeling," she says. "You may not like something, but if the audience laughs, that tells you something about the performance."

Not that Peters is always in agreement with the audience. Or her fellow reviewers.

"I write what I see," she begins. "But sometimes I read the other critics in the daily papers, and I wonder if I've seen the same show." Take for example, the production of "One Mo Time," a take-off of the black variety shows of the 1920's that played recently at the Mechanic Theatre. While it received rave reviews from some of the other area critics, Peters found it tactless and offensive.

"I don't feel that words like Darkie and Nigger are necessary," she says irritatedly. "You don't do that anymore," Peters contends. "It's passé. If they (the writers) want to attract people to see a play—all kinds of people—then they should think about sensibilities. People," she insists, "are very sensitive about certain language."

Elsa Solender

A quarter of a century has passed since then freshman Elsa Solender sequestered herself in Barnard College's library writing literary criticism. Reviewing today for the *Jewish Times*, *Messenger*, and *Towson Times*, her approach has changed radically from those early days.

"When I started out writing criticism, it was a very self-indulgent thing," she recalls. "I used to pan a lot. I thought I was being objective, but it was more interesting for me to write my piece for my own reasons." Back then, Solender says, she was reluctant to put her "reputation on the line and actually say it was good."

Yet today, the columnist and reviewer of theatre, film and art, chooses only those shows that she thinks are "worthwhile," a rare situation for a critic. Consequently, she says, she tries to "appreciate whatever I'm seeing on a variety of levels and to write an article that gives the reader a taste of what will entertain or amuse them. I don't hesitate to pan something, but I don't go looking to do that."

Admitting that her female perspective colors her reviews, Solender says that she reminds her readers of this prejudice in her columns. "Female perspective," however, should not be misinterpreted as an automatic "support" for women in the arts when it comes to Solender. Not if those women are feminists, that is.

Though many would no doubt take her to task on her assertions, Solender contends that many of the feminist works for stage and screen "have been deficient in that they rely on doctrine and ideology rather than the human experience." "It's been a cop out in a sense. You claim sisterhood, and you get away with a hell of a lot."

"Each piece of art or theatre or film should succeed as a work of art on its own," says Solender, adding that a work may succeed if there is an element of passion to it. "Then you analyze why."

SOURCE; T[illegible]etwork
January 1983

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: KAREN ADAMS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

TV NEWS DIRECTOR/ANCHOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

Television management is the most challenging...supervising a staff of 15 plus indirectly another staff of ten, covering news and still working on a budget, keeping the general manager satisfied with our work, and trying to provide quality journalism.

Interest:

My interest developed in college with journalism and communication courses. I worked part time in radio and went from there. News directors who are female still face some barriers such as problems with male management; especially at seminars where the preponderance of news directors remain male .

Preparation:

For entering broadcast media management, you need to get all the experience you can in every aspect of the business. If you are in news, find out about production, sales, traffic, etc. Take college courses (some business would be helpful...along with communication and writing skills). Don't get discouraged...and don't give up. Learn to take on responsibility and make decisions quickly!!! Learn to work with people and communicate with them.

Future:

There are still few women in management in upper levels of broadcasting such as with the networks. My goals would be to allow women to get the training to enter these positions. I would like eventually to become a general manager of a TV station, but I must continue to learn other aspects of this business. Pay scales must be raised in the issue of comparable worth since males in this position still make more than women.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: BONNIE JOE AYERS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

JOURNALIST/EDITOR, MARYLAND MAGAZINE

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As editor of MARYLAND Magazine I work in all aspects of formulating and producing the editorial content...from concept to assigning the writer and setting their fee, to editing, to proofreading. One of the most rewarding aspects of the job is combining the right author with the right subject. This involves knowing whose writing style would best suit a particular topic. It's also a challenge to cover the entire State with a broad range of story subject. After 15 years with the Magazine, I can still say not a day goes by that I don't learn something new about someone or something in the State as well as about the job itself.

Interest:

I'm not really sure, even to this day, why I wanted to go into journalism. No one else in my family was a writer. I only knew, from at least junior high school on that I wanted to write and start out by being a newspaper reporter. Because of this, I particularly followed the careers of two of the women on my hometown newspaper. I've never really experienced any barriers, only the occasional, more subtle kinds of chauvinistic attitudes of males one works with on a day to day basis.

Preparation:

In high school, I was fortunate in having teachers who knew what I wanted to do, so they guided and graded my English and writing courses accordingly. I majored in journalism in college and took as many other diverse courses as possible. The prime advice I'd give to anyone entering journalism today is, know how to write. There are many in the field today who aren't good writers. Also be willing to research what you're doing and make contacts; too many times the reporter/writer doesn't want to spend time on these things, and there are those who would rather just put a piece together with minimal effort--and it usually shows. Be flexible--there are other areas in the communications field besides writing--production, circulation fulfillment and/or promotion, advertising, etc.

Future:

Regardless of the fact that I, personally, have not been the victim of blatant discrimination, it is still going on in the field; also there are pay gaps--just as in many other occupations. Perhaps one of the biggest problems is the lack of women in decision-making positions in the media. As far as a full-time job goes, I've already accomplished what I'd like. However, most writers have a book somewhere within them, so I guess I'd have to say that yes, I'd like to do a book one day--the topic and time have yet to come.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: CAROLYN M. BARRANCA AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR--NEWS--OP-ED

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As an editor for two daily papers, I am responsible for the Op-Ed page which is an opinion page covering national, international and local issues. We have a "stable" of fine writers from Washington, D.C. and working with them is quite demanding but challenging. I also am an assistant news editor filling in when necessary and assistant managing editor when the job requires. This means managing the newsroom staff as well as news content. It's very exciting!

Interest:

Writing seemed easy enough. I became involved first as a free-lancer, then as a student in college, then as an intern at a paper. Then, I was a reporter and eventually an editor. I had encouragement from several editors and my husband. Yes, there are special barriers to women. In this paper, there are NO women senior administrators.

Preparation:

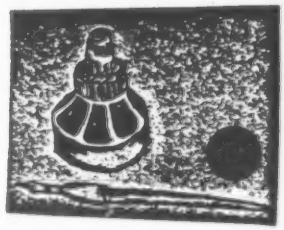
Preparation includes not giving up! You must write, write, write, make lots of friends in the field, and work for free if necessary.

Future:

A real barrier for women is crossing the "confort" zone in the good old boy network. Once it's broken at your organization, the way is clearer. At ours, weekly staff meetings have no women present. A tough nut to crack.

Additional Comments:

Women do not realize the depth of discrimination at the work place. The teasing, the "feminist" jokes, the flirtations are all ways of keeping women within the boundaries men determine. Make no mistake, the men have the power. We must make them give us the power so we can change those rules for the betterment of all.



MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: DR. MAURINE H. BEASLEY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

WRITING, EDITING, JOURNALISM

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I write and edit books on women's roles in the profession of journalism. Publications include (co-author) Women in Media: A Documentary Source Book; (co-editor) Voices of Change: Southern Pulitzer Winners; (co-editor) One Third of a Nation: Lorena Hickok Reports the Great Depresssion; (editor) The White House Press Conferences of Eleanor Roosevelt. I also have written many academic articles on the history of women journalists.

Interest:

As a child, I loved to read books about women journalists. The "Peggy" series by Emma Bugbee was an inspiration to me. It's now out of print. I also liked autobiographies of women journalists, particularly Bess Furman's Washington By-line. I tend to believe you are what you read.

Preparation:

I started newspaper work in high school on my community paper in Sedalia, Missouri. I took double degrees in history and journalism in college (University of Missouri) and obtained a master's degree in journalism from the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Then I worked for about 10 years for the Washington Post while getting my Ph.D at night in American civilization at George Washington University.

Future:

The field of journalism used to be a man's domain. This is no longer true. When I tried to get my first job, I received a nasty note from a newspaper editor who said he was "looking for a man." He added, caustically, "I hardly think you would do." Today women can move to the top in journalism because they should be aware of the need to plan their futures--to try to take some control over their lives.

Additional Comments:

I would encourage more young women (and men too) to master the skills of reading and writing. Something about the educational process turns off students. They don't find fun and genuine intellectual excitement in creative accomplishments. I think it is the fault of us as teachers. The most rewarding aspect of writing (and researching) to me is creating something unique where there was nothing before--of having a book on a library shelf due to my efforts.

Sports

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: KAREN BRELSFORD AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

(PATUXENT PUBLISHING CORPORATION)
SPORTS EDITOR (COLUMBIA FLIER & HOWARD COUNTY TIMES)

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I am the assistant sports editor for two weekly newspapers (total circulation approximately 38,000). My job includes reporting, editing, and coordinating a staff that includes one full-time reporter and five freelance writers. I also work with page designers and photographers & write headlines. In short, I oversee the entire operation--from raw copy to production of the pages that are sent to the printer. The most rewarding aspect of my job is working with local athletes. Most of these athletes are high school students. Their enthusiasm for their sport is inspiring; their attitudes are not influenced by the need to perform in order to get a bigger contract. And since most are students and eventually graduate, there's always a new "crop" to get to know as they move up the line from little-league programs to varsity sports.

Interest:

I began as a freelance photographer, submitting sports photos on an occasional basis. The newspaper's staff encouraged me to do writing as well. When the sports copy editor left the company, I was hired. The job grew from a part-time job into a full-time editor's job. As a woman in sports, I occasionally deal with coaches (sometimes athletes), usually from the "traditional sports" such as football and wrestling, that prefer to "overlook" me. They always stop at the desk of my full-time reporter (a male), assuming he's the editor. This happens in-house with new employees from other departments, too. However, I consider these problems minor. By working hard to keep up on the sports scene and presenting a positive image, I feel I can overcome these doubting Thomases. The only time I have been really upset happened about four years ago when I received a writing award. At the banquet, the program booklet noted that the story was "a baseball story written by a female". I've never been sure if I won the award because the story was well written and interesting or because the judges were shocked to find that a woman could write about baseball. And this award was presented by the area's press association which, I believe, should not have to resort to such degrading remarks.

Preparation:

I do not have a journalism background. Rather, I have a master's degree in zoology-physiology. The moral is, I guess, is to be well-rounded with skills that can be used in many disciplines. Women who want to write sports should first learn to write well. I think a background in news reporting as well as feature writing is important to any writer, not just sports writers. Of course, any sports writer has to "know the game", regardless of sport.

Future:

Acceptance in a male-dominated world is still an issue, but one that is quickly disappearing. Women have broken down this barrier by proving that they are knowledgeable in sports and are good writers, too. I am working to improving my editing skills. Ideally I would like to write a book on sports editing since there are none on the market. There is clearly a need for such a book.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: CHRISTINE E. BRENNAN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

SPORTS WRITER--WASHINGTON POST

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a sports writer for the Post, covering the Redskins. I've been in the business for four years, three in Miami as a sportswriter for the Miami Herald, the last year here in D.C. I write every day during the season, covering the issues and stories of the team. I also do features on other sports, and I covered the Olympics in L.A. for the Herald.

Interest:

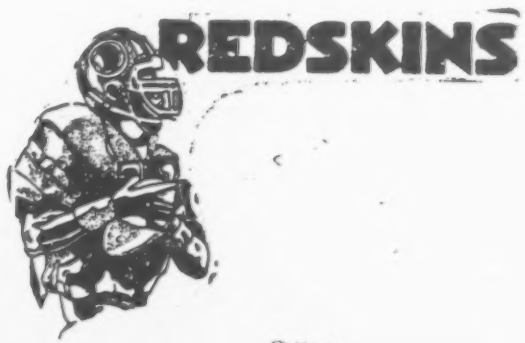
I've always loved sports, as a fan and participant. My parents have always treated me as a person, not "a little girl." Maybe this explains why I had a baseball mitt before I had a doll. There are some barriers and biases vs. women sports journalists, but I turn them to an advantage.

Preparation:

I earned a Master's in journalism from Northwestern University. A good background in journalism and sports is essential for my job. I would advise anyone to enter this field--for improving your writing and reporting skills, for meeting people, for travel. It's important to get internships during college summers to gain experience on newspapers.

Future:

Now that locker rooms are basically open, I think women in sports journalism is a very exciting project with many opportunities. Hopefully, newspapers will have more than one or two women sports writers. Hopefully, there will be more women editors. Hopefully, women in sports journalism will no longer be an issue.



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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: DIANE MITCHNER BROWN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

ASSOCIATE EDITOR, COLUMBIA FLIER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As editor of lifestyle features, I determine which stories are newsworthy; assign them, edit them; write headlines, cutlines; write features and cover stories; manage staff of 12 (full and part-time, freelancers and "neighborhood writers"). Most rewarding is the challenge of the day-to-day job. Some is routine, but there are always new approaches to take especially in writing. Most difficult is the demands of special interest groups and the stress of knowing that when people like your work, they tell you; when they don't, they put it in writing for publication.

Interest:

I've always liked writing and being an observer. Combine them and you've got a journalist. The late Wiley Daniels, co-anchor on Channel 13 news, urged me to study journalism. I've faced neither barriers nor special opportunity because of my gender.

Preparation:

I earned a degree in journalism after my children were born. My advice is if you want a 9 to 5 job, do not have a supportive mate, or cannot take criticism, do not go into journalism. If you enjoy talking to people, but are interested in the facts and not the soul, go into news reporting, not features.

Future:

An issue in my field is that there are X amount of slots and many prospective takers in this area. Also, it's a lot of work at odd hours--but we've made that choice. I'd like to write a book, humorous, yet bittersweet, of my life and times.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: BONNIE MATTHEWS BUTLER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR, FRIDAY-PLUS, AFRO-AMERICAN NEWSPAPER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My current position at the Afro-American newspapers is as the Editor of the Entertainment Section--Friday Plus. In this capacity, I am responsible for the overall concept of the magazine as well as supervising support personnel (columnists, photographers, etc.). I also write a weekly column and cover concerts. The fascinating aspect of the position is being able to meet so many interesting entertainers and being able to interview them.

Interest:

My grandfather was publisher of the newspaper and shared his interest in the newspaper business with me. At first I experienced barriers because I was a woman but overcame them when it was discovered I had talent.

Preparation:

On the job training helped me learn the advertising and editorial aspects of newspaper work. I did, however, take courses in the related disciplines.

Future:

I hope one day to be published by the newspaper.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SUSAN HADARY COHEN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

PRODUCER - VIDEO DOCUMENTARIES

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I produce video documentaries for broadcast and health professional training. I work for University of Maryland as a producer and also have an independent production company.

Interest:

I do not experience barriers as a woman. I have found that if you produce good work that you are respected for that. I was originally a writer of instructional materials and was hired to produce written materials to go with video. Through on job experience I became involved with video production.

Preparation:

I did not prepare for work in the media field. My degrees are in Fine Arts and education. This field is highly competitive. I would suggest getting summer or intern work to make professional connections. Qualities needed are self-assurance, self-discipline, willingness to work very hard.

Future:

My goals are to have a totally self-supporting production and distribution company and to employ other producers-directors and crew.

Additional Comments:

Media is so competitive - I weekly receive many resumes from very qualified graduates of media programs looking for work - both men & women. Women thinking about entering this field should know that employment possibilities are not readily available. They should also try to get as much practical experience as possible while in school.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SUSAN DAVIS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

COORDINATOR OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS
CABLE CHANNEL 8

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As the manager of an instructional teleproduction studio and educational access cable channel, I am involved in all aspects of video production, programming and distribution. In addition, I hold a management position which involves supervision of both full time and part time employees, students, and volunteers. The most rewarding aspect of my career is seeing a project through from concept to completion, and then ascertaining that it has met the needs of the people viewing it. The challenging part is trying to produce creative video programs without an adequate budget and trying to stretch the amount of money allocated so that all needs are met. This is also the most difficult, since one needs to treat each project individually, as it is important to the person who wants to see a production made for his or her own objectives.

Interest:

I became interested in video production while in college. After taking an introductory speech class, I noticed that television courses were offered within the same department. I originally planned to major in English, but after taking an "Introduction to Broadcasting" class, I was "hooked." Yes, I have experienced discrimination because of my sex. In fact, I was part of a class action suit against a former employer when it was discovered they were routinely discriminating against women. I find the discrimination in Maryland to be more severe than when I lived in New York City or Cleveland.

Preparation:

A degree in television, broadcasting, or a related field is essential. There is a lot of competition out there! But a degree will not get you a job...you must get involved and be willing to start at the bottom. Volunteer at a local cable station, help out with public broadcasting fundraisers...check out the availability of public access equipment and get as much experience behind the scenes as possible. Join media organizations, such as ITVA or AECT, or WIT (Women in Technology). WIC (Women in Communications) is another excellent networking organization. Don't expect to get a glamorous job immediately. If you start small, work hard and have a good attitude, you will succeed. Be assertive, not aggressive, and always stand up for what you believe in.

Future:

Issues would be the lack of women in key management positions in the field at the present time. However, I think that this is slowly changing. The visibility of women in news anchoring positions who have been outspoken about their role in the media has fostered a positive attitude about women's abilities rather than their or physical attributes. In terms of accomplishments--at this stage of my career I feel I have achieved the type of position that affords me the responsibility and creativity that I need.

Additional Comments:

The media is often looked at as a glamor field. However, it takes a lot of hard work and dedication to "make it" and be successful. Consequently, job burnout is a real possibility...not just for women, but for men as well. The pay for media jobs is low, the competition is keen, but there is also a great deal of satisfaction after completing a production that is well received by the audience.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LORI EVANS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EXECUTIVE PRODUCER MARYLAND PUBLIC TV

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am responsible for producing and administering (or managing) a variety of projects for Maryland Public Television. I am currently involved with the nationally broadcast A.M. WEATHER series (Executive Producer) and am in the process of developing an hour video documentary for national distribution about the presidential retreat, Camp David (producer). I create programming, execute production, administer budgets, manage staff and crew and generally am responsible for the overall success or failure of a project. The joy and challenge of my job is being able to blend both the creative and managerial or more pragmatic sides of my personality and skills. It is a very satisfying career...it allows me a great deal of self-expression. I love creating, working with people and the content and the technology of it all.

Interest:

I majored in broadcast communications at Ohio State at a time when women were not readily accepted in the field. I will never forget a professor who, having worked his way up through the Roone Arledge/ABC Sports ranks, continued to counsel me to choose another profession because women had no place in broadcasting. It made the A's I received from him much sweeter! And, I must admit, that I sometimes wonder where he is today and what he's doing. Fortunately, once I became involved in public television, I found my gender played no part in my advancement.

Preparation:

My advice to a woman contemplating a career in television is to pursue a liberal arts undergraduate degree, a broadcast communications masters and get as much practical experience through volunteering, internships, part-time jobs and the like if possible. The competition in this field is fierce--and although a degree is not mandatory (or possibly even necessary) there are so many applicants vying for each position, employers are able to choose from the cream of the crop. The more credentials and experience, the better the chance of employment.

Future:

An issue of great concern to me for women in any career is the availability of top notch child care and the sensitivity of employers dealing with professional women who also happen to be mothers. We have a long way to go in this area. (Equal pay for equal work is not an issue in my profession but also concerns me.) If I can continue to produce successful programs of some intrinsic value to the intended audience, continue to grow professionally and continue to benefit from the creative satisfaction my work currently provides, I'll feel I have accomplished more than a great many people are able to accomplish.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: TERESA FRANKLIN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

REPORTER/WRITER FOR "LAUREL LEADER"

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

In my position, I cover City Hall, the police department and courts. Basically, I follow the legislative process in a town from enactment to punishment for violators who end up in court. Most rewarding is the variety of people I work with, who initially act wary, and who later warm to the prospect of working with an inquisitive reporter. Most frustrating in my limited expertise in the area I cover--for most stories I run head to head with my own ignorance and bias.

Interest:

I became interested in reporting when as a chemistry major I discovered that rather than looking at blood cells under a microscope I preferred to trot from office to office asking graduate students about what they saw under a microscope. My father, a science writer, explicity warned me about the rigors of the profession, but implicitly encouraged my interest. When I am most frustrated, I curse him for not being a dutiful father and locking me in a closet to keep me from this madness.

Preparation:

Other than journalism school, I have no special training in the field of government, law, or media. Now I train on the job. Advice: Be aggressive--especially women. And when your professor urges you to go to the deserted career office to sign up for an internship outside of school, grit your teeth and do it.

Future:

I am not aware of particular issues facing women in my field. If I could accomplish anything I wanted in my field, I would write my stories as a storyteller who can reach readers rather than a dry list keeper.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LEE GEARY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MORNING SHOW HOST/PRODUCER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

Radio is the most "spontaneous" medium we possess. We can deliver information to our listeners almost as it happens. As morning drive announcer (disc jockey), I take pride in my part in delivering this information. The rewards are the thanks from our listeners and any form of recognition that tells us that we are doing our jobs "right" and in an entertaining way. The challenges for me are to remain consistent and credible. The difficulties mostly stem from very long work days that leave me limited time for my personal life. Not being a "9-5er" demands that I eat breakfast at two in the morning and go to bed at 8:00. A favorite question of people I run into is "How do you do it?" As soon as I figure out WHY I do it I will let them all know.

Interest:

I became directly involved with radio my freshman year of college (Salisbury State graduate, 1982). The initial attraction was to be "an entertainer in a glamourous field." My first professional radio job shot my impressions of radio as glamourous. Radio takes a true, egoless commitment and a sincere desire to grow with the changes in radio. Women broadcasters are essential to any manager that recognizes the need to vary its "sound" and its programming. Radio listeners want to hear more than just male deliveries 24 hours a day. You will find women on almost every station in the country today, however, there are still some formats in radio that were not designed for a female delivery thus making it difficult for females to "work it."

Preparation:

A college education is a must for those entering the broadcasting field today. Radio is a business and must be treated as such. My degree was in Communication Arts with a concentration in broadcast journalism with minors in English and Psychology. Courses in business, even computer sciences are great assets to those entering broadcasting.

Future:

I think it's imperative that women insist on more exposure in broadcasting. We rarely see women, for example, on the three major networks, handling bulletins or news stories of national importance. Ironically, we see women handling most of the radio news anchor jobs but these women seem to come under fire more often from listeners for their "lack of credibility." Radio stations seem hesitant to place women in positions of primary entertainment or disc jockey positions for reasons I can't figure out. I have been very fortunate to be associated with a broadcasting company that takes risks with their programming (I was the first woman announcer on WTTR and am currently one of only a handful in the nation that hosts a morning drive show.

Additional Comments:

Thank you for soliciting my opinions and remarks regarding women in media. It is a complex issue that involves many exceptions to the rules, and is an area that has seen progress in leaps and bounds for women. Like any business, it depends on the individual broadcasting company determining how far a woman will proceed with the company and what issues, if any, she will encounter along the way.

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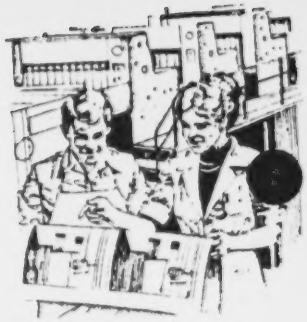
MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: SHEILA J. GIBBONS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

NEWS EDITOR, GANNETT NEW MEDIA SERVICES

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I'm one of three news editors in the Gannett Company's news service for computer users. I edit and oversee product development for our newsroom, which prepares hourly and daily news digests accessible by computers. Most rewarding is being involved in a new kind of journalism, the on-line news service. Most challenging: Making my way in a new career field--one new to journalism as well.

Interest:

I was a women's magazine editor for 6 years prior to coming to Gannett. I knew I wanted to become more involved with new journalistic technology, and that motivated me to seek a career with Gannett, which also has a reputation for advancing women and minorities. Being a woman has been neither a hindrance nor an asset for me. I've had a few putdowns, but nothing that would constitute a barrier, in my opinion. But I'm 39; I'm sure if you asked women 10 years older than I, it would be much different. They're the ones who really had to blaze trails. People my age have to keep the path clear, but we didn't have to build it.

Preparation:

I have a B.A. in political science and an M.A. in journalism. Freelancing really helped broaden my thinking because I wrote about all different kinds of subjects. I'm a strong believer in the journalism degree for academic preparation, and I think young people--high school through college--should get as much writing experience as possible while they are working toward a degree.

Future:

Issues facing women in journalism include pay equity, advancement to top editorial positions.

My goal is to set an example of gains that can be made through good, imaginative management of information and the people who produce it.

Additional Comments:

My other major areas of involvement in journalism were as an instructor in the College of Journalism at the University of Maryland, where I developed one of the first major university courses on "Women in the Media. I also was co-editor (with Maryland woman Maurine Beasley) of Women in Media: A Documentary Sourcebook, the first textbook to trace and interpret American women's relationship to the media.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: ADA E. GOLLUB AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

GENERAL MANAGER, WMJS RADIO STATION

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As the manager of a small radio station, I do a little of everything; copy writing, production, house cleaning, supervision, etc. I enjoy the creativity and the working relationships with a diversity of people. The unpleasant part has to do with reprimanding staff and having to fire people. I don't like it. Life is never dull at a radio station.

Interest:

I started doing public affairs for the station because my husband needed help, and I was bored. As each job needed filling, I wound up doing it and liked it. With a husband who knows his field, I have lots of support and am encouraged. I am also free to make mistakes. The hardest part for me is when some male staff members have a problem accepting instruction from a woman. I try very hard to handle this myself, but the security of a backup is valuable.

Preparation:

I have a M.A. in speech pathology, but there were no openings for me when I was ready to go back to work. Advice?....None. No one listens to anyone in this field anyway.

Future:

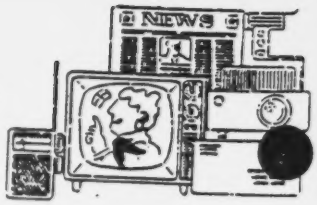
Issues facing women in my field are that after affirmative action many women will fall by the wayside. Some do not merit positions--many do. Nighttime work, unsafe locations are part of the job. For the future--I want to do what I do now for the rest of my life.

Additional Comments:

The best part of my job is the unending variety. I get up every morning happy to know that I have a job that is interesting, demands thinking on my feet, and will result in at least one good laugh during the day. A human being (male or female) can't ask for better.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: DR. SUDHA K. HALEY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

DIRECTOR, PUBLIC INFORMATION

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My responsibilities include producing a monthly newsletter, preparing news releases for dissemination to local print and broadcast media, and writing feature articles about school system events for newspapers. I also appear on talk shows representing the Superintendent and Board of Education. The most rewarding aspects of my job are promoting the Superintendent, the Board of Education, and the personnel and programs in the school system. Challenging responsiblities include dealing with the media on crisis issues, and dealing with the parents who have legitimate complaints. It is difficult to get some educators in the school system to realize that the parents and community are their clients and they need to enhance their communication with them.

Interest:

I majored in English and Journalism and spent many years as a teacher, principal and supervisor, understanding the internal workings of an educational institution. Having earned a Ph.D. in educational administration in 1975 helped me gain added credibility and respectability. However, being a minority woman has produced many challenges in a white male organization.

Preparation:

My advice to others interested in the "public information" field are to acquire preparation as a generalist with a good writing skills base. General knowledge about most areas is always an asset. Travel, meet different types of people, always keep an open mind and gather information.

Future:

The criteria of having to be a young good-looking female is not as necessary for a print media person. However, many verbal presentations have to be made, and society still demands the above. I suppose the ultimate would be to anchor a national network show or be press officer to the President of the United States.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: ELISE HANCOCK AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR, JOHNS HOPKINS MAGAZINE

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am responsible for the university's major periodical which is sent to faculty, staff, parents, "friends" and alumni of all divisions. I write, edit, and administrate. Writing is hard to do but as Phyllis McGinley said of giving parties, I love having done it. Watching your thoughts affect something in the world is very satisfying. Choosing articles, subjects for articles, and working with the copy offers similar satisfaction, but less direct praise. The author gets the praise.

Interest:

As a little girl, for fun, I used to write stories and illustrate them and bind up the result in colored paper. What I am doing now is only a slicker version of the same thing. It seems very natural, almost inevitable. Yes, there are barriers to women in editing and publishing as you can tell from the mastheads of national magazines. I have been very lucky.

Preparation:

My own preparation was liberal arts training and graduate work in English at Harvard. In general, a broad background is necessary in all journalism; some serious scholarly training is necessary in university journalism. Do not go to any journalism school not as good as Columbia's and do not take journalism as an undergraduate. You need statistics, economics, basic science, history, and English and much more. Take any door in--there aren't many--and do not take a public relations job unless PR is what you want. That job will institute a blackball in real journalism. It is better to free-lance. If you do PR, do it for something you genuinely care about---like a university and then you can feel good about yourself.

Future:

For women, the way to the very top is largely blocked in big league journalism. That's an issue. My niche in university journalism is very satisfying, so much I am tempted to say I have what I want. But pie-in-the-sky--I'd like to be editor of Atlantic. I'd like to reach a wider readership, but one similar to Hopkins alumni: intelligent, serious...

Additional Comments:

One good thing about journalism is that even in one job, you can always do it better. You can always learn and doing it better is worthwhile. It offers variety--every week I talk to an expert on something quite different. And it offers a fairly quick pay off. Every other month I can hold a magazine, a tangible object, and say--I did this. Then I do a different one.

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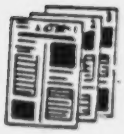
MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: GWEN IFILL AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

NEWSPAPER REPORTER

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I work for the Post in the Prince George's County bureau, where I cover government, politics, development and whatever else comes my way. The best part of the job is meeting people and getting to ask questions you normally couldn't. The worst part is writing it all down in a limited space and coping with people who disagree with you.

Interest:

I became interested in writing at a young age, but knew enough about myself to realize that I work best with a deadline hanging over my head. Being a woman has not proved to be a hindance to me, even though the people I cover (men usually) have trouble taking me seriously at first.

Preparation:

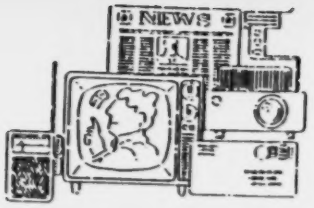
I attended Simmons College in Boston, majored in communications and received a B.A. Most important for me, however, were the unpaid internships I held while in school, and the entry level job I got at a major daily newspaper graduation because of that experience. I advise anyone who asks me about this business to do as much as they can for free as long as they can afford it, and use that as a way to get published.

Future:

The issues facing female reporters are similar to those facing other professionals. How do you balance it all? What do you sacrifice in exchange for advancement? News gathering is not a business that is kind to older people. The next question becomes what to do when your energy begins to run out.

Additional Comments:

I am one of the lucky people who is doing exactly what she wants to do. I hope to continue doing this for a good while, but I also realize that my career has to shift at some point. Covering fires and political fundraisers wears thin after several years. But as long as it's still fun, I hope they let me keep doing it.



MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SUE KOPEN KATCEF AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

RADIO: LEGISLATIVE AIDE . MEDIA RELATIONS

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

During my years at WCBM Radio I frequently was involved in stories concerning both the government and the law. In addition to the day-to-day stories, I also did a number of special reports and documentaries relating to both fields. One of those dealt with victims of crime and the law, another with the subject of the law and personal bankruptcy; a third documentary focused on the state's woefully inadequate juvenile justice system and a fourth was a study of the law and the teen-aged drinker. In every case, I gained a new insight into the operations of the law... who it helps and where it fails short. As I mentioned earlier, I also dealt with governmental matters through day-to-day occurrences--or spot news events as we refer to them in the media. Those events also afforded me with an often intimate look into the functions of government. As WCBM's legislative correspondent for 5 years, I had the chance to become very familiar with the operations of the General Assembly--who the key players were, where the decisions were really made, and how the state dealt (probably more often than it cared to) with a crisis situation. Then, in September, 1985, I joined the staff of Speaker Ben Cardin. As his media coordinator, I still work very closely with the people I knew as colleagues--only now I'm supplying them with the information and answers to questions that I, myself, used to seek out. In addition, I'm now able to see from a first-hand perspective just how government functions and how the media interprets and/or perceives what's going on. Quite honestly, both jobs--while related--are dissimilar but are nearly equally challenging and rewarding. Both can be difficult at times--time demands are tough and often frustrating and the wheels of bureaucracy turn slow no matter which side of the fence you're sitting on--but, both jobs are fascinating and educational. I consider myself--as both reporter and legislative aide--to be in a position that affords me the chance to continue my learning and education on a never-ending basis--and that has to be the biggest reward of both jobs.

Interest:

My interest in journalism (or the media) goes back to my days in junior high school when I began writing for the school paper in the 7th grade. I became editor-in-chief of my high school paper in the 11th and 12th grades --while at the same time. I started working at a local radio station. In college (at the University of Maryland) I became active at the campus radio station. It was through the network at the station--WMUC--that I began my involvement, professionally, in the field of broadcast news. Quite honestly, the best influences in my life were my parents who didn't question my goals but only wanted me to try to be the best that I could be. I do consider my self fortunate, however, because during my college years, I had a number of other students at WMUC who were already working

Interest Continued:

professionally some very tough standards for the rest of us. Those lessons were important to giving me an edge over a lot of others whose backgrounds may have, otherwise, been basically the same. As far as barriers or special opportunities in my field because of my sex, I can't say there have really been any. Basically, I have tried to prove myself as an equal based on my abilities and I think, in every case, that has worked in my case. However, I do have colleagues for who that is not necessarily true. In that respect, I've been pretty lucky.

Preparation:

As I stated earlier, I started out very early with a journalism career in mind--although I didn't specifically set my goals until my senior year in high school. But, because of that early jump, I believe I was able to move ahead a lot earlier than a lot of my friends and colleagues. My biggest break, though, came in college when I was accepted onto the staff of WMUC. Through my contacts there, I was able to get a number of part-time jobs in news organizations in the Washington area. In fact, the first semester of my senior year, I worked weekends as a desk assistant at ABC Radio, one day a week editor at the Associated Press Radio Network, four days a week as a news assistant-intern for WMAL Radio, was business manager for WMUC and carried a full 12 hours in regular college credits. In other words, I took every opportunity I could get to obtain experience in every conceivable aspect of broadcast news. As for those who would like to enter my field, I would encourage them to get a broad-based education because, as a member of the press, you are often called on to know a little about issues you might have only a passing interest in but may often have to become an instant expert on at any given moment. In addition, I would encourage the individual to get as much experience as possible--even if it only pays minimum wage. The opportunity to get an inside look and begin a network of contacts is far more valuable in the long run. Finally, I would tell someone to be prepared to make some personal sacrifices. In both the media and as a member of the Speaker's staff, time is at a premium--be certain friends and family are made aware of it!

Additional Comments:

These comments will relate to future goals and plans. Unquestionably, there is still much head way to he made by woman in both the media and in government. However, I would like to say that before I left WCBM, the staff there was nearly 70 percent women and here on the Speaker's staff, his staff is 100 percent women. So, it's clear some inroads have been made and they should serve as proof that women not only can but ARE doing the job in both the media and in government.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LOIS E. KAY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

JOURNALISM EDUCATOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

The most rewarding aspect of teaching is the excitement of working with young people, in seeing them grow and sharing their concerns. Putting out a newspaper builds esrit de corps and develops student leaders, in addition to student journalists. The only negative aspect of teaching on the high school level are the long hours and tension involved in newspaper deadlines; a classroom teacher also has a rigid daily schedule. In journalism career development at the college level, helping students with career choices and then assisting them in building their skills and confidence in such areas as interviewing and resume' writing are gratifying.

Interest:

Writing and journalism have always interested me. Throughout my life, I have been excited by the process of putting ideas into words. As with most writers, words themselves fascinate me. Being aware of the "news" and its effect on daily lives is another essential of the newspaper business, as is the ability to have a "nose for news" (viewing people and events in terms of publishable stories). Most of all, whether writing or teaching, I find journalism to be a dynamic field which presents daily challenges.

Preparation:

A liberal arts education coupled with journalism training (classroom and practical newspaper experience) are the essentials for most journalists. An educator requires additional training. The journalism field seems to be without sex bariers, although men still hold the majority of high paying editorial positions (on newspapers). There are many special opportunities for minorities in journalism.

Future:

The very nature of classroom teaching precludes discrimination against women. Teachers' salaries are a problem, however. We are starting to face teacher shortages nationwide with money the main factor. Another problem we should address is the shortage of students in and able to write well. I am also greatly concerned that students do not read enough, whether it be books or newspapers. TV, radio and cassettes have replaced reading for many. The libel laws and their effect on investigative reporting is still another of my concerns.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: DENISE L. KOCH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

REPORTER/TELEVISION/ART CRITIC

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I work in television, and while I do not become directly involved with either the government or with the law, I do cover most of the local events in those two worlds that may have an affect on the community. In my job at WJZ-TV I report on news stories, arts events, and I review films and theatre. I also occasionally anchor the news. I find most of my job challenging in that it keeps me out in the city every day meeting people where they live and work and talking to them about the issues that most concern them. I also have the difficult job of communicating my critical opinions to them about films and theatre events they may have not have the interest or vocabulary to understand. That I call difficult.

Interest:

I originally was a person of the theatre. I have two degrees in theatre and the arts. I've been acting since I was fifteen years old professionally and through sheer drive and love. I got into television in a round-about manner and found it an instantly challenging and intriguing vocabulary. It is it's own language. Like the theatre it is obsessed with telling a story, it just tells it's story in and through another language. I do believe there still are many barriers in this field holding women back, penalizing them for aging and financially not rewarding them in an equitable fashion.

Preparation:

I trained for ten years to be in the theatre. I went to three advanced institutions and continued to train after graduation. I taught at three universities. As for television....I've worked as hard as is humanly possible to pick up what I did not have formal training for. My theatre performance training naturally aided me in certain areas. The rest is instinct.

Future:

The issues facing women in my field are deeply sociological as well as practical. Can an unattractive woman pursue a career in television news? NO. Can an older woman enter this field and expect to succeed? NO. Are women paid in salaries equal to men in this field? NO. If I could accomplish anything I wanted in my field it would be to give people in this community a larger, more educated understanding of the complexities and diversity of their city. I still think of myself as an educator as well as a communicator.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: KATHLEEN J. LALLY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

REPORTER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I have done a variety of jobs at the Sun from copy editor to assistant managing editor in charge of the daily and Sunday feature sections, including the Sunday magazine. I returned to reporting three years ago after the birth of my daughter, and I now cover education for the Morning Sun. I find it rewarding describing what goes on in schools and administrative offices in readable, relevant terms.

Interest:

I became interested in journalism because I like to write and talk to people. I encountered many barriers when I entered the field in 1967--women were relegated to a few jobs on newspapers. It has changed a great deal recently.

Preparation:

I prepared, after college, by working at several small newspapers. Anyone planning to enter journalism should have a broad education and be genuinely interested in everything going on around her. Then go to work for a small paper and learn how to do it.

Future:

The biggest issue is trying to combine career and family. Newspapers like a 12 hour a day commitment and that's not compatible with family.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LILLIAN R. LEVY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR AND WRITER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a writer, author and former investigative reporter. I have served as Bureau Chief for a national weekly, covering Washington politics; senior correspondent for a science news service; authored books on science and space; and now am writer/editor and Freedom of Information Officer for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As any writer will tell you, there is nothing more rewarding than a by-line; i.e. being published. What I want to do in the very near future is to go back to free lance writing, to reporting and to communicating on subjects that mean a great deal to me: science, human and family relations, the problems of the young and old.

Interest:

I listen to persons who can speak with authority in the field about which I may wish to write; I do research; and then I think of ways of presenting my work that will attract interest and attention. My motivation is to be truthful and accurate in my presentations and to relate what I write to living.

Preparation:

I have been writing for publication since high school; but I did not take courses in journalism in college. I majored in History and English and went to law school. I also took many courses in the sciences, including graduate work. I believe if one is a writer or a journalist, the best preparation is to learn all one can about subjects of special interest about which one wants to write and, above all, to READ. In my judgment, reading is the high road to writing.

Future:

Yes, there are barriers to women. I have been fortunate in achieving recognition; but there is no question that sex still remains a barrier to progress. I would advise anyone...any woman...to be as well prepared in her objectives as possible and refuse to be discouraged.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: NANCY E. LUSE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

REPORTER COVERING EDUCATION

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My responsibilities include covering the workings of the Frederick County Board of Education and occasionally the State Board of Education. Additionally, I follow state and national trends and write about how they affect the local schools. It's a challenge to try and pull together various viewpoints into one story. Often it is difficult getting educators "out in the trenches" to go on the record with their thoughts on various issues.

Interest:

When I began my career I was perhaps one of two women in the newsroom. I started out writing "family" news which typically is relegated to women, but in a short time was able to get some of the better assignments. More women are entering the newspaper profession, but they don't seem to be moving into the top positions in the newspaper structure.

Preparation:

I have a bachelor's degree in journalism, but would advise those wanting to go into newspapers to specialize in an area such as economics, political science, and the like. The trend is to specialize in newspapers, such as having reporters cover specific areas.

Future:

As stated before, newspapers are going to have to start allowing women to assume positions as editors, not just "family editors." In terms of the overall profession, salaries are going to have to improve for reporters. It is not unusual to have college graduates earning next to minimum wage in this profession.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JEAN FLANAGAN MOON AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

GENERAL MANAGER OF PATUXENT PUBLISHING CORP.

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

The Paxtuxent Publishing Corporation of which I am general manager, owns seven weekly newspapers. I am responsible for the day-to-day management of a staff of 100 full-time and 60 part-time employees: editorial, advertising, business, production, circulation, design/photography. A manager's job is to remove the obstacles to staff members' success, and I find it very satisfying to be able to do so. What is most difficult is deciding what has the greatest priority on any given day. I greatly enjoy the diversity of responsibilities and the variety of people I work with; it provides endless stimulation. I am never bored.

Interest:

I first became interested in journalism as a 12 year old writer for a junior high newspaper, and I was fortunate in having teachers recognize and reward my work early in my life. My major barrier was my father's conviction that "journalism was no field for a woman." It set me back about 10 years, from 18 to 28, when I finally got my first full time job on a newspaper. Instead of majoring in journalism, I got a B.A. and M.A. in English literature and became a college teacher.

Preparation:

My preparation consisted of working on every publication I could from junior high on, every school newspaper and magazine, newsletters, etc. I was publicity chairperson for every organization I belonged to and volunteered to run every publication. I wrote constantly for community associations, church, and as a parent volunteer at my children's schools. As an English student and teacher, I perfected my writing skills and learned to manage. My advice to budding journalists is to start writing early and never stop. I think journalism schools can provide excellent instruction, but a solid liberal arts education is good background, too.

Future:

The major issue facing women in journalism is the flood of women in the field. I think it may adversely affect the monetary compensation. In the past, it was difficult to break into newspapers, and it is still difficult to get onto the metropolitan dailies. Weeklies, on the other hand, are becoming female dominated. It is an excellent field for women who enjoy an "integrated" life and want to have an immediate impact on their communities. This shouldn't affect compensation, but there is a good chance it will.

Additional Comments:

I advise women entering the field to determine whether they want to be editors and/or managers. If they do, they should make their feelings known early and gain the cooperation of others to meet their career goals. There are lots of wonderful jobs on newspapers, but men tend to be the "boss" no matter what area of management. Women should not settle for the doctor-nurses, principal-teachers breakdown so common, with men supervising a staff of women workers. Not all women want to be managers, but those that do should get help early.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LIZ O'NEILL AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

POLITICAL REPORTER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a political reporter for Maryland Public Television covering the General Assembly from January through April. It is a very challenging job especially during this year of savings and loan crises. When the legislature is not in session, I work in our documentary unit. Most recently, I spent three months with couples who couldn't have children. The documentary was entitled "Infertility, Nature's Heartache." Currently I am producing a documentary on contemporary men.

Interest:

I became interested in journalism while spending a year abroad on an exchange program in France. My career goals at that time were to work for one of the networks in Europe. What influenced me was an intense desire to watch and report on history taking place. The barriers I experienced are there for almost everyone, but were outweighed by the opportunities open to me. Many media organizations are still anxious to hire females to add balance to their staffs.

Preparation:

I prepared for my career by learning as much about as many subjects as I could. After earning a B.S. at Penn State, I took post graduate courses at the University of Pennsylvania. My first job was with a small television station in Hagerstown, where I began as a camera person/reporter and ended up anchoring the 6:00 news. From there I went on to public television.

Future:

It is important for women in broadcast journalism to get beyond the problems faced by notables such as Christine Craft. Many news directors, who are still mostly men, tend to hire women solely to attract more viewers, not because of competency, but because of appearance. Men are still thought to be the authoratative voice.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MAGGY PEAVEY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR -IN-CHIEF, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
HIGH SCHOOL RAIDER REVIEW

Responsibilities, Challenges, and Rewards:

I am editor - in - chief of the Eleanor Roosevelt High School newspaper, the Raider Review. Although Journalism is offered as a class at Roosevelt, I do not think of it as such; I think of it as a responsibility which I take very seriously. As the editor, I must assign articles and make sure that they are written on time. I must also write articles for each issue , and assist others with their writing. I oversee the layout of all pages, write headlines and see that all parts of the paper are organized and taken to the printer on time. At the printer's I am responsible for seeing that all articles are proofread and arranged to fit on the pages. The most challenging aspect of being an editor is finding new and creative methods of improving our paper and meeting our deadlines. If anything is wrong with the paper it is ultimately my responsibility. What is most rewarding about this job is the feeling of pride and satisfaction in the final product.

Interest:

My interest if the field of journalism was sparked by my ninth grade English teacher, Mr. William Manion, who is also the faculty advisor to the newspaper. Also, my mother, who is now a lawyer, was the editor of her high school newspaper. Mr. Manion gives the newspaper staff a great deal of freedom and encourges students to take responsibility for themselves. Being a woman has not given me any disadvantages as an editor, although it has given me some additional challenges. Indeed, Mr. Manion has expressed the opinion that women, in general, make better editors at the high school level than do men.

Preparation:

At least two years of journalism experience and at least one year of experien as a page editor are needed to become the editor of a high school newspaper. However, the most important qualifications for this job are found in the person's character. You must be organized and strong-willed, as well as open and friendly, in order to inspire confidence in your staff and to gain their full cooperation. It is very helpful to be able to convince people to cooperate with you under any circumstances. I would tell anyone wishing to be a high school newspaper editor that it is very important to have the right attitude about your work -- it must be taken as an important respon-sibility, not as just another classroom assignment.

Future:

Young men in high school often find it difficult to accept orders from their female peers. It can sometimes be a challenge to gain their cooperation without alienating them personally. If I could accomplish anything I wanted in the field of high school newspaper journalism, I would like to meet every deadline, have every issue be better than the previous one, and to produce a paper which is judged the best in the state (or even in the nation).

THE RAIDER REVIEW

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: DENISE KATHLEEN PERRY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

NEWSPAPER EDITOR

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My job is editor of a daily newspaper which serves the mid Eastern Shore. I supervise a staff of about 16 editors and reporters. Seeing a newspaper come out five days a week, no matter what, is exciting. Since our newspaper is new as dailies go, (11 1/2 years old) and one of the smaller ones in Maryland, we attract beginning reporters. That means training them and then watching them advance either at the Star Democrat or at the larger newspapers or magazines.

Interest:

When I was a child, my father wwas a reporter at the Star Democrat so I sort of grew up around the newspaper. I started working for a weekly newspaper in Queen Anne's County two days after graduating from the University of Maryland, where I majored in journalism. Four years later I joined the Star Democrat. The people I encountered seemed to think it was natural for me to be a reporter like my father. Getting to be editor took a little more persistence, however.

Preparation:

Besides the obvious trainings gained in the journalism program at the University of Maryland, I worked summers in the composition department of the Star Democrat. The company has made some management trainings available. That's been a big help, because at the outset I thought only about being a reporter and not the management responsibilities of being an editor. Get as much on-the-job training such as internships as possible.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: GERTRUDE L. POE AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER EDITOR/PUBLISHER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

My original goal was to be a lawyer. I worked as a legal secretary, received juris doctor degree from Washington College of Law, American University, June, 1939. I was thrust accidentally into editing a weekly newspaper in Laurel, Maryland, in 1939 and remained editor, also becoming co-publisher and sole publisher until the newspaper was sold in 1980. Law remained a useful and guiding preparation for newspapering. Having experienced all facets of the profession, I found reporting, liaison with all levels of government and people, and the general business as well as business of operating a newspaper most challenging. Dealing with crime was my most difficult.

Interest:

When I received my law degree in 1939, having taken a leave of absence from the lawyer for whom I was a legal secretary to work in Washington, D.C. and study law at night, I returned to Laurel to join him in practice only to find he had acquired a weekly newspaper in payment of a debt. He thrust it into my hands. I remained editor for 41 years, a partner for 25 years, and eventually sole owner, but I never had a course in journalism, though I was active in press associations and attended newspaper seminars. Never did I experience barriers or discrimination with anyone or on any level because I was a woman. Opportunities were presented to me, as they were to men, and if I accepted, I was expected to produce as a man in that position would. Pay was never an issue. Compensation was literally based on production, and in many cases my stipend far exceeded that of a man in a similar position.

Preparation:

As stated above, law was my only educational preparation for my career in the media, and I considered it an excellent one. Later, I was to employ majors in journalism, political science, English, liberal arts, psychology, even art history (Harvard). I found advantages and disadvantages in all. For a woman entering the media field, I would recommend a major in journalism, wide area of reading, exposure to people, commitment of time, and a strong faith in God and humankind!

Future:
Frustration is the biggest issue facing women. Law was once called "a jealous mistress." Having been exposed to both law and newspapering, I have concluded that law can hold no candle to the media as a "jealous mistress." Coping with demands of womanhood which embrace homemaker, wife and mother, and the demands of media which embrace on-the-scene action, deadlines, and availability, are often at war with each other. A choice is often required. I made one.

Additional Comments:

The reward of working in the media had untold rewards, not limited to monetary. Though it chose me, in retrospect I'd chosen the media over law anyday!

Gertrude Poe, Lady Editor

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: JEAN H. ROSS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

PUBLIC AFFAIRS DIRECTOR/WCAO/WXYV RADIO

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am an air personality and Public Affairs Director. I find dealing with the problems of the community the most rewarding aspect of my job. The most challenging is trying to find solutions to some of the problems facing the community and trying to educate the community to improve the basic quality of it.

Interest:

I became interested in radio broadcasting as a second choice to television reporting. However, since I have worked in radio, I find it to be more challenging in some aspects and a lot more fun because of the "Theatre of the Mind" role that goes hand in hand with radio. I have experienced no barriers in my field because I am a woman. There have been opportunities to make strides in certain areas, e.g. - women reporters in the locker rooms of professional athletes.

Preparation:

I received a Bachelor's Degree in Speech Communication from Morgan State University majoring in Public Speaking and Rhetoric. Most of my training was received at WEAA-FM and was actual hands-on trial and error experience. I advise other women interested in broadcasting to get involved as early as possible, figure out what department their talents would be best utilized in and don't be afraid to make mistakes.

Future:

Issues facing women in my field include opportunities to cover the same stories as men and to receive the same respect for the job we do. I would like to become a network news announcer in the future and ultimately a radio station owner and manager.

Additional Comments:

Sometimes it is hard for a woman in my field to maintain a family and broadcasting career, particularly if you are in a "personality" role where appearances can be almost anytime of the day and night. Lots of times my job is not an 8 hour job and if the woman does not have the right kind of man in her life, the family structure will suffer.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: LYNN SALISBURY AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

JOURNALIST

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As an associate editor for two large weekly newspapers, I am responsible for community coverage of education, health and business. I supervise two writers (full-time), work with free-lancers, and also report some stories myself. Balancing the hefty workload is probably the most difficult part of my job. Producing lively, interesting copy that appeals to readers--the most rewarding and challenging.

Interest:

I knew I wanted to write when I was 8 years old, but it took me another 25 years or so to realize that newspapering was the right career for me. I began as a free-lancer and "lucked into" a very satisfying job to which my sex was no barrier. Women may even have an advantage in community journalism though probably not on the metro dailies.

Preparation:

Journalism requires well-developed research and writing skills and a broad background of information and interests. I think interested young women and men are best served by a strong liberal arts major as undergrads (history, economics, government, etc.). Actual experience even if just on a college paper may be more valuable than journalism courses. I majored in history, have an M.A.T. in social sciences and my first career was in teaching.

Future:

Relatively low salaries are an issue for beginning journalists of both sexes--interesting work is only some compensation for that. What I'd like to accomplish is to upgrade the image and pay for people on community papers! This aspect of journalism is growing, but is too often undervalued.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: PHYLLIS T. SHELTON AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MEDIA

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As community affairs manager, I am responsible for positioning the station in the heart of the various publics we serve through a variety of public service vehicles. The department is in part responsible for WJZ's license renewal. We produce station and citizen editorials and public service announcements. We also sponsor and support community campaigns, blood drive, environmental projects, fundraisers, feed the hungry, black history, etc. Helping people is most important coupled with the challenge of being creative and effective in how we help.

Interest:

I landed the job before I became interested in television. Barriers are ever present in this and other fields for all of the obvious reasons; however, I am learning that in some instances barriers are self imposed.

Preparation:

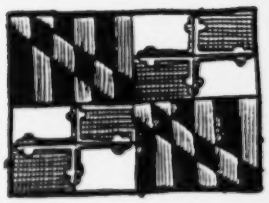
I received a good liberal arts education. Being a generalist--knowing a little bit about a lot of things--provides the flexibility to move from one carrier to another.

Future:

Future issues are keeping up with technology and becoming adaptable to an all male environment. I would like to blow up most mass communications departments in area colleges and revamp the curriculum to coincide with current trends--particularly in the broadcast medium.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS



NAME: DONNA SHOEMAKER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR/WRITER--MARYLAND TODAY

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

In an era with so much adult illiteracy, TV dependence, and apathy about important public issues, I find the field of communications to be a challenging and rewarding one. Working for the university opens up many areas of creativity, of stimulation, of cultural enrichment. My work involves editing the university's alumni/faculty/friends tabloid Maryland Today (sent to 157,000); writing and producing other publications; and helping the public to keep in touch with a major institution in the State. Writing never comes easy--the older I get, the more critical I become of my own writing and of what I need.

Interest:

I have always had a strong attraction to language, though up until my first day of college, I had firmly believed I would be an English teacher. But I opened my eyes to more non-traditional areas during college, became a newspaper reporter following it, and have tracked my way through the jungles of words and ideas ever since. I did find some areas in the '70's where a woman reporter was less than welcome or ran into a lot of kidding (police departments and sheriff's offices), but you learn to persevere and get the information you need.

Preparation:

While I did not study journalism per se in college, I have since turned to the field as a graduate student and am immersed in theory, after having had years of practice. Writing involves a considerable amount of discipline, and I urge all to take every opportunity to learn to think both logically and creatively. We all need at least a left-brain and right-brain approach to solving problems. You can't beat experience in learning to communicate--work for the student paper, try your hand at photography, plan a campaign for a good cause. And don't concentrate entirely on one academic area during your undergraduate days--sample a diversity of disciplines. Most of all, read.

Future:

The path upward in communications usually takes one from being a "technician" to a "manager." But I believe you should never lose touch with the need to communicate clearly and accurately, no matter how much work you come to delegate to others. Women need to be more assertive in stressing--and proving--how important communication is.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: MELODY L. SIMMONS AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

JOURNALIST - BALTIMORE SUN

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I am a reporter for the Evening Sun assigned to the Metropolitan staff. My profession is always interesting because there is no constant factor in reporting. I am always working with different people on different and new things and stories. I find this very refreshing and uplifting.

Interest:

I am a news hound, and that is how I became interested in being a reporter. As far as barriers because I am a woman, I used to be a sportswriter and this was VERY difficult because access to male players was always a problem. I ended up leaving the sportswriting field after a request to the Civil Liberties Union for help gaining access ended in my firing from the paper. That was lousy!

Preparation:

I hold a journalism degree from the University of Florida. For others hoping to become a journalist, I would say read and study othe fields like the Liberal Arts to become well versed in other areas.

Future:

Women in my field should be groomed for management positions and editorships. This does not happen now and therefore, there is a lack of female leadership and solid role models.

Additional Comments:

My thoughts for women in politics, law or media is the need to cultivate a good network to draw upon for support, information and career planning. Such a network would be an excellent step in rounding out what appears to be a lack of organization and understanding by women on their potential as persons contributing to a job. It would also help in planning.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: ALICE STEINBACH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

NEWSPAPER REPORTER/FEATURE WRITER--SUN

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

As a feature writer for a major metropolitan paper, I am able to write about a wide variety of people, ideas, and events. Unlike a newswriter, I am not confined to reporting breaking news or strictly factual accounts of events. A feature writer has the opportunity to expand a story, to focus on detail, to seek out the off-beat. The rewards of the job are many: the chance to interview interesting people, to travel, to educate the newspaper-reading public. The demands are: (sometimes) rough deadlines, the possibility of making a fool of yourself (or worse, making an error in an article) in a paper whose readership on Sunday is close to half a million people.

Interest:

I have always liked to read and write. As a child, I put out my own neighborhood newspaper; always worked on school newspapers or yearbooks; and most important, wrote letters and kept a diary over the years. The wish to express myself has been a major part of my motivation in becoming a writer. The presumption that what you have to express is worthwhile is the second leap you must make if you wish to enter this field. I have found no discrimination or barriers in my field thus far.

Preparation:

I prepared for my career by observing, living and experiencing the world around me. And then through letters or a diary or a school newspaper, telling readers what it was I saw and observed. I prepared by reading writers of excellence and developing my own way of looking at life. I did not go to college. I would not recommend this, necessarily, to other would-be newspaper reporters. But Journalism School, I think, is not necessary. A good liberal arts background with some life experience thrown in is, in my opinion, a suitable background.

Future:

From the day I began working in journalism, my commitment has been to doing the best job I can. My satisfaction comes from approaching what I think is the best use of material from an interview, along with some insight and general philosophy to be extracted from each specific interview. Without sounding arrogant, I feel that if I have been able to do this to my satisfaction most of the time, then I have already accomplished my goal in newspaper writing.

Additional Comments:

Something I forgot to put in the part about satisfactions of the job: The responses one gets from readers is wonderful and makes everything worthwhile. To have a letter arrive from someone you do not know, a letter which tells you that in some way you have reached that person, is deeply satisfying.

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: HILLARY MAZER STISHAN AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

TELEVISION PRODUCER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

For the last four years I have produced documentaries and a legislative news program for Maryland Public Television. I supervise a staff of nine which includes two reporters, two assistant producers, two video crews and a secretary. It is my responsibility to see that programs that we commit to doing get done to the best of all our abilities; that all of the production techniques used work together as one cohesive product. I also have administrative duties such as budgets, scheduling, and miles of paperwork. The most rewarding part of my job comes when it is time to put the final product together in the control room. Then you know all the blood, sweat, and tears were worth it!

Interest:

I began interning at Channel 11 in Baltimore in the news department. I spent nearly every weekend of my final college semester helping at the station. I would go out on stories and gradually learn by doing. I developed an interest in shooting film for news and worked my way into that position in the newsroom. I became the first female news camera person in the Baltimore/Washington market. I met up with some skepticism in the beginning, mostly from reporters, but was trained and carefully developed by the staff of cameramen I worked with.

Preparation:

My career in the media was not a long term plan. I didn't know until I was a college senior that it was what I wanted. When I was finally exposed to it for the first time up close was when I knew I wanted to be a part of it. A lot of it was that opportunity happened to knock and I opened the door and off we went. I have been in this business in one way or another since early 1973. The best advice I could offer is to follow this course of study in school and as soon as you can, get all the practical experience you can handle. You need to be very hungry in this profession and you can't be afraid of long hard work to get where you want to be. You have to PAY YOUR DUES.

Future:

I think women for the most part have been given a pretty fair shake...at least in this town. I think the major issue for women is in the news arena...particularly the on air talent. It still seems to me that in most cases they do not command the respect or credibility that men have. If you are not young and pretty, you don't get much of a shot. You certainly can't be a little older and "distinguished" as many of their male counterparts are.

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Women in Government and Law

Reference Materials

* **Clout: Womanpower and Politics.** Susan and Martin Tolchin. NY: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., 1974.

Bringing More Women Into Public Office. Rutgers, NJ: Center for the American Women and Politics (CAWP).
A series of 7 reports on how and why women seek elective and appointed office.

** **Directory of Maryland Elected Women.** Maryland Association of Elected Women.
An annual listing of all women elected officials in Maryland. Call Women Legislators of Maryland, (301) 841-3013, for ordering information.

** **Founding Mothers: Women in America in the Revolutionary Era.** L.J. DeRosa. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1975.

A History of Women In America. Carol Hymowitz and Michaele Weissman. NY: Bantam, 1978.

In the Running: The New Woman Candidate. Ruth B. Mandel. Scranton, PA: Beacon Press, 1983.
Describes the campaign experiences of women running for office in recent years.

** **It's Your Right.** Washington, D.C.: Mid Atlantic Center for Sex Equity, The Network, 1984.
A booklet for students explaining rights under Title IX prohibiting discrimination in education.

The Maryland ERA: A Ten Year History. Maryland Commission for Women, 1982.
Illustrates the constructive changes that have taken place under Maryland law in the last decade.

** **Maryland Manual 1985-86.** Edited by Gregory A. Stiverson. Annapolis, MD: Maryland Hall of Records.
A comprehensive detailed look at the structure, organization, and personnel of Maryland state and local government. Includes biographical sketches of women legislators and government officials.

** **National Directory of Women Elected Officials.** Washington, D.C.: National Women's Political Caucus 1985.
Lists women members of Congress, data on women in state legislatures, mayors of large cities, etc.

** **Rights Under Title VI.** Jane Hammond and Woodrow Grant. Maryland State Department of Education, 1980
A handbook for students describing rights under Title VI, prohibiting discrimination in schools on the basis of race or national origin.

** **The Story of the Nineteenth Amendment.** [illegible]
Chicago: Children's Press, Inc.
Traces the suffrage movement in the United States [illegible] for upper elementary and middle school students.

The Woman's Suffrage Movement Books for Children. [illegible]
Wisconsin: Friends of the [illegible].
A list of recommended materials.

Women and Politics, the Invisible Majority. Caroline [illegible] Marjorie Lansing, U. of Michigan Press, 1980.
An historical analysis of women's voting patterns from [illegible] 1976.

** **Women and the Vote: A Fact Sheet.** Washington, D.C.: National Commission on Working Women.
Analyzes the gender gap, provides an historical perspective and lists steps necessary to register and vote.

Women Attorneys of Colonial Times. Dennis W. Dennett. Maryland Historical Magazine 56 (December, 1961): 335.

* **Women in the Criminal Justice System.** Charlie Feldman. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1980.
This volume examines perceptions of women in roles ranging from criminals to judges.

** **Your Voice in Annapolis.** Annapolis, MD: The Maryland General Assembly.
A pamphlet describing the legislative process in the State of Maryland.

Biographies

Anne Ella Carroll, Political Strategist. Charles Mohr, Jr. Maryland Historical Magazine 68 (Spring, 1973): [illegible].

Dreams Into Deeds. Linda Peavey and Ursula Smith. New York: Scribner's, 1983.
Recounts the lives of nine determined women whose [illegible] helped reshape the world. Includes Elizabeth [illegible].

The First Woman in Congress: Jeannette Rankin. Judy Fairy Block. Santa Rosa, California: National Women's History.
The first woman ever elected to the U.S. Congress spent [illegible] years as a leader for women's suffrage, social reform, [illegible] world peace. Grades 7 and up.

** **New Women in Politics.** Kathleen Bowman. Minnesota: [illegible] Educational Society, 1978.
Profiles seven contemporary women in politics and government. Upper elementary/middle school students.

** **Republican Women of Maryland, 1920-1980.** [illegible]

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MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: SHIRLEY WAGENER AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

MEDIA--TALK SHOW HOST/PRODUCER, EDITOR AND WRITER

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I formerly served as a media liaison person in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington D.C. and also wrote a consumer newsletter directed towards media on food, fiber and housing.

I enjoy interviewing people and learning how they got from square A to B in their careers and personal lives. There are many areas where you can fill the needs of other people, i.e.- networking, sharing and educating. The challenge is always in seeking more outlets for information available to assist others and in developing and producing public information.

Interest:

I started writing for the Washington Star as a student writer at age 14. I became "hooked" with the newspaper field for its excitement, inside track of life---and by-lines. It was a very wise decision for me. I have not really found barriers as a woman. I had opportunities and made them worthwhile. I was frustrated at one point because of unequal pay scale on a paper. Fortunately I started looking for another opportunity and moved up and out of that paper.

Preparation:

I received a college education and studied the behavioral sciences. I've always enjoyed learning from books and people. I started reading at an early stage and never stopped.

My advice is to read a lot, listen to people, be innovative, let your dreams of success develop and become real, --- anything is possible. Do a lot of background research and know where more information is available, if needed. Be accurate and build a reputation for having integrity, honesty and dependability. Listen to people of all ages and from every walk of life. Be aware of opportunity if it's offered.

Future:

Issues facing women are the competitive attitudes of men and women. Best answers for this is to learn to be as good as you possibly can and be ready for changes in your plans and open to new ideas.

My goal is to see two of the radio shows I'm doing now be syndicated nationally or regionally.

MARYLAND WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, LAW AND THE MEDIA

PERSONAL REFLECTIONS

NAME: KAREN YENGICH AREA OF INVOLVEMENT:

EDITOR, "LAUREL LEADER"

Responsibilities, Challenges, Rewards:

I edit an actively growing weekly newspaper in a mid-Maryland community that is expanding as well. The challenge is to keep the community apprised of all the growth and changes through the newspaper. Editing, writing, and working with the community leaders are the job aspects I enjoy most.

Interest:

A sophomore English teacher encouraged me to write for the school newspaper. I'm glad she did! Journalism is a good field for women because of the diversity it offers. I have seen none nor have I encountered any barriers. The field is open to the advancement of women.

Preparation:

I majored in journalism in college, but also filled my class schedule with a heavy dose of history and English literature courses to give myself a broad base of knowledge. I read constantly and I challenge myself daily to try and do the routine and annual assignment differently.

Future:

Journalism will continue to be a good field for women. The chief issues facing them are more individual ones. Women must be willing to take on any assignment regardless of the personal sacrifices. My chief goal is to publish the best community newspaper I can; one that everyone will respect and revere.

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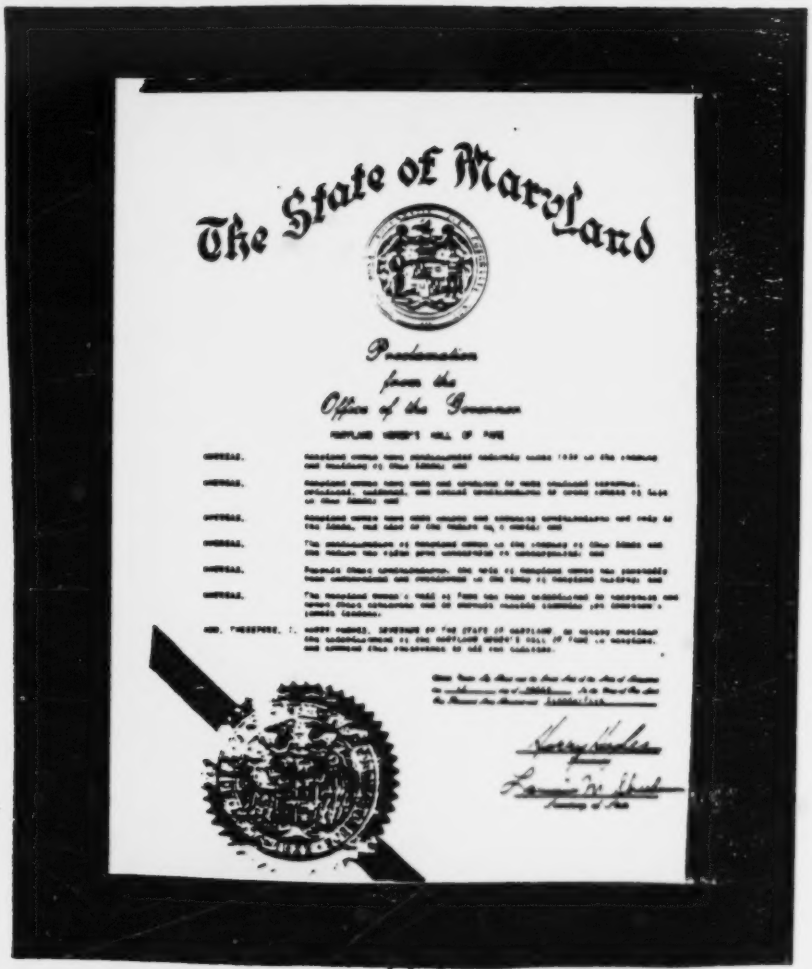
MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

In celebration of its 20th anniversary, the Maryland Commission For Women joined the women legislators of the Maryland General Assembly in 1985 in establishing a Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. It was established to recognize and honor Maryland women who have made significant economic, political, cultural, and social contributions to every sphere of life in the State. In acknowledgement of the active participation of Maryland women in the shaping and building of the State, Governor Harry Hughes issued a proclamation proclaiming the establishment of the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.


The State of Maryland

Proclamation

from the

Office of the Governor

(continued next page)

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

(Continued)

Five individuals, three historical women and two contemporary women, will be selected each year. Their names will be inscribed on a plaque displayed at the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis, and they will be profiled in the Maryland Women's History Week Packet.

The 1985 honorees, selected from 130 nominees, are:

• Margaret Brent • Rachel Carson • Rita Charmatz Davidson • Gladys Noon Spellman •

• Harriett Ross Tubman •

Profiles of these women appear on the following page.

Individuals and organizations are encouraged to recommend the names of women to be considered each year for induction into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. A nomination form is included in this packet. Nominees must have made a lasting contribution which has had a significant influence in the State of Maryland or in the Nation. Nominees must also be native-born Marylanders or current residents of the State. If deceased, nominees must have lived in Maryland for at least ten years.

- -

Several Maryland women have also been honored in the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, New York. These include:

Mother Elizabeth Seton--first American woman canonized as a saint

Clara Barton--founder of the American Red Cross

Harriet Tubman--activist who led slaves to freedom via the Underground Railroad

Rachel Carson--noted environmentalist, scientist, and author

Helen Brooke Taussig--developer of the "blue baby" heart operation

The National Women's Hall of Fame was established in Seneca Falls, the birth place of women's rights since 1848, to provide a permanent place of honor for America's most outstanding women. The Hall has been open since July, 1979, and visitors can learn about the important contributions, often against tremendous odds, that these women have made to our country.

Maryland Women's Hall of Fame Honorees - 1985

MARGARET BRENT (1601 - 1671)

Margaret Brent, a British noblewoman, settled in Maryland in 1638 and became one of its most notable business persons, lawyers, and entrepeneurs. Since she was Catholic and of the nobility, Lord Baltimore granted her land and the privileges of the original pioneer settlers. She and her sister established "Sisters Freehold," an estate near Saint Mary's City.

Brent is best known for her appearance before the Maryland General Assembly in 1648 at which time she requested that she be granted the right to vote—one vote as a landowner and another vote as Lord Baltimore's attorney, an unheard of request from a woman. Her request was refused and Lord Baltimore used this opportunity to withdraw his favor from the Brent family, a politically beneficial move for him. Following this action, life became difficult for Margaret Brent and her family. She eventually moved to Virginia where she remained until her death.

The statement made by Margaret Brent when she appeared before the Assembly was not, "Women should vote," but "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Marylanders can take pride in the State's many "firsts," including this sentiment which has since become well esteemed in American philosophy.

HARRIET ROSS TUBMAN (1820 - 1913)

Harriet Tubman, conductor of the Underground Railroad and Civil War spy, was born a slave on a plantation in Dorchester County, Maryland.

Tubman's life is a study in courage and fortitude. Though she was the victim of many beatings and sustained a head injury while attempting to protect a fleeing slave, this did not deter her from her destined course as the "Black Moses" of her people. She is said to have rescued some 300 slaves, including her aging parents.

Her efforts were so successful that a $40,000 reward was issued for her capture. Despite the risk of being captured, she continued to help runaway slaves. During the Civil War, she worked day and night in army hospitals to support herself, while acting as a Union spy.

Honors were not awarded quickly to this extraordinary woman. However, in the last years of her life her selfless courage was recognized. Harriett Tubman not only overcame the tyranny of slavery herself and survived but was instrumental in the survival of her people ◀

RACHEL CARSON (1907 - 1964)

Rachel Carson, author and ecologist, first majored in English at the Pennsylvania College for Women with a career in writing in mind. However, a required course in biology changed her mind and she became a zoology major. Later in life, she combined the two fields and became an influential force in the ecology movement. Though born in Springdale, Pennsylvania, Rachel never really left Maryland after coming to Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student in 1929.

In *Silent Spring*, one of her most famous and controversial works, she warned against the indiscriminate use of chemicals upsetting the balance of nature which prompted a controversy among conservationists, the chemical industry, and the Department of Agriculture. This controversy led to the adoption of the strict controls on the use of [illegible] suggested by Rachel Carson [illegible]

[illegible] observed that [illegible] is the freedom of man to all life ▶

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GLADYS NOON SPELLMAN (1918 -)

Throughout her career as a public servant, from PTA President to Congresswoman, Gladys Noon Spellman successfully spearheaded many efforts to effect reform in areas of discrimination in all facets of life, in Prince George's County, in the State of Maryland, and in the Nation.

Before being elected to public office, Gladys Spellman was an educator in the Prince George's County public school system, President of the Prince George's County Council of PTA's, as well as Chairwoman of the National Mental Health Study Center.

In 1962, she became the first woman to be elected to the Board of Commissioners of Prince George's County. She later served as Chairperson of that body, and as a member of the Prince George's County Council. In 1972, she was awarded the highest honor which could be bestowed by county officials nationwide when she was the first woman elected President of the National Association of Counties.

Throughout her years of service to the people of the State of Maryland, Gladys Spellman's efforts resulted in major reforms in the areas of county employment and the merit system, housing policy, social, economic and human resource planning, consumer protection, sexual assault, women's pension rights, mandatory retirement, and discrimination against disabled persons.

Gladys Spellman was a trailblazer for the women of our state and nation. In her active life, she was a visionary with the intelligence and talent to make ideas become reality. Those changes and advances which we take for granted today are the culmination of her dreams and efforts as we [illegible] stand well on [illegible] ▶

RITA CHARMATZ DAVIDSON (1928 - 1984)

Rita Charmatz Davidson compiled a long list of firsts in her distinguished public career. She was the first woman on the Maryland Court of Appeals, the first woman on the Maryland Court of Special Appeals, the first woman to serve in the cabinet of a Maryland Governor and the first Montgomery County zoning hearing examiner. As significant as those accomplishments are, it is what she achieved while serving in each of those positions that truly merits our respect and admiration: she was a champion of the poor, the minorities and those whose individual civil liberties seemed threatened.

Rita Davidson began her career in private law practice in the District of Columbia and Montgomery County while also becoming involved in county politics and government. In 1970 she was named secretary of the State Department of Employment and Social Services, the highest position in Maryland government occupied by a woman. She focused public attention on the needs of our poor and forgotten citizens and the inadequacies of the governmental programs designed to help them. Much of the progress those programs have made in Maryland and in recent years is a direct result of the attention she gave them during her term as department secretary.

In 1973 Rita Davidson was appointed a judge on the Court of Special Appeals. Six years later, she was appointed to the Court of Appeals, the state's highest court. On both courts, she distinguished herself as a brilliant, strong, compassionate and thorough jurist. Her legal legacy touches every area of law where people of this State and others are struggling to find the best answers to the hardest problems: family relations, administrative behavior, capital punishment, gender equity and land use planning.

By her intellect, commitment and compassion, Rita Davidson moved the State of Maryland in very important ways and is a shining example to today's and tomorrow's leaders. She was an accomplished career woman who [illegible] generously of her soul ◀

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TO DO AND DISCUSS:

1. Read the profiles of the 1985 honorees inducted into the Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.
2. Who do you find most interesting? Why?
3. Create your own Maryland Women's Hall of Fame. In the space below draw or paste a picture of a notable woman in your community and/or write a description of her accomplishments.

Women's Hall of Fame

1986 Nomination Form

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME

(NOTE: Nominations submitted after this date will be considered for the 1987 Women's Hall of Fame.

Deadline for Entries: December 10, 1985

Nominations for the Second Annual MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME are being sought by the Maryland Commission for Women and the Women Legislators of the Maryland General Assembly.

PURPOSE: To recognize and honor Maryland women who have participated in shaping the State of Maryland or the Nation and who provide visible examples of women achievers for tomorrow's female leaders.

ELIGIBILITY: The nominees must have made a lasting contribution in the following areas:

- Positively influencing society,
- Opening doors to other women, or
- Breaking new ground or establishing new fields that impact upon women

Nominees must be native-born Marylanders or current residents of the State. If deceased, nominees must have lived in Maryland at least ten years.

Five nominees will be selected in 1986 in two categories:

- Contemporary (2) - Alive within the ten years prior to date of selection.
- Historical (3) - Individual who died at least ten years prior to date of selection.

Nominations are encouraged from a broad range of fields, geographic areas and different periods in Maryland history. Nominations are encouraged from previous submissions to the MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME.

I wish to submit the following nomination for the MARYLAND WOMEN'S HALL OF FAME: (Please Print or Type)

NOMINEE: _____ DATE OF BIRTH: _____

ADDRESS: _____ PLACE OF BIRTH: _____

PHONE: (O) _____ If Deceased: DATE OF DEATH: _____

(H) _____ LENGTH OF RESIDENCY IN MARYLAND: _____

NAME OF NEAREST LIVING RELATIVE: _____

RELATION TO NOMINEE: _____ PHONE: (O) _____

ADDRESS: _____ (H) _____

MAJOR FIELD OF ENDEAVOR: _____

OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTION FOR WHICH NOMINEE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED: _____

_____

_____

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS: _____

_____

(When describing the nominee's contributions, please specify her level of achievement, the significance of her contribution, her leadership role, and any awards which she received. Additional information, including clippings and resume, may be provided on 8½ x 11 sheets attached to this form.)

NAME OF PERSON/ORGANIZATION SUBMITTING THIS NOMINATION: _____

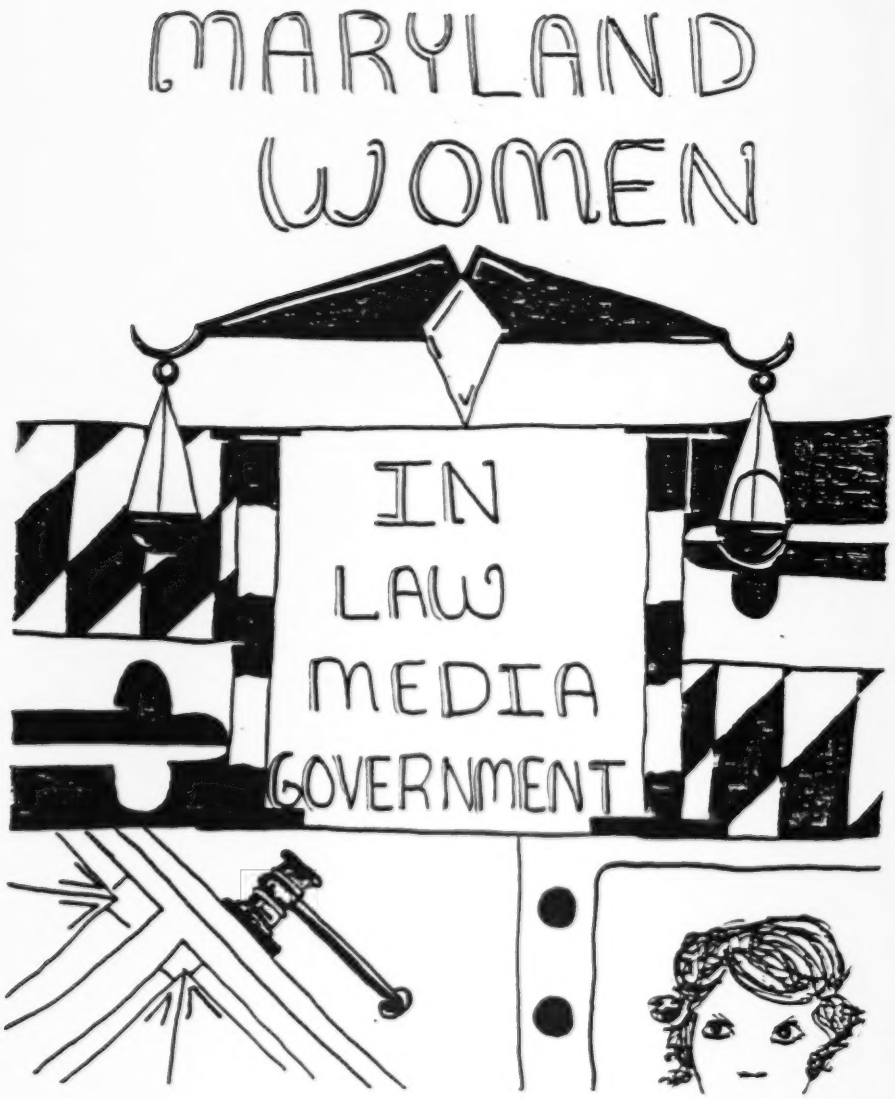
ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: (O) _____

(H) _____

PLEASE RETURN POSTMARKED NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 10, 1985 TO: Maryland Commission for Women
1123 N. Eutaw Street/Room 603
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

For Additional Information, call the Maryland Commission for Women at 383-3608.

RESOURCE DIRECTORY



Art by Jeffrey Marthinuss
Centennial High School

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The following are selected resources available on women in government, law, and the media. Items listed with an asterisk (*) are available through the State Media Services Center (301-659-2109). Items listed with two asterisks (**) are available from the Office of Equal Opportunity Equity Resource Center (301-659-223(). Both centers are housed in the Maryland State Department of Education Building located in Baltimore, Maryland.

The Resource Directory is organized into the following sections:

I. Print Resources

II. Nonprint Resources

III. Organizational Resources

IV. Historic Sites

V. Other Resources

For additional resources, check with your local libraries.

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY

RESOURCE DIRECTORY

I. PRINT RESOURCES

General Women's Issues

Reference Materials

The Afro-American Woman: Struggles and Images. Edited by Sharon Harley and Rosalyn Terborg-Penn. New York: Kennikat Press, 1978.

Baltimore Women, 1870-1900. Patricia Ann McDonald, PhD. Diss., University of Maryland, 1976.

Beyond Stereotypes and Statistics: Emergence of Asian and Pacific American Women. Juanita Tamayo Lott and Canta Pian. Washington, D. C.: Organization of Pan Asian American Women, 1979.

Black Women: Achievement Against the Odds. New York: DMC Publishing, 1983.
A calendar portraying notable Black women who have made contributions in government, law, journalism, civil rights, and other areas.

** Developing a Partnership with Maryland Women: The Maryland Commission for Women 1946-1986. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Commission for Women.
A 20th Anniversary Report detailing detailing the history achievements of the Maryland Commission for Women.

** The Faces and Phases of Women. NY: National Women's Hall of Fame, Inc., 1983.
Profiles the 31 women inducted into the Hall of Fame as of 1983. Includes student activities and discussion guides. Marylanders Clara Barton, Harriet Tubman, Helen Brooke Taussig, Rachel Carson, and Mother Elizabeth Seton are profiled. Appropriate for upper elementary/middle school.

The Female Experience: An American Documentary. Gerda Lerner. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1977.

* Her Way: A Guide to Biographies of Women for Young People. Chicago: American Library Association, 1984.
This is a second edition of a popular volume which profiles more than 1100 notable women.

** Notable American Women 1607-1950: A Biographical Dictionary. Edited by Edward T. James. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1971.
Over 1300 listings in three volumes highlight contributions by women throughout history.

** Notable Maryland Women. Winifred G. Helmes. Cambridge: Tidewater Publishers, 1977.
This collection of commissioned essays shows what the hundred of the most notable women from all walks of life have contributed to the history of Maryland and to the nation.

A Pictorial History of Women in America. Ruth Warren. New York: Crown Publishers, 1975.
Traces contributions of women in the United States from pre-colonial times to the 1970's.

** Remember the Ladies! : A Panorama of Women in American History. Robin Franklin and Tasha Lebow eds.?. University of Michigan Center for Sex Equity in Schools, 1980.
Originally prepared for the Ann Arbor Public Schools, this publication presents an overview of the role of women in America from the Colonial Period until present day. It includes a list of Women's History Resources.

** She's Nobody's Baby: A History of Women in the Twentieth Century. Edited by Susan Braun Levine, and Susan Hartman. NY: Simon & Schuster, 1983.

When and Where I Enter: The Impact of Black Women on Race and Sex in America. Paula Giddings. New York: William Morrow Co., Inc., 1984.
Traces roles and contributions of Black women in American society.

Who's Who of Maryland Women. 1930-31. Edited by Patricia Dawn. AAUW, 1975.

Womanlist. Marjorie P.K. Webster and Jean D. Boehlke. New York: Atheneum, 1981.

** The Woman's Book of World Records and Achievements. Edited by Lois Decker O'Neill. New York: Anchor Press, 1979.

Women: A Resource List. Baltimore, Maryland: Enoch Pratt Free Library, 1981.

** Women's History Curriculum Units. Available from National Herstory Project see organizations listing.
Units and Guides are written for various grade levels. They include biographies and illustrations of women and student activities.

* Women's Movement Media: A Source Guide. Cynthia Ellen Harrison. New York: R.R. Bowker, 1975.
A compendium of sources which includes approximately 800 descriptions of organizations which (at that time) were active for women.

LAW GOVERNMENT AND MEDIA

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Women's Organizations & Leaders Directory. Today Publications & News Service, Inc., Washington, D.C.: National Press Building.

* Women's Studies: A Recommended Core Bibliography. Esther Stineman. Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1979.
This bibliography is annotated and indexed and covers over twenty traditional subject areas.

Newsletters and Periodicals

Annotated Guide to Women's Periodicals in the U.S., 913 Turner Road, Richmond, IN 47374. (317) 962-9178.
Bi-annual listing of over 200 publications in many areas of interest to women. Indexed by state and alphabetically.

Black Woman's Voice, National Council on Negro Women, 1819 H. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; (202) 293-3902.
Quarterly with general news of interest to Black women.

Equal Education Alert, Project on Equal Education Rights (PEER), 1413 K Street N.W., 9th floor, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202)332-7337.
Monthly news bulletin on issues relating to elementary and secondary education.

Equal Play, Women's Action Alliance - N.S.C.D. Project, 370 Lexington Avenue, Room 603, New York, NY 10017; (212) 532-8330.
Equal Play is a national resource quarterly magazine for adults who are guiding children beyond stereotypes.

Essence, 1500 Broadway, New York, NY 10036; (212) 730-4260.
A monthly service magazine directed to Black women.

Feminist Studies, Women's Studies Program, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.
Feminist Studies publishes critical, scholarly and speculative essays and studies in all areas of feminist inquiry.

F.E.W. News and Views, Federally Employed Women, 1010 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Suite 821, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 638-4404.
Bi-monthly news for women in government, including federal employee items, women's issues, legislative update, and training opportunities.

Mana Newsletter, Mexican American Women's National Association, 1201 16th Street, N.W., No. 420, Washington, D.C. 20036.
Chicana perspective to national news, provides monthly resource information to affiliates across the country.

Ms. Magazine, 119 West 40 Street, New York, NY 10018; (212) 719-9800.
A monthly magazine dealing with the changing lives of women

National Business Woman, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 293-1100.
Bi-monthly covering issues relevant to working women, including ERA and other legislation.

National Business Woman, 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 293-1100.
The magazine of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.

National NOW Times, National Organization for Women, 425 Thirteenth St., N.W., Suite 1048, Washington, D.C. 20004; (202) 347-2279.
Tabloid issued 10 times a year for members connecting a wide variety of news, including economic data, and legislation to provide economic equity for women.

Nuestro, Americana Communications Corp., 1140 Avenue of the Americas, Suite 20000, New York, NY 10036; (212) 730-0100.
Monthly; Dolores Prida writes women's news.

On Our Minds, Women's Studies, Towson State University, Baltimore, MD 21204; (301) 321-2959.
Focuses on campus, community, and regional events and information of interest to women. Free upon request.

TABS: Aids for Ending Sexism in School, 744 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215; (212) 788-3478.
Quarterly journal of aids designed to support feminist teaching in grades K-12.

The Washington Woman magazine, North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1010, Arlington, VA 22209.
Monthly magazine which includes articles about Maryland women in the Washington, D.C. area.

WEAL Washington Report, c/o Women's Equity Action League, 805 15th Street, N.W., Suite 822, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 638-1961.
Bi-monthly report on legislative and public policy developments affecting women.

Woman-to-Woman in Washington, 8803 Walnut Hill Road, Chevy Chase, MD 20815; (301) 656-3442.
National newsletter and network. Showcases successful for career impact, visibility, recognition.

Women at Work, Commission on Working Women.
Reports on issues of interest to women in the full work force.

** **They Led the Way: 14 American Women.** Joanna Johnston. NY: Scholastic, 1972.
Sketches include Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Carrie Chapman Catt.

Periodicals

Clearinghouse on Women's Issues in Congress, 2021 K. Street, N.W., Suite 305, Washington, D.C. 20036.
The only national publication with complete bibliographic data on legislation, hearings, court actions, and meetings.

Eleanor Smeal Report, 2600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., Suite 606, Washington, D.C. 20037; (202) 337-0505.
Twice monthly newsletter on women's politics, gender gap.

Harvard Women's Law Journal, Hastings Hall, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617) 495-3726.
The Harvard Women's Law Journal is a publication devoted to the development of a feminist jurisprudence and to the presentation of women's legal issues.

The National Voter, League of Women Voters of the United States, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 429-1965.
Quarterly LWVUS magazine featuring in-depth coverage of selected national issues, highlights of timely congressional activities, and accounts of citizen action on local issues throughout the country.

The Owl Observer, Older Women's League, 1325 G St. N.W., - LL3, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 783-6686.
Newsletter covering topics and legislation of special interest to older women.

Women's Political Times, National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K Street, N.W., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 347-4456.
Publication of the NWPC which views the political scene from a feminist perspective.

WEAL Washington Report, Women's Equity Action League, 805 Fifteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 638-1961.
Bi-monthly newsletter covering pending legislation and enforcement of present legislation. WEAL has special projects on women in the military and sports.

The Woman Activist, 2310 Barbour Road, Falls Church, VA 22043; (703) 573-8779.
A monthly action bulletin for women's rights, from the "Courthouse to the White House," giving current information and calls to act.

Women and Politics: A Quarterly Journal of Research and Policy Studies, c/o Politics, Science Dept., State University College at Buffalo, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14222 (716) 878-4226.
Women & Politics encourages submissions of an interdisciplinary nature, from a wide spectrum of methodological approaches, and with a comparative perspective.

Women's Law Reporter, Loyola Law School, 1 E. Pearson Street, Chicago IL 60647; (312) 329-1854.
A quarterly publication by the Loyola Law School Committee on Women's Issues containing articles on current legal issues and legislation affecting women.

Women's Legal Defense Fund Newsletter, 2000 P St., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 887-0364.
Quarterly newsletter on court decisions and cases on women's rights.

Women's Political Times, National Women's Political Caucus, 1411 K St., N.W., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20005; (202) 347-4456.
Tabloid issued 10 times a year for members with coverage of national developments on a wide variety of women's issues, with emphasis on women in politics, including women candidates for State office.

Women in Media

Reference Books

** **Channeling Children: Sex Stereotyping in Prime-Time TV.** Betty Mile, New Jersey: Women on Words and Images, 1975.
Presents an overview of research on children and television.

** **Fighting TV Stereotypes: An ACT Handbook.** Massachusetts: Action for Children's Television, 1983.
Summarizes the research findings related to stereotyping on television, and suggests strategies to eliminate those stereotypes.

* **Films For, By and About Women.** Kaye Sullivan, Mt. Pleasant, Texas: 1980.
Includes Index of Women Filmmakers.

Images of Life on Children's Television: Sex Roles, Minorities and Families. F. Earle Barcus, New York: Praeger, 1983.
Prepared for Action for Children's Television (ACT), contains a fascinating report on the author's new research study of racism and sexism on children's TV.

** **Index/Directory of Women's Media, To Aid Networking and Increase Communication Among Women Nationally and Internationally.** 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; 202 [illegible]
Annual Directory of all forms of women's media - periodicals, presses, news services, and media-concerned women.

Jane Pauley: A Heartland Style. Linda Jacobs, California: Women's History Project.
Chronicles the rewards and challenges of being a prominent TV anchorwoman. Grades 4-6.

** **The Picture Improves: A Look at Working Women on Television.**
National Commission on Working Women.
Reports analyze the portrayal of women on television. Follows an earlier report "What's Wrong With This Picture," 1982.

** **Sexism and the Media.** Gene Udell, Olympia, Washington: Washington Department of Public Instruction.
A free booklet containing summaries of findings related to sexism in the media, and including student activities on this issue.

** **Syllabus Sourcebook on Media and Women.** Edited by Dana Densmore, Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 1980.
Sixty eight course outlines with reading lists and other data useful for planning a course on media and women or adding material to courses you presently teach.

** **Womanhood Media Supplement: Additional Current Resources About Women.** Helen Rippier Wheeler, NJ: Scarecrow Press, 1975.

** **Women in Media: A Documentary Sourcebook.** Edited by Maurine Beasley and Sheila Jean Gibbons. Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 1977.
Textbook, edited by two Maryland women, that traces and interprets American women's relationship to the media.

Women of Color: A Filmography of Minority and Third World Women. Maryann Oshana, New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1985.
This book is an index of films from 1930 through 1983 in which women played a role.

** **Women on the Job: Careers in the Electronic Media.** U.S. Department of Labor, 1984.
Describes types of job opportunities in electronic media. Produced through the efforts of the American women in radio and television.

Women's Media Campaign. NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund Women's Media Project, 1985.
A resource guide on issues related to women and the media.

Periodicals

American Women in Radio and Television News and Views, 1321 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 296-2009.
Legislative updates on telecommunications issues, women's issues.

Media Report to Women, 3306 Ross Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; (202) 363-7252.
Published by Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press. Reports actions, ideas, philosophy, facts, research, national, international.

II. REPRINT RESOURCES

This list includes a few specific suggestions related directly to Women in Government, Law and the Media. However, you are urged to check with your local school system for other films and items available through their efforts.

Films by Maryland Women Filmmakers are available from Enoch Pratt Free Library. Local filmmakers include: Peggy Sargent, Angela Wald, Amalie Rothschild, Rachel Wood, and Susan Henderson.

The History of Women in the Maryland General Assembly
Contact Women Legislators of Maryland: The General Assembly (301) 841-3013. Slides.

How We Got the Vote
Available from Enoch Pratt Free Library.
A 55 minute film about the struggle for women's suffrage in the United States. An Award-winning film narrated by Jean Stapleton.

Image of Women in Television.
Contact Beth Ryan (301) 337-4334, Maryland Public Television.
Half hour broadcast on the portrayal of women on television.

** **Killing Us Softly**
Discusses the portrayal of women in advertising in print and nonprint media. 35 minute film.

Museum of Broadcasting. 1 East 53 Street, New York, NY 10022; (212) 752-4690
Features displays on award-winning shows about women.

My Ethnic Neighborhood: A Conversation with Barbara Mikulski
Baltimore, Maryland: Peeler Productions, Inc. Also available through Enoch Pratt Free Library.

Nana, Mom and Me. Produced and directed by Amalie R. Rothschild, Baltimore filmmaker.
A 47 minute film which presents a provocative portrait of three generations of women.

Sandra Day O'Connor: A Woman on the Court.
Available for purchase from Social Studies School Service (800) 421-4246.
Filmstrip, cassette and guide examines her background and why she was chosen. In addition, it addresses why it took so long for a woman to be appointed to the Supreme Court.

State Spectrum
Available for Maryland Instructional Television, Maryland State Department of Education; (301) 369-5600.
A 1985 series of fourteen 20 minute programs with a teacher's guide about Maryland government. This series is appropriate for secondary level students.

Women in the Active Voice
Available from Maryland Instructional Television, Maryland State Department of Education; (301) 369-5600.
Half-hour television programs highlighting the personal achievements of several contemporary women.

** **Working Women - Women in the Media.**
A half-hour presentation by Public Broadcasting in which viewers in the media.

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"WORKING WOMEN" BROADCASTS

This series of 1/2 hour broadcasts is currently available for non-broadcast distribution. Contact Joyce Briga, 337-4222, at Maryland Public Television, for information.

Program Number	Program Description
313	A profile of Marilyn Hershey, a 14-year veteran of the Washington, D.C. police force, who hit the streets before "Hill Street Blues" hit the air.
318	In an interview with actress Linda Lavin, TV's "Alice" explains why there is room for feminism in a network sitcom.
320	Is TV creating female caricatures in the guise of "real women"? WORKING WOMEN looks at the image of women on television with Sherry Coben, Bob Randall and Bill Persky of "Kate & Allie," Dr. Alvin Poussaint of "The Bill Cosby Show," and Terr Louise Fisher of "Cagney and Lace"

III. ORGANIZATIONAL RESOURCES

General Women's Organizations

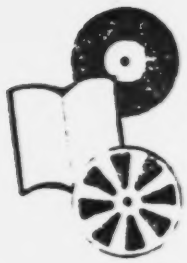
National Level

Council on Interracial Books for Children
1841 Broadway
New York, NY 10023
Publishes a periodical, the Bulletin, focusing on bias in children's books; also has a catalog of materials (books and AV) designed to reduce sexism and racism in schools and society.

Federally Employed Women (FEW)
1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Suite 821
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 638-4404
A national organization (with local chapters) concerned with eliminating sex discrimination in the federal government. Lobbies and provides educational information; publishes a newsletter, "News and Views."

The Feminist Press
Box 334
Old Westbury, NY 11568
(516) 997-7660
Publishes materials on various aspects of women in history. Bibliographies are also available.

Gray Panthers
3635 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
(215) 382-3300
Maintains research file and information and referral service. Conducts seminars and research on age-related issues.



Great Women Card Company. Box 1, 210 East 46th Street, New York, NY 10017.
Publishes biographical card games of women who pioneered and provided leadership in a variety of fields throughout U.S. history.

National Institute for Women of Color
1712 N. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-2377

National Organization for Women (NOW)
425 13th Street, N.W., Suite 723
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 347-2279
Founded in 1966 to bring women into full participation in the mainstream of American society, NOW is actively involved in every issue relating to full equality for women.

The National Women's Hall of Fame
76 Fall Street
P.O. Box 335
Seneca Falls, NY 13148
(315) 568-8060
Provides a permanent place of honor for selected outstanding American women. Publishes catalog with educational materials and gifts.

National Women's History Project
P.O. Box 3716
Santa Rosa, CA 95402
(707) 526-5974
Publishes and disseminates a wide variety of classroom materials at all grade levels related to women in history. A catalog of resources is available for $1.00.

National Women's Studies Association
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 454-3757
Association works to further the educational, political, and professional development of women's studies.

Women's Bureau
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 523-6611

Women's Equity Action League
1250 I St., N.W., Suite 305
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 898-1588
The League works to secure legal and economic rights for women through a program of research, public education, litigation, and legislative advocacy.

State Level

American Association of University Women
Maryland State Division
Dian D. Belanger
916 Nelson Street
Rockville, MD 20850

Enoch Pratt Free Library
Maryland Room
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
Contains a large collection of books, magazines and early newspapers that reflect Maryland's history.

Maryland Commission for Women
1123 N. Eutaw Sreet, Room 503
Baltimore, Md 21201
(301) 383-5608
Identifies and researches problems and recommends solutions and policies on behalf of Maryland women.

Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture
Banneker and Douglass Museum
84 Franklin Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 269-2893
Houses museum, exhibits, and publishes a newsletter containing historical and contemporary information.

The Maryland Historical Society
201 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Md 21201
(301) 685-3750

Maryland National Organization for Women
P.O. Box 2063
Kensington, MD 20895

Maryland State Archives - Hall of Records
P.O. Box 828
Annapolis, MD 21404
(301) 269-3914
This historical agency serves as the central depository for the public records of Maryland state, county, and local government from the colonial period to the present.

Maryland State Department of Education
Office of Equal Opportunity
200 West Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 659-2230
Develops women's history resource packet and coordinates an equity resource center.

Mid Atlantic Centers for Race and Sex Equity
5010 Wisconsin Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 885-8517
Provides workshops for students and educators related to bias in programs, classroom instruction, and classroom materials. Produces posters and educational materials (including a set of women's history book covers) for use in schools.

University of Maryland
Hornbake Library
College Park, MD 20742
Provides bibliographies of print and nonprint materials available on a wide variety of women's issues.

Women in Government and Law

National Level

Center for American Women and Politics (AWP)
Eagleton Institute of Politics
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08901
(201) 932-9384
Conducts research and publishes fact sheets and information about women and politics; maintains a National Information Bank of Women in Public Office.

Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues
2471 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-6740
Network addressing and providing information about legislation related to women's issues.

League of Women Voters
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 429-1965
Provides activities to promote active participation by citizens in all aspects of the political process. Publishes a catalog listing numerous inexpensive publications related to government and politics.

National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice
1365 Juniper Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20012
(202) 829-8860

National Association of Blacks Within Government
1901 11th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 328-0906

National Black Caucus of State Legislators
444 N. Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 624-5457

National Black Women's Political Leadership Caucus
2705 Both Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20018
(202) 529-2806
Group is geared for women interested in understanding the political role and the need for females working toward equality.

National Women's Law Center
1751 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 872-0670
A Washington-based legal organization which has been working since 1972 to advance and protect women's rights. Involved in areas such as employment, education, social security, and dependent care.

National Women's Political Caucus
1411 K Street, N.W., Suite 1110
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 347-4466
Promote the involvement of women in the political process. Works to encourage and support women running for political office. Publishes Women's Political Times.

State Level

Common Cause/Maryland
Box 342
182 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis, MD 21404
(301) 269-6888
Citizens lobbying organization working for more clean, effective, responsive government.

Democratic State Central Committee
123 W. Read Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 539-1900

League of Women Voters of Maryland
6 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 261-2413 (Toll Free)
Publishes handbooks on Maryland State Government.

Maryland Association of Elected Women
Delegate/President Barbara Kreamer
Maryland General Assembly
90 State Circle
Annapolis, MD 21401
Network of women elected officials in Maryland.

Maryland Black Women's Political Caucus
1801 24th Avenue
Hillcrest Heights, MD 20748

Maryland Women's Law Center
2517 N. Charles Street
Baltimore, Md 21218
(301) 366-2232
Publishes booklets on legal rights of women in Maryland and offers workshops related to women and legal rights.

Maryland Women's Political Caucus
26 Maryland Park Drive
Maryland Park, MD 20743

Republican State Central Committee
60 West Street, Suite 201
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 263-2125

Women's Bar Association of Maryland
113 W. Franklin Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(301) 752-3320
Maintains a speaker's bureau and provides resource information for women in law.

Women Legislators of Maryland
The General Assembly
6 Bladen Boulevard
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 841-3013
Publishes a newsletter summarizing action on new legislation during the General Assembly session ($1 per issue, or $10 for session donation is requested).

Women in the Media

National Level

Action for Children's Television
46 Austin Street
Newtonville, MA 02160
(617) 527-7870
An advocacy group promoting improvement in TV programming for children.

AFTRA (American Federation of Television & Radio Artists)
Women's Division
National Equal Employment Opportunity Committee
1350 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10019
(212) 265-7700
Founded 1973 for issues of concern to women members of AFTRA, including employment and upgrading the image of women in media.

American Women in Radio and Television (AWRT)
1321 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 296-0009
Martha P. Stanvill, President
National non-profit professional association of some 3500 women working as broadcasters, executives, writers, and performers in broadcasting and allied fields. Distributes a job availability newsletter, Career Line to its members.

National Asian American Telecommunications Association
9 First Street, Suite 202
San Francisco, CA 94105

National Association of Black Owned Broadcasters
1730 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 463-8970

National Association of Broadcasters
1771 N Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 429-5300

National Association of Media Women
157 West 126th Street
New York, NY 10027
(212) 675-0975
This interracial organization was founded in 1969 to provide a forum for women working in mass communications. NAMW holds forums organized by individual chapters to exchange ideas and share information. NAMW also grants scholarships to students pursuing communication careers. The association issues The Media Women annually.

National Black Media Coalition
516 U Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 387-8155

National Commission on Working Women
2000 P Street, N.W., Suite 508
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 872-1782
Sponsors "Women at Work" broadcast awards that honor television and radio programs portraying positive images of women in the workforce. Conducts research and disseminates findings related to portrayal of women in television.

National Organization for Women (NOW), National Media Committee

425 13 Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 429-7339
Offers technical assistance to NOW chapters, many of which have their own chapter **Image of Women in the Media** committees or task forces; political and legal action for media reform; women's employment and image in media. Broadcast Media and Image Kits available.

Spanish Universal Television
2400 Augusta Drive
Suite 350
Houston, TX 77057

Telecommunications Research and Action Center
P.O. Box 12038
Washington, D.C. 20005
(202) 462-2520
(Formerly National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting)

Washington Women in Film and Video, Inc.
Friendship Station
Box 19049
Washington, D.C. 20016
(202) 363-2400
Micha Carr, President
A professional organization founded in 1979, committed to increasing opportunities for, and recognition of, women working in film or videotape. Affiliated with NYC, LA & Atlanta WIF's. There are monthly meetings with screenings of members' works; a newsletter with grants, awards and other pertinent information.

Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press
3306 Ross Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
(202) 966-7783
Non-profit, tax-exempt organization founded in 1972 for research and educational purposes and to publish works on the communication of information where new ideas about the communications media are encouraged, examined, researched and published. Also a support network of media women and media-concerned women.

Women's Media Project
Legal Defense and Education Fund (NOW)
1600 Virginia Avenue, N.W., 504
Washington, D.C. 20037
(202) 783-0345
Conducts research and provides education related to women and the media; publishes fact sheets and update newsletter.

State Level

American Women in Radio & Television, Washington, D.C. Chapter
c/o Arent, Kintner, Plotkin & Kahn
1815 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 3579029
Linda A. Cinciotta, President
Group has more than 300 women. This chapter publishes a monthly newsletter entitled Stanza.

Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting
11767 Bonita Avenue
Owings Mills, MD 21117
(301) 356-5600

IV. HISTORIC SITES

The following descriptions of sites relate to women profiled in this packet. They are sited from The American Woman's Gazetteer by Alma Sherr and Jurate Kazickas.

Annapolis

Anne Catherine Hoof Green House, Charles Street. As a widow with at least ten children to support and a stack of her husband's bills to pay, Anne Catherine Green took over the publication of the Maryland Gazette while living in this now-deserted colonial house.

Baltimore

Site of First Post Office, Smith and Baltimore Streets. In 1775 Mary Katherine Goddard was appointed the city's first postmaster in tribute to her commendable speed, efficiency, and accuracy as the city's only newspaper publisher during the Revolutionary War. She was responsible for such remarkable scoops as her three-column account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, published less than a month after it happened. She also printed the official copy of the Declaration of Independence, the first with all its celebrated signatures. As postmaster, Mary inaugurated home delivery, a service for which she charged a modest penny a letter.

Cambridge

Grave of Anna Ella Carroll, Trinity Church, Route 16. In the land of the Little Choptank River, in the silvered shadows of a weeping willow tree, rests "Maryland's Most Distinguished Lady. A great humanitarian and a close friend of Abraham Lincoln," as Anna Ella Carroll is described on the slim marble headstone.

St. Mary's City

Margaret Brent's Land, "Sister's Freehold," Route 5 (private). The nation's first suffragist, also Maryland's first female landowner, built a small house and a mill on this riverbank property when she arrived here from her native England in 1638. Her historic stand for equal rights came ten years later when Margaret appeared before the General Assembly of the colony, asked to be admitted as a member, and demanded not only one vote, but two - one as an attorney, the other as a landowner.

OTHER RESOURCES

For additional information and assistance in planning activities for Women's History Week, contact your local Commission for Women or local branch of American Association of University Women.

Commissions for Women (CFW)

Anne Arundel County CFW
94 Franklin Street
Annapolis, MD 21401
(301) 236-7344

Baltimore County CFW
124 County Courthouse
Towson, MD 21204
(301) 494-2757

Calvert County CFW
Box 106 Clubhouse Drive
Lusby, MD 20657
(301) 326-3750

Carroll County Women's Council
350 Ridge Road
Westminster, MD 21157
(301) 795-2100, ext. 496

Cecil County Council for Women
25 East Parkway
Elkton, MD 21921
(301) 398-0249

Dorchester County CFW
R.F.D. 4, Box 174A
Cambridge, MD 21613
(301) 228-2801

Harford County CFW
220 S. Main Street
Bel Air, Md 21014
(301) 879-2000, ext. 373

Howard County CFW
John Lee Carroll Building
3450 Courthouse Drive
Ellicott City, MD 21043
(301) 992-2052

Montgomery County CFW
150 Maryland Avenue
Rockville, MD 20850
(301) 279-8346

Prince George's County CFW
14741 Gov. Oden Bowie Drive
Room 1126
Upper Marlboro, MD 20772
(301) 952-3383

St. Mary's CFW
Route 1, Box 416
Hollywood, MD 20636
(301) 373-2798

Wicomico County CFW
232 West Main Street
Salisbury, MD 21801
(301) 546-1040

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

MARYLAND STATE DIVISION

Interbranch Councils

Anne Arundel County
Caryl M. Muller Annapolis
11 Georgetown Court
Annapolis, MD 21403 [illegible]

Baltimore Area
Nancy H. Gonce (Towson)
1219 Oak Croft Drive
Lutherville, MD 21093 (w: 10am-2pm 321-[illegible]
h: after 7pm 823-2099

Montgomery County
Pauline Culver (Bethesda-Chevy Chase
15100 Slade Drive - 2C
Silver Spring, MD 20905 [illegible]

Prince George's County
Patty N. Jantho College Park
4610 Amherst Road
College Park, MD 20742 w: 454-[illegible]
h: 699-[illegible]

President's Council 1985-1986

Annapolis
Sherry L. Murray
32 Upshur Road
U.S. Naval Academy
Annapolis, MD 21402
268-3526

Baltimore
Elaine M. Franz
16 Fox Hill Court
Perry Hall, MD 21128
592-6614

Bethesda-Chevy Chase
Janet S. Anderson
12436 Goldfinch Court
Potomac, MD 20854
424-1174 (work)
340-7919 (home)

Bowie Area
[illegible]
[illegible]
Bowie, MD [illegible]
[illegible]

Carroll County
[illegible]
P.O. Box [illegible]
[illegible], MD [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Charles County
[illegible]
Route [illegible]
La Plata, MD [illegible]
[illegible]

College Park
Patricia Lee Hickman
7302 Hilton Avenue
Takoma Park, MD 20912
985-7042 (w)
270-6272 (h)

Cumberland
Lillian E. Boughton
229 National Highway
LaVale, MD 21502
777-1362

Easton
Eleanor B. Hairston
313 Ella Avenue
Easton, MD 21601
822-4042

Frederick
Gertrude H. Fleming
7321 Talbot Run Road
Mt. Airy, MD 21771
829-2385

Frostburg
Sharon L. Robinson
20 Locust Street
Frostburg, MD 21532
689-4297 (w)
689-9347 (h)

Gaithersburg
Jean H. Kosow
6 Millcrest Court
Derwood, MD 20855
926-0133

Garrett
Joanne Rebele
832 East Green Street
Oakland, MD 21550
334-4727

Hagerstown
Charlotte Lubbert
308 Columbia Avenue
Hagerstown, MD 21740
797-7559

Harford County
Deborah Lane
127 Kipling Court
Columbia, MD 21009
679-6824 evenings

Howard County
Louise Riemer
10936 Battersea Lane
Columbia, MD 21044
997-6000 (work)

Kensington
Jeannette J. Richstone
4806 Willwyn Way
Rockville, MD 20852
770-7259

Laurel
Mildred A. Latlief
1107 Snowden Place
Laurel, MD 20707
725-5475

Northwest Baltimore County
Mary Stitzel
211 Chartley Drive
Reisterstown, MD 21136
833-3209

Oxon Hill
Linda D. Burgess
806 Carson Avenue
Oxon Hill, MD 20745
287-9648 (w: 6:30-3:00pm)
567-2352 (h)

Queen Anne's
Susan Sawyer
Meecmor Farm
Ceciltón, MD 21913
778-1661 (w)

Rockville
Virgina G. Collins
1510 Bradley Avenue
Rockville, MD 20851
340-2521, ext. 445 (w)
762-0209 (h)

St. Mary's City
Dr. Patricia S. White
Box 663
Leonardtown, MD 20650
475-5621, ext. 479 (w)
475-9057 (h)

Salisbury
Barbara P. Wilsey
607 Pine Bluff Road
Salisbury, MD 21801
749-8319

Severna Park
Sandra C. Wheeler
446 Bendale Road
Severna Park, MD 21146
263-8330 (w)
647-8930 (h)

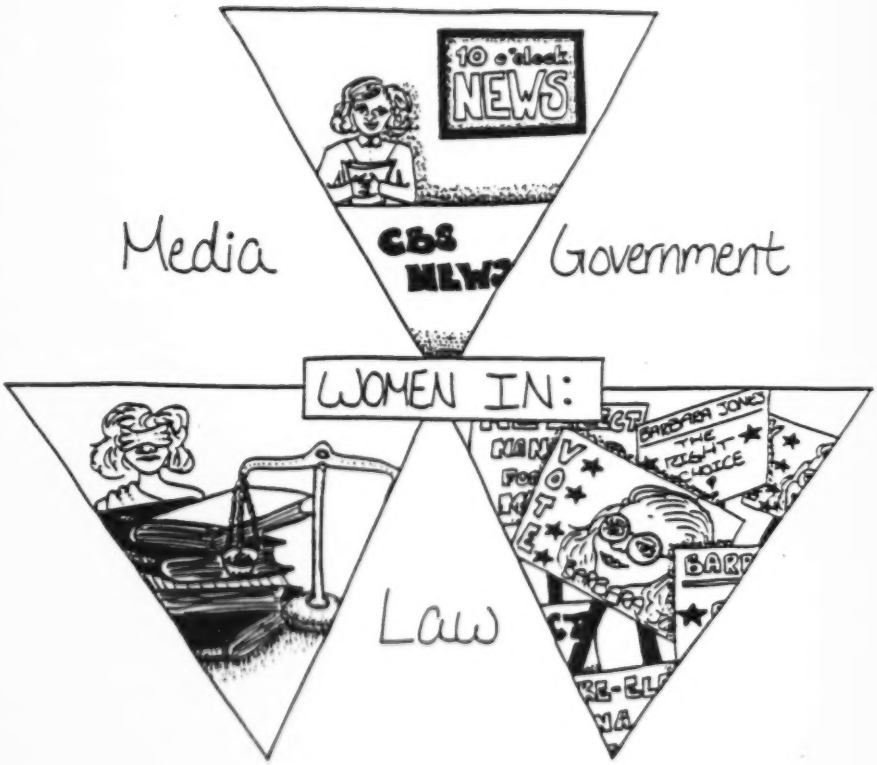
Silver Spring
Mildred B. Clark
2419 S. Leisure World Blvd.
Silver Spring, MD 20906
598-8373

Towson
Nancy H. Gonce
1219 Oak Croft Drive
Lutherville, MD 21093
621-4064 (w: 10-3pm)
823-2099 (h: after 7pm)

MARYLAND WOMEN'S HISTORY WEEK

SPEAKERS LIST

1986



Art by Molly Gaston
Centennial High School

1986

SPEAKERS LIST

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The following Maryland women have agreed to be available to speak to groups during Maryland Women's History Week, March 2-8, 1986 on topics related to this year's theme. Please note that some individuals have indicated a preference for speaking in specific geographic areas.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST : WOMEN IN GOVERNMENT, POLITICS, AND LAW

Helen Chamberlain
307 Galway Rd.
Timonium, Md. 21093 252-0543 (before 8:30AM, after 5:00PM on weekends)
Topic(s): Women in Politics - Why We Should Become Involved
Area(s) : Baltimore County and surrounding areas

Betsey Cullen
602 Winhall Way
Silver Spring, Md. 20904 (301) 622-6696
Topic(s): Women in Politics, The Electoral Process, Specific legislative issues that are timely and of League concern the League of Women Voters as a training ground for politics
Area(s) : Montgomery County, Prince George's County

Margaret L. Demedis
P.O. Box 444
Dunkirk, Md. 20754 (301) 357-7100 or D.C. 855-4000
Topic(s): How to Become a Lawyer, Private Practice in a Rural Area (Starting Your Own Business, The Legal Rights of Women
Area(s) : Calvert County

Phyllis A. Diggs
County Administration Building
Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772 952-3620
Topic(s): How to Get Involved in Government, my Experience as a Legislator, Issues Facing Women in Management in Male-Dominated Fields
Area(s) : Prince George's County, Baltimore City, (areas which are within 30-45 minutes travel distance of Upper Marlboro, Md.)

Sheriff Virginia L. Donnelly
Court House
Ellicott City, Md. 21043 (301) 992-2150
Topic(s): Obtaining What You Really Want In Your Career Goals
Area(s) :

Hilda E. Ford
111 North Calvert Street
Baltimore, Md. 212202 396-3851
Topic(s): Careers - What is available now? Feminism - Is the Job Complete? Discimrination - When will it be over?

Suellen M. Gerguson
4321 Hartwick Road, Suite 300
College Park, Md. 20740 699-9880
Topic(s): Law-related topics, i.e. preparation or and actual practice also - substantive law topic
Area(s) : Prince George's County

Marion E. Goetze
901 Ellendale Drive
Towson, Md. 21204 (101) 825-6507
Topic(s): Employment Issues and Women Career Development, Non-traditional Employment Small Business

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Joanne T. Goldsmith and Melanie Goldsmith
2212 Marlborough Drive
District Heights, Md. 20747 336-6774
Topic(s): Politics/or Mother Daughter Activist
Area(s) :

Senator Barbara A Hoffman
2905 West Strathmore Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21209 764-0419 (h), 764-3614 (o)
Topic(s): Women In Political Life
Area(s) : Northwest Baltimore City--42nd District
or a group that is visiting Annapolis
during the Session

Marjorie S. Holt, M.C.
2412 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 (202) 225-8090
Topic(s): Congress, National issues
Area(s) : 4th Congressional District Maryland,
Subject to my legislative schedule
in Washington

Delegate Christine Jones
3518 Everest Drive
Hillcrest Heights, Md. 20748 423-7145
Topic(s): How to get involved in government - my
experience as a legislator
Area(s) : Southern Prince George's County

Sherrie L. Krauser
2605 Osage Street
Adelphi, Md. 20783 952-4077 (w)
Topic(s): Women in the Law, Legal Issues Affecting
Women, etc.

Area(s): Prince George's County

Freda W. Kurtz
3310 Huntley Square #B1
Temple Hills, Md. 20748 (301) 981-3915 (w)
(301) 630-0625 (h)
Topic(s): Opportunities for Women in Federal
Employment
Computer-Ease for Women Ill at Ease
Area(s) : Preferably near Andrews Air Force Base
Other locations -- willing to consider

Bess B. Lavine
District Court of Maryland
5012 Rhode Island Avenue
Hyattsville, Md. 20781 (301) 699-2777
Topic(s): Domestic Violence, Court System,
Juvenile Law
Area(s) : Prince George's County and Montgomery Co.

Michele C. Lavin
Internal Revenue Service
31 Hopkins Plaza/Room 523-C
Baltimore, Md. 21227 962-3009
Topic(s): Federal Affirmative Action
Discrimination Complaint Process
Area(s) : Baltimore area

Maureen Lamb
3 Goodrich Road
Annapolis, Md. 21401 254-1401
Topic(s): Women in Government, Making a Difference,
How Local Government Function
Area(s) : Anne Arundel County

Susan LePare
8405 Maymeadow Ct.
Baltimore, Md. 21207 655-6456
Topic(s): Women Police
Area(s) : Baltimore County

Earlean M. McCarrick
Dept. of Government and Politics
University of Maryland
College Park, Md. 20742 454-6736
Topic(s): Constitutionality of Gender-Based Laws.
National Legislation prohibiting sex discrimination in employment
Area(s) : Near the University of Md. or near my home in Wheaton, Md. in Montgomery County.

Audrey E. Melbourne
Court House
Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772 952-3822
Topic(s): Women in the Law
Area(s) : Prince George County

Helen Buss Mitchell
Howard Community College
Little Patuxent Parkway
Columbia, Md. 21044 (301) 992-4823
Topic(s): Our American Foremothers (This is an anecdotal speech which covers the period 1620-1920 and could focus on any period within this 300 years)
Area(s) : Vicinity of Howard County - (limits of 45 minutes driving time)

Jane Tolar O'Connor
P.O. Box 1031
Easton, Maryland 21601 (301) 822-4951
Topic(s): Legal Rights of Women, Substance Abuse by Women, Osteoporosis - Risks and Choices

Area(s) : Eastern Shore

Mary L. Preis
35 W. Gordon Street
Bel Air, Md. 21014 879-3637
(office: Office of Attorney General
7 No. Calvert Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 576-6450
Topic(s): Women in Law
Area(s) : Baltimore City/county, Harford County

Hilda R. Pemberton
7604 Swan Terrace
Landover, Md. 20785 350-0636
Topic(s): Youth In Education
Employment
Economic Development
Area(s) :

Natalie H. Rees, Attorney-at-Law
Rees & Gulierrez
610 Tolman Building
210 E. Redwood Street
Baltimore, Md. 21202 727-3511
Topic(s): Family and Juvenile Law
Area(s) : Baltimore City, Baltimore County

Audrey E. Scott, Associate Deputy Secretary
for Policy Development
451 Seventh Street, SW, Room 8126
Washington, DC 20410 (202) 426-1520
Topic(s): Women in Politics/Elected Office,
Federal Programs for Women (HUD Initiatives)
Affordable Housing
Area(s) : Metropolitan area - Annapolis

Ann R. Sparrough
Juvenile Court
Courthouse
Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772 (301) 952-4411
Topic(s): Juvenile Court, Paternity, Child Support
Area(s) : Prince George's County

Rochelle "Rikki" Spector
7404 Park Heights Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21208 396-4819
Topic(s): Women in Elected Office
Area(s) : Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Howard County

J. Anita Stup
5990 Grove Hill Road
Frederick, Md. 21701 663-5943
Topic(s): Women in Government, You Can Make a Difference
Area(s) :

Joyce Lyons Terhes
10330 Three Doctors Road
Dunkirk, Md. 20754 855-8192, 535-0809
Topic(s): Consider Yourself for Office Government - New Challenges for Women Getting Involing
Area(s) : Western Shore, Eastern Shore, Central Md.

Delegate Judith C. Toth
P.O. Box 130
Germantown, Md. 20871 428-3056 (h), 858-3037 (o)
Topic(s): Politics, Legislature, Health
Area(s) : Montgomery County

Sue F. Ward
P.G. County Service Building
Room 113
5012 Rhode Island Avenue
Hyattsville, Md. 20781 699-2670
Topic(s): Aging Is a Woman's Issue
Becoming Ourselves
Employment
Area(s) :

Pamela J. White, Esquire
Ober, Kaler, Grives and Shriver
1600 Maryland National Bank Building
Baltimore, Md. 21202 685-1120
Topic(s): The Challenges of a Civil Litigation Law Practice
Employment Discrimination Law
Product Liability Law in Maryland

Gennie Wessel
10323 Kettlebrun Ct.
Ellicott City, Md. 465-4958
Topic(s): Legislation review process, Developing networks, Women returning to school
Area(s) : Howard County, Baltimore County

Karen Adams
WMDT-TV
P.O. Box 4009
Salisbury, Md. 21801 (301) 742-4747
Topic(s): Women in Television/radio (management and new)
Area(s) : Eastern Shore of Md. (Dorchester, Wicomico, Somerset, Worcester; Talbot counties

Carolyn Barrance
2313 Oak Drive
Ijamsville, Md. 831-8166 or 662-1177 (o)
Topic(s): Women in the Media
Area(s) : Frederick, Baltimore areas

Christine Brennan
The Washington Post
1150 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20071 (202) 334-7289
Topic(s): Women Sportswriters - What I do. Sports in general, Journalism
Area(s) : Close to D.C.

Dorothy Brunson
2018 Dennis Street
Baltimore, Md. (301) 566-9200
Topic(s): Minorities and the Media

Bonnie Matthews Butler
Afro American Newspapers
628 N. Eutaw Street
Baltimore, Md. 21203 (301) 728-8200
Topic(s): Advertising/marketing for the newspaper, How to be an editor/writer at a newspaper, What its like to be an entertainment editor
Area(s) : Baltimore City or county

Susan Davis
20 Coachman Court
Randallstown, Md. 21133 521-3134 (h), 992-4815 (o)
Topic(s): Producing low-budget programming for local cablecasting
Area(s) : Howard County, NW Baltimore County, Carroll County

Dona Dezube
420 N. Horners Lane
Rockville, Md. 20850 251-0840
Topic(s): Journalism
Area(s) : Montgomery County, Howard County

Lori Evans, Executive Producer
Maryland Public Television
Owings Mills, Md. 21117 (301) 356-5600
Topic(s): Television Production and Management
Area(s) : Baltimore City, Baltimore County, Annapolis

Ms. Lee Geary
WITR Radio
101 WITR Lane
Westminster, Md. 21157 (301) 876-1515
Topic(s): Preparing For a Career in Radio, The Future of Radio in the Communications Field, Radio As an Immediate Medium In Communications
Area(s) : Baltimore County

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Sheila J. Gibbon
10606 Mantz Road
Silver Spring, Md. 20903 445-3231
Topic(s): Women's magazines, Where we get our news - where will get in the future
Area(s) : Montgomery, Howard and Prince George's Counties

Elise Hancock
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md. 21218 (301) 338-7645
Topic(s): University magazines
Area(s) : Not too far from Baltimore

Gwen Ifill
Washington Post
1150 15th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20071 (301) 952-1391
Topic(s): Women in journalism, Women in Maryland Politics
Area(s) : Washington metropolitan

Tonnie L. Katz
News American
301 E. Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md. 528-8164
Topic(s): Women in Media
Area(s) : Greater Baltimore area

Lois E. Kay
6608 Greentree Road
Bethesda, Md. 20817 469-9524, College of Journalism, University of Md., College Park, Md. 20742, 454-6939 or 454-6440
Topic(s): Careers in Journalism, Resume Writing, The Job Search
Area(s) : Prince George's County, Howard County, will only be available daytime parts of Anne Arundel.

Denise L. Koch
WJZ-TV, Television Hill
Baltimore, Md. 21211 466-0013
Topic(s): Women in the Arts...Women in Broadcasting
Area(s) : Baltimore City or near T.V. Hill (not farther than Towson as only my mornings are free and I'm very busy.

Nancy Luse
236 E. Sixth Street
Frederick, Md. 21701 662-1177
Topic(s): Breaking into the newspaper profession. How news is gathered and compiled into a paper.
Area(s) : Frederick area

Jean F. Moon, General Manager
10750 Little Patuxent Parkway
Columbia, Maryland 21044 730-3620
Topic(s): Community Journalism: The Weekly Newspaper, Women in Newspaper Management
Area(s) : Howard County/Columbia, Baltimore County--particularly Catonsville, Arbutus, northeast Baltimore County, Laurel.

Liz O'Neill
11872 Blue February Way
Columbia, Md. 21044 730-0777
Topic(s): Women In Broadcast News Covering Annapolis, Public Television Programming
Area(s) : Howard County

Maggy Peavey
8900 Royal Ridge Lane
Laurel, Md. 20708 (301) 776-7213
Topic(s): How a high school newspaper editor can maintain a good personal relationship with her staff while enlisting their professional cooperation.
Area(s) : Northern Prince George's County, Eastern Montgomery County, Southern Howard County, Western Anne Arundel County

Jean H. Ross
8001 Park Heights Avenue
Baltimore, Md. 21208 653-2200
Topic(s): Broadcasting - Radio, Community Projects, Family and Career
Area(s) : Somewhere close to Baltimore City also Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County

Phyllis T. Shelton
WJZ-TV
Television Hill
Baltimore, Md. 21211 578-7511
Topic(s): Public Interest Media
Area(s) : Baltimore

Melody L. Simmons
501 N. Calvert St.
Baltimore, Md. 21278 332-6471
Topic(s): Women in Media Today
My sportswriting experience (which led to a sex discrimination lawsuit against my former employer.
Area(s) : Anywhere

Hillary Mazer Stishan
Maryland Public Television
Owings Mills, Md. 21117 356-5600
Topic(s): Television news/documentary production
Women in Broadcasting
Area(s) : Baltimore/Washington corridor

Patti K. Willis
Rt. 1, Box 108
Royal Oak, Md. 21022 (301) 820-8224 (h)
(301) 822-1000 (w)
Director of Communications Memorial Hospital
Easton, Maryland
219 S. Washington Street
Easton, Md.
Topic(s): Women in Public Relations
: Non-Profit Public Relations
Careers in Public Relations
Area(s) : Eastern Shore of Md, DE, Annapolis, Md.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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G. George Asaki
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May B. Bolt

Mary E. Ellis

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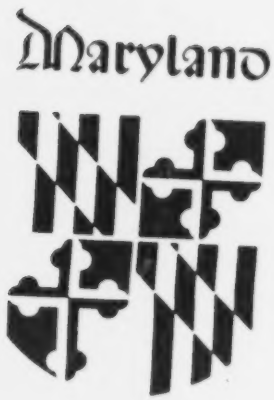
Rosetta G. Kerr

Albertine T. Lancaster

Lawrence A. Shulman

Melissa Fuller,
Student Member

David W. Hornbeck
State Superintendent of Schools



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